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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

FACTORY INSPECTORS OF ILLINOIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 15, 1893

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
H. W. ROKKER, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.
1894.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS,
STATE OF ILLINOIS, December 15, 1893.

HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD, *Governor of Illinois*:

DEAR SIR:-- I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the first annual report of the work of the Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.

Yours respectfully,

FLORENCE KELLEY.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

To his Excellency JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois:

In accordance with section nine of the law creating this office, I have the honor to lay before you herewith, on behalf of the inspectors, the first report of work done, with such recommendations as have occurred to us in the course of our effort to enforce the law.

The inspectors having been appointed July 12th, and called together July 15th for the first time, this report covers the work of five months from that date.

The law and the inspectors being alike new and untried, the first three months were spent in ascertaining where women and children are employed in factories and workshops, and in making known the provisions of the law to employers and employed.

The question having been raised by some employers whether the law applied to factories and workshops outside of the trades enumerated in section one, the following opinion was obtained:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, August 7, 1893.

Florence Kelley, 247 W. Polk street, Chicago, Illinois:

DEAR MADAM:—I am in receipt of your esteemed communication of August 5th. In answer to the same, I will say I have given the matter contained therein proper consideration, and am of opinion that sections four and five of the law to which you refer are general in their application, and that they are not limited to the manufacturing establishments, factories and workshops mentioned in section one of said act.

Yours truly,

M. T. MOLONEY,
Attorney-General.

As may be seen by reference to the statistical tables, some factories and workshops were found which employ women, but no children. In these the provisions of the law as to the hours of work for females were carefully explained, both to the employer or manager and to the women, after which they received comparatively little further attention, the inspectors devoting themselves principally to places employing children.

CHILD LABOR.

Among the first work of the inspectors was a careful canvass of the sewing, metal-stamping, woodworking, book-binding, box, candy, tobacco and cigar trades, and the discharge of a large number of children under fourteen years of age.

The requirement that an age affidavit be filed in the workshop or factory, before a child is employed, has already made it a general practice on the part of employers to hand to every child applying for work an affidavit blank to be filled by the parent. Children who cannot get such blanks filled because not yet fourteen years old, apply at one shop after another until they either find some unscrupulous employer, or grow discouraged and give up the quest for work. Although some affidavits are undoubtedly false, hundreds of parents have withdrawn their children from work rather than forswear themselves.

Principally to meet the contingency of perjury, the inspectors have required health certificates of children markedly undersized, as well as of those who are diseased or deformed.

Thanks to the generous coöperation of Dr. Bayard Holmes, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Josephine Milligan, of Hull House, the inspector was enabled to afford a most careful medical examination, including test of sight and hearing, weight, measurements, etc., free of charge to the children of whom certificates were demanded.

Where the child was found able to continue at work, it was granted a health certificate. In a large majority of cases, however, the examining physician endorsed upon the age affidavit the following formula:

"It is my opinion that this child is physically unfit for work at his present occupation."

The employer was then notified to discharge the child.

It soon transpired that some occupations were more injurious than others; sweat-shops, tobacco, cutlery and stamping works being worse, for instance, than candy-packing rooms. On the other hand, the lightest occupations are rendered injurious by long hours of work. Therefore the prohibition of work for delicate children has been rarer in factories having good sanitary conditions, and known absolutely to obey the eight-hour section of the law, than in factories concerning which there was any doubt upon this point.

It is the belief of the inspectors that a persistent use of the medical examination will have a two-fold effect: first, removing such undersized, diseased and deformed children as are now actually employed in our work rooms; and second, rendering employers unwilling to engage children who have not already obtained health certificates.

A farther result of the use of the health certificates is the gradual perception by unscrupulous parents of the fact that they gain nothing by perjuring themselves, since the opinion of the examining physician over-rides the false oath of the parent.

The Medical Profession and the Law.

The value of this provision of the law, however, depends upon the intelligent coöperation of the medical profession. For if the certificates are granted merely *pro forma*, upon the representation of the employer or the child, the object of the law is nullified. The physician who grasps the situation and appreciates the humane intent of the law, will always find time to visit the factory and see under what conditions the child is working. Otherwise his certificate may be worse than valueless, and may work a positive injury to a child whom the inspectors are trying to save from an injurious occupation.

Thus a healthy child may wish to enter a cracker bakery, and unless the physician visits it, and sees the dwarfish boys slowly roasting before the ovens, in the midst of unguarded belting and shafting (a danger to health which men refuse to incur), he may be inclined to grant the certificate, and thereby deprive the child of the only safeguard to his health which the State affords him. Similar danger exists in regard to tobacco, picture-frame, box, metal-stamping and woodworking factories.

Unfortunately the law does not require that the physician shall visit the workshop or factory, and see the child at work, and certificates have in some instances been granted in a disgracefully reckless manner.

A delicate looking little girl was found at work in a badly-ventilated tailor shop facing an alley, in the rear of a tenement house. The bad location and atmosphere of the shop, and the child's stooping position as she worked, led the inspector to demand a health certificate. Examination at the office revealed a bad case of rachitis and an antero-posterior curvature of the spine, one shoulder an inch higher than the other, and the child decidedly below the standard weight. Dr. Milligan endorsed upon the age affidavit: "It is my opinion that this child is physically incapable of work in any tailor shop." The employer was notified to discharge the child. A few days later she was found at work again in the same place, and the contractor produced the following "certificate," written upon the prescription blank of a physician in good and regular standing:

(Dated) Dr. M. Meyerovitz, 179 W. 12th st., cor. Jefferson.

"This is to certify that I examined Miss Annie Cihlar, and found her in a physiological condition.

(Signed,)

MEYEROVITZ."

A test case was made, to ascertain the value of the medical certificate clause, and the judge decided that this certificate was

void, and imposed a fine upon the employer for failure to obtain a certificate in accordance with the wording of the law. The child then went to another physician, and was given the following:

(Dated.) Dr. Frank J. Patera, 675 W. Taylor st.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1893.

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that I have this day examined Annie Cihlar, and find her, in my opinion, healthy. She is well developed for her age, muscular system is in good condition, muscles are hard and solid; the lungs and heart are normal; the muscles of right side of trunk are better developed than upon the left side, which has a tendency to draw spine to that side, as a result of greater muscular activity upon that side. I cannot find no disease (sic) of the spine.

(Signed,)

F. J. PATERA, M. D."

The sweater, taught by experience, declined to re-engage this child until this certificate was approved by an inspector. The inspector, of course, declined to approve it. The charge made for these certificates, and others of the same sort, ranges from fifty cents to two dollars.

This experience of illiteracy and unscrupulousness on the part of physicians in good and regular standing indicates a need of coöperation among the different functionaries of the State, for there is, so far as known to the inspectors, no public physician or body of medical men to whom children can be sent for careful examination free of charge. The gratis examinations made at this office are due, as has already been stated, solely to the generosity of Drs. Milligan and Holmes, and to the faithful work of Dr. Holmes' students, under his direction, in making measurements, tests, etc., with no other reward than a widened knowledge of the physique of children of the wage-earning class.

The total inadequacy of this section of the law has convinced the inspectors that it should be amended to prohibit, as the law of Ohio has done since 1890, the employment of any child under sixteen years of age at any employment "whereby its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved by such employment."

Filthy Shops.

The medical examinations made in this office preliminary to granting health certificates reveal an incredible degree of filth of clothing and person. The children taken from the candy factories were especially shocking in this respect, and demonstrated anew the urgent need of bathing facilities both in the working-man's home, where bath-tubs seem to be unknown, and in numerous and accessible swimming-baths, where a plunge can follow the day's work.

Boys are found handling candy with open sores upon their hands, and girls wrapping and packing it whose arms were covered with an eruption which is a direct consequence of filth.

Boys from knee-pants shops have presented themselves so covered with vermin as to render a close examination almost impossible.

Injurious Employments.

The reckless employment of children in injurious occupations also is shown in the record of these medical examinations. A glaring example of this is Jaroslav Huptuk, a feeble-minded dwarf, whose affidavit shows him to be nearly sixteen years of age. This child weighs and measures almost exactly the same as a normal boy aged eight years and three months. Jaroslav Huptuk cannot read nor write in any language, nor speak a consecutive sentence. Besides being dwarfed, he is so deformed as to be a monstrosity. Yet, with all these disqualifications for any kind of work, he has been employed for several years at an emery wheel, in a cutlery works, finishing knife-blades and bone handles, until, in addition to his other misfortunes, he is now tuberculous. Dr. Holmes, having examined this boy, pronounced him unfit for work of any kind. His mother appealed from this to a medical college, where, however, the examining physician not only refused the lad a medical certificate, but exhibited him to the students as a monstrosity worthy of careful observation. He was finally taken in charge by an orthopædist, and after careful treatment will be placed in a school for the feeble-minded. The kind of grinding at which this boy was employed has been prohibited in England for minors since 1863, by reason of the prevalence of "grinders' pthisis" among those who begin this work young.

Another occupation conspicuously injurious to children is the running of button-hole machines by foot-power. As a typical case: Joseph Poderovsky, aged fourteen years, was found by a deputy inspector running a heavy button-holer at 204 West Taylor street, in the shop of Michael Freeman. The child was required to report for medical examination, and pronounced by the examining physician rachitic and afflicted with a double lateral curvature of the spine. He was ordered discharged, and prohibited from working in any tailor shop. A few days later he was found at work at the same machine. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the employer, under Section Four of the law, but before it could be served the man left the State. This boy has a father in comfortable circumstances, and two adult able-bodied brothers.

Bennie Kelman, Russian Jew, four years in Chicago, fifteen years and four months old, father a glazier, found running a heavy sewing machine in a knee-pants shop. A health certificate was required, and the examination revealed a severe reapture. Careful questioning of the boy and his mother elicited the fact that he had been put to work in a boiler factory, two years before, when just thirteen years old, and had injured himself by lifting heavy masses of iron. Nothing had been done for the case, no

one in the family spoke any English, or knew how help could be obtained. The sight test showed that he did not know his letters in English, though he claimed that he can read Jewish jargon. He was sent to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for treatment, and forbidden work until cured.

When the law went into operation, every tin-can and stamping works in Illinois was employing minors under sixteen years of age, at machines known to be liable to destroy the fingers, hands, and even the whole arm of the operator. The requirement of a medical certificate for all minors so employed has materially reduced their number, but the law should be so amended as to give the inspector power to prohibit the employment of minors at this and all kindred occupations. Until such power is conferred, the mutilation of children will continue to be a matter of daily occurrence.

The working of the law, even in its present inadequate form, is exemplified in its application to the tin-can industry by Norton's tin-can factory at Maywood. Here a very large number of boys are employed, a score having been found under fourteen years of age. In one part of the factory twenty to thirty boys work upon a shelf suspended between the first and second floors of the building. These unfortunate lads crouch, lie on their sides, sit on their feet, kneel, in short, assume every possible attitude except the normal, straight, sitting or standing posture of healthful employment. Their work consists in receiving pieces of tin sent to them by boys on the second floor, sorting them and poking them into slits in the shelf, whence the pieces of tin are conveyed to the machines on the ground floor for which they are destined. The atmosphere of the room at the height of the shelf is such that the inspector could endure it but a few minutes at a time. The noise of the machinery was so overpowering that it was impossible to make the boys hear questions until after two or three repetitions. The pieces of tin being sharp, the lad's fingers were bound up in cloths to prevent cutting, but in many cases these cloths were found to be saturated with blood. Altogether, the situation of these tin-can boys was among the most deplorable discovered. Four inspections were made, and literal compliance with the wording of the law in all respects required. When the season ended, it was with the assurance upon the part of the Norton Bros. that they will open next year with no minors employed on their Maywood premises under sixteen years of age.

Physical Deterioration.

Every medical examination made in this office has been scheduled and filed, and the record formed in this manner is a truly appalling exposition of the deterioration of the rising generation of the wage-earning class. The human product of our industry is an army of toiling children undersized, rachitic, deformed, predisposed to consumption if not already tuberculous.

Permanently enfeebled by the labor imposed upon them during the critical years of development, these children will inevitably fail in the early years of manhood and womanhood. They are now a long way on the road to become suffering burdens upon society, lifelong victims of the poverty of their childhood and the greed which denies to children the sacred right of school life and healthful leisure.

Moral Contamination.

The Woman's Protective Association of Chicago brought to our attention a pop-corn factory, the owner of which was being prosecuted for a criminal assault upon one of the children in his employ. The man was tried and upon a technicality acquitted. The evidence adduced proved the unspeakably low moral tone of the place. Meanwhile his factory upon inspection proved to be a cellar, with sanitary arrangements which were an outrage upon all decency. Here he employed a foreman, a forewoman, and six little girls under sixteen years of age, of whom two were orphans wholly dependent upon themselves for support. Of these one child had no relations except a brother eight years old, now in a charitable institution. The little girl had been earning her way since she was twelve years old, boarding with a woman who absorbed the child's entire earnings. The second orphan girl had no relatives except a sister, whose whereabouts the child did not know. These two orphans, being under fourteen years of age, were ordered discharged, the provisions of the law were all enforced as to the other children, and the factory has been kept under strict surveillance. The discharged orphans were turned over to the compulsory department of the Board of Education and the School Children's Aid society, with a recommendation for especial attention. By requiring a health certificate for all undersized or diseased children in this factory, the age of the girls employed has been materially raised, and the danger of corruption of very little children correspondingly lessened. But here, as in cases previously cited, the inadequacy of the present law, and the need of amendment, is demonstrated.

Illiteracy.

The enforcement of section four of the law brings to light a deplorable amount of illiteracy among working children. Thus, in the first case prosecuted, that against Gustav Ravitz for employing a girl under fourteen years of age in his tailor shop, it was shown in court that this child had been brought thirteen years before to Chicago from Poland, yet she could not read or write in any language, nor speak English. Neither she nor her mother knew the year of the child's birth, and an interpreter was required in speaking with them both.

A little girl thirteen years of age, found at 120 West Taylor street (Baumgarten's knee pants shop), sewing on buttons in

the bedroom of the sweater's family, was discharged. She is a Russian Jewess three years in this country, and does not know her letters. She was taken bodily to the Jewish training school and entered as a pupil.

Greek, Italian, Bohemian, Polish and Russian children are constantly encountered who speak no English, hundreds of whom cannot read nor write in any language. Children who cannot spell their name or the name of the street in which they live are found at work every day by the deputies.

Where these children are under fourteen years of age, they are turned over to the compulsory attendance officer of the Board of Education, but for those over the age of fourteen the State prescribes no educational requirement, and unless they look deformed, undersized, or diseased, the inspectors have no ground upon which to withdraw them from their life of premature toil. And in no case can we insist upon rudimentary education for them.

In this respect the Illinois law is far from abreast with the laws of Massachusetts and New York. In Massachusetts every child must attend some school throughout the period during which the public schools, are in session until fourteen years of age. And in towns and cities in which there is manual training in the schools, the children must attend school until the completion of the fifteenth year. New York goes even farther, and empowers her inspectors to order peremptorily the discharge of any child under sixteen years of age who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language. Such a clause as this last one would cause the transfer of many hundreds of Illinois children from the factory to the schoolroom.

Instability.

Nor do the children who are deprived of school life receive at work any technical training which might in part compensate for their loss. On the contrary, it has been most forcibly shown that the reverse is the case by Assistant Inspector Stevens, of this staff, in a valuable paper read before the International Convention of Factory Inspectors. Mrs. Stevens says:

"A surprising thing developed by the use of the affidavits is the migratory method pursued by the employed children. Our very thorough and complete system of handling the registers, records and affidavits, enables us to trace a child changing its place of work and also to note the number of changes in any one place. I cite one instance typical of all: On August 22, I inspected a candy factory, where I found eighty children under 16. For sixty-three of these affidavits had been filed, of which I found forty-three correct and twenty worthless because improperly made out. The forty-three correct affidavits were stamped, seventeen children unprovided with affidavits were sent home, and the twenty defective affidavits were returned to the children, who were given until the next day to get them right. On September 8, another inspector visited this factory and found seventy-one children at work with sixty-five affidavits awaiting inspection. Only one of these bore the stamp of my previous inspection, two weeks before. The seventy children were a new lot, and all but one

of the children I had found in this place had taken their affidavits and flitted off to other work. In the same factory on September 11—only three days later, and one of those a Sunday—a third inspector found 119 children, and, of course, new records and an almost total change in the register were again necessary.

"From such experiences as these we are led to hope that the trouble employers will have over the affidavit, the posting of new records, the changing of registers, will lead them to the employment of older help. Indeed, this candy manufacturer is already seeking girls over 16.

"This drifting about of children at work indicates a most demoralized and demoralizing condition, which should be carefully studied by those who argue in favor of giving children employment. They talk with insufficient knowledge who say it is an advantage to boys and girls to have 'steady occupation,' a 'chance to learn a trade.' The places where boys and girls are learning trades are the exception. The places where fortunes are being built up by employing them in droves are the ones where most of them are found working.

"We may well ask what can be learned by a boy or girl who is to-day in one factory of one kind and to-morrow in another factory of another kind; one week wrapping caramels and the next week gilding picture frames? It is obvious that the condition of work and wages in these factories is so unsatisfactory that employment in them is a mere make-shift. The next place will be no better, and another change will follow. No! It is not a trade that is learned in the great workshops where child labor is the foundation of a company's riches. What the child does learn is instability, unthrift, trifling with opportunity."

It is a matter of the rarest occurrence to find a set of children who have been working together two months in any factory. They are here to-day, and gone to-morrow; and, while their very instability saves them, perhaps, from the specific poison of each trade, it promises an army of incapables to be supported as tramps and paupers. The child who handles arsenical paper in a box factory long enough becomes a helpless invalid. The boy who gilds cheap frames with mercurial gilding loses the use of his arm and acquires incurable throat troubles. The tobacco girls suffer nicotine poisoning, the foot-power sewing-machine girl is a life-long victim of pelvic disorders. But the boy or girl who drifts through all these occupations, learning no one trade, earning no steady wages, forming no lasting associations, must end as a shiftless bungler, jack of all trades, master of none, ruined in mind and character, as the more abiding worker is enfeebled or crippled in body.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Appendix "A" shows in detail the results of inspections of shops in which garments were made in Chicago during the second half of 1893. Briefly stated, the workplaces consisted of: 1, Factories, or "inside" shops; 2, "outside," "contractors," or "sweaters'" shops; 3, home tailors, and 4, home finishers.

From the point of view of the purchaser desiring non-infectious clothing, the first has always been unobjectionable, and in those rare cases in which steam or electric power is furnished, and the eight-hour clause of the law obeyed in good faith, the clothing trades employés in these "inside" shops are upon the same level

in regard to health as those of the book and printing trades, or the employes of the Western Electric Company, or any other employer complying in good faith with the law of the State. Unfortunately, such firms are almost as rare in the clothing trades as white ravens, and the skilled employes in the best shops in the clothing trades are therefore at an enormous disadvantage.

The Sweaters' Shop.

From the point of view of the public health, the contractor's shop is by no means rendered innocuous by the law as it stands, although much has been accomplished. Thus the requirement of the medical certificate for all minors found running the sewing machine by foot-power has greatly reduced the number of very young girls employed in this way, and the prosecution of contractors violating Sections Four and Six of the law has much reduced the number of children in the shops. But if the use of foot-power machines by minors were wholly abolished, the contractor's shop would still be ruinous to the adult employes by reason of the pace at which they are required to work. Hence, although the overcrowding and the employment of children, which have hitherto prevailed in the sweaters' shops, are now under control of the inspectors, and are reduced to a minimum, yet the excessive speed and intensity of the work, the use of foot power, and the grinding poverty of these workers, over which the inspectors have no control, these three forces combined, still end in consumption as the characteristic disease of the sweater's victims. And consumption is now recognized throughout the medical profession as one of the most infectious and readily transmissible of diseases, almost inevitably carried in garments made by persons suffering from phthisis.

The Custom Tailor's Home Shop.

It is not generally understood by purchasers of expensive tailor-made garments that even the most fashionable merchant tailors give out work to be finished in the home of the workman. Yet such is the fact, and the price paid for a garment is no guarantee whatever to the purchaser that his clothing is free from the infection of scarlet fever or diphtheria or consumption. The risk run by the purchaser of a \$100 custom-made suit is precisely the same as the risk taken by the woman who buys cheap, ready-made knee-pants for her child, or a ready-made cloak for herself, finished in the homes of those poorest of the poor, the hand-finishers in the needle trades.

It is true that the law pronounces these homes workshops, and places them under the supervision of the city Board of Health and the State Factory Inspectors. It is true that in this way hundreds of overcrowded houses have been more moderately filled. But it is also unfortunately true that no inspection can guard the children of these families from disease, and

no vigilance can insure the inspector a prompt knowledge of the presence of disease in the homes of thousands of the poorest people in the city. These homes are the abode of phthisis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, scabies and worse forms of skin diseases. The city ordinance, indeed, requires the physician in attendance upon any case of infectious or contagious disease to report the same to the Board of Health, and Sections One and Two of the Factories and Workshops law enjoin the Board of Health to destroy all clothing made under infectious or contagious conditions. But physicians cannot report to the Board of Health what they do not know, and in hundreds of cases among the very poor a physician is called in only where death is imminent, to save the annoyance of a subsequent coroner's inquest. Meanwhile, infectious clothing may have been finished and sent out for weeks, before the danger was known to any one.

Tenement House Manufacture.

So long as the manufacture of clothing of any kind, whether ready-made or custom-made, in any tenement house in Chicago is permitted, this danger must continue, despite the efforts of the inspectors to reduce it to a minimum. The only way to free the community from a danger to which it is subjected solely by the greed of a small group of manufacturers, is to compel every person, firm or corporation engaging in the manufacture of clothing to furnish his, their or its employes with wholesome work-rooms and with mechanical power for all machines used. So long as the present half-way measure is retained, and the home tailor or home finisher permitted, the inspectors will never be able wholly to prevent the spread of infection. In the interest of the health of the community, tenement manufacture should be prohibited.

THE EIGHT HOURS SECTION.

The child labor sections of the law, and those which relate distinctively to the sweating system, are modeled closely upon the laws of certain of the eastern states, and have not been regarded as innovations sufficiently radical to call forth serious, outspoken opposition.

Section five, on the other hand, which restricts the hours of labor of females to eight per day and forty-eight per week, aroused both the eager hopes of the wage-earners and the decided antagonism of a large number of employers.

Not only did the working girls look to this section of the law for more daily leisure and steadier work throughout the year, but great hopes were cherished as to the absorption of a part of the unemployed. And in some cases these hopes have been fulfilled. For where the hours of labor have been reduced in

establishments employing hundreds of girls, more girls have been employed during the busy season, and fewer discharged in the dull one.

Indeed, no more searching test could be applied to the sincerity of the large employers in their dealing with the problem of the unemployed in the present crisis than this eight-hour section of the law. Happily, many employers have risen to the occasion, and not only obeyed the law, but given it full moral support, among whom may be mentioned the Western Electric Company, the Woman's Christian Temperance Publishing Association, Barrett & Co., printers, Mr. Franklin McVeagh, and scores of others, and the long list is steadily growing.

Previous to the enactment of this law, there had been no legal limit to the working hours, and these had varied from nine and ten, in some factories to twenty in the sweaters' shops at the height of the season, when the fainting of a girl at her machine, or of a man over his pressing iron, was no unheard-of occurrence.

Nor were such excessive hours limited to the sweating shops. Thus, within the range of my own observation, last year a respectable working girl of my acquaintance was assaulted almost on her own doorstep, as she was returning from work in one of the foremost book and printing establishments of Chicago, having worked from 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

The class of little children whom I taught in the Polk street night school last winter was made up of Italian boys and girls, ten, eleven and twelve years old, children so wholly illiterate that they were struggling with the bats, cats and rats in the opening pages of the primer. In November and December a large number of them left the night school because the candy factory in which they spent their days began to work overtime, and my pupils worked in it from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., with a half hour for dinner and no supper, a working week of eighty-two hours. I used to see them going home long after 9 o'clock at night. This year this factory worked eight hours except and during two weeks, when it worked ten.

A valuable result of the new law, already to some extent obtained, is the greater uniformity of work and rest insured to girls and women. Formerly the custom prevailed of working overtime in many trades during a part of the year and then closing the factory outright, or working three or four very long days a week. This irregularity is one of the most cruelly demoralizing experiences of the working girl's life, injurious alike to health and to every habit of thrift and persevering effort. The regulation of the hours of work inevitably tends to distribute work over the year, and so to insure greater stability of occupation. This must prove especially beneficent in the clothing trades, in which the long weary days have come at midsummer and the enforced idleness and privation at midwinter, when they were hardest to bear and most costly in vitality.

In many cases the shortening of the day has been in the morning, so that women and children who have had a long walk or ride before reaching the factory at 7 o'clock, now sleep an hour later and reach their work at 8. The mother of the family, who rises still earlier to cook the breakfast and put up the lunch, also profits by this added hour of rest.

Much argument and persuasion are requisite before the eight-hour placards are duly posted, and often a factory must be watched for days before the firm decides that the inspector means what he says and the law must be obeyed. However, five months' patient work have borne fruit in several ways. There is now a large body of honorable employers who are complying with the law in good faith, and a large and rapidly growing body of girls who not only obey the law and value it, but work as volunteers, making known its provisions and urging upon all their acquaintances the duty of co-operation with the inspectors, by insisting that the legal limit shall be observed.

The eight-hour section of the Illinois factory law is one link in a chain of measures which have been adopted during a long series of years in many countries and in several states of our own Union, all recognizing the principle involved in the restriction of the hours of work for women.

Since England set the example in 1848 of a legal ten-hour working day for women, and Australia followed with the eight-hour day for men and women, Germany has adopted a day of nine and a half hours effective work (eleven hours, minus one for dinner and one-half for supper), Massachusetts the fifty-eight hours week and New Jersey the week of fifty-five hours.

In view of this widespread movement and the variation of the length of the working day, the question whether the legal working week shall consist of sixty hours, as in New York, or of fifty-nine, as in Germany, fifty-eight, as in Massachusetts, fifty-six, as in England, fifty-five, as in New Jersey, or forty-eight, as in Australia and Illinois, is merely one of detail. The principle is established, and it only remains for the more conservative states to emulate the example of Australia and Illinois, and adopt the working week of forty-eight hours and the working day of eight hours.

PROSECUTIONS.

The first three months of this first half-year's work were devoted to ascertaining the condition and number of women and children in the workshops and factories of Illinois, and in making known the law to employers and employes. After three months of this preliminary work, it was decided to enforce the law in the courts. This is the more necessary because the number of employers is so vast that the ten deputies of this department cannot continually visit and revisit the same shops. The law must be obeyed by the people themselves, and not by reason of the incessant visitation of a very small corps of inspectors.

Accordingly, from October 21st to the present time a series of prosecutions of offenders has been carried on. The defendants in these cases are not of any one nationality or occupation. The first score of cases were confined to the clothing trades. After that, offenders in other industries were prosecuted, in accordance to the opinion of Attorney-General Maloney already cited.

The diminution in the number of children employed is so marked since the policy of persistent prosecution of offenders has become widely known throughout the city and State, that it will be continued uninterruptedly until compliance with this law becomes as much a matter of course as compliance with the internal revenue law now is in the tobacco trade.

Following is the record of prosecutions of offenders, beginning October 21, 1893:

1. Ravitz, Gustav, before Justice Eberhardt October 21; coatmaker at 273 Rumsey street for Cahn, Schoenbrun & Co., Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., and Hart, Schaffner & Marx; charged with employing child under 16 years of age without affidavit; fined \$5 and costs.
2. Klotz, Edward, before Justice Eberhardt October 21; coatmaker at 23 Samuel street for C. P. Kellogg & Co., and Cahn, Wampold & Co.; charged with employing child under 14 years of age; fined \$10 and costs.
3. Schwanebeck, C., before Justice Eberhardt October 28; coatmaker at 639 S. Morgan street for Kuh, Nathan & Fischer and Kohn Bros.; charged with employing child under 14 years of age; fined \$3 and costs.
4. Kabat, Joseph, before Justice Eberhardt October 28; coatmaker at 548 W. Nineteenth street for Strauss, Yorndorf & Rose and L. Loewenstein & Co.; charged with employing six children under 16 years of age without affidavits; plead guilty and discharged with payment of costs, \$15.

5. Olsen, Charles, before Justice Eberhardt November 3; pantsmaker at 137 Milton avenue for Work Bros. and Cahn, Wampold & Co.; charged with employing two children under 16 years of age without affidavits, and failure to post notice on wall, three counts; case twice continued and then dismissed.

6. Olson, John, before Justice Eberhardt November 3; coatmaker at 26 Gault place for L. Loewenstein & Co.; charged with employing child under 16 years of age without affidavit; fined \$10 and costs; fine suspended.

7. Milburn, Oscar, before Justice Eberhardt November 3; vestmaker at 26 Gault place for L. Abt & Co. and Cahn, Wampold & Co.; charged with employing child under 16 years of age without affidavit; fined \$10 and costs; fine suspended.

8. Vaska, John, before Justice Eberhardt November 10; tailor at 101 W. Nineteenth street; contractor for Marx, on Clark street, and others; charged with employing boy under 14 years of age; fined \$10 and costs; fine remitted.

9. Freeman, Michael, knee-pantsmaker at 204 W. Taylor street for Daube, Cohn & Co.; warrant sworn out in Justice Eberhardt's court for his arrest, charging him with employing a minor who could not get certificate of physical fitness for work. Before warrant could be served Freeman absconded, owing a large amount of wages to his employes.

10. Weinschenker, Morris, before Justice Eberhardt November 11; knee-pantsmaker at 455 S. Clinton street for Daube, Cohn & Co.; charged with employing girl under 16 years of age without affidavit; fined \$3 and costs.

11. Wertheimer, Samuel, before Justice Eberhardt November 14; cloakmaker at 535 W. Sixteenth street for Joseph Beifeld & Co.; charged with employing two children under 16 years of age without affidavits; first jury trial under the law; found guilty and fined \$3 and costs upon first charge; trial on second charge in same court on November 24; defendant again asked for a jury trial, and jury again fined him \$3 and costs.

12. Kominowsky, J., before Justice Eberhardt November 17; knee-pants maker at 185 W. Taylor street for Spitz, Landauer & Co. and E. Cohn & Co.; charged with employing boy under 16 years of age without affidavit; fined \$3 and costs; fine remitted.

13. Rothman, Louis, before Justice Kersten November 20; coatmaker at 145 Division street for Cahn, Wampold & Co., Hefter & Sons, Spitz, Landauer & Co. and C. P. Kellogg & Co.; charged with employing two children under 16 years of age without affidavits; dismissed with costs, \$13.

14. Fortch, Michael, before Justice Eberhardt November 21; coatmaker at 35 Edgemont avenue for C. P. Kellogg & Co.; charged with employing child under 14 years of age; evidence showed attempted subornation of perjury, and defendant was fined \$10 and costs.

15. Sills, William, before Justice Eberhardt November 21; manufacturer of "Royal Flour Bin" at 153 S. Jefferson street; charged with employing three boys under 16 years of age without affidavits; case dismissed on payment of costs.

16. Hynek, James, before Justice Eberhardt November 23; coatmaker at 146 W. Taylor street; charged with employing Annie Cihlar, a minor, without the health certificate, which had been formally demanded of him for her by inspector; fined \$3 and costs, and fine remitted.

17. Denemark, Joseph, before Justice Eberhardt November 25; coatmaker at 643 S. Center avenue for Strauss, Yondorf & Rose; charged with employing two children under 16 years of age without affidavits; fined \$3 and costs of two suits.

18. Kasteal, Morris, before Justice Eberhardt November 25; cloakmaker at 166 Maxwell street for F. Siegel & Bros.; charged with failing to produce, on demand of inspectors, list of shops in his employ (Italian home finishers on Ewing street); fined \$5 and costs.

19. Jilk, Joseph, before Justice Eberhardt November 25; took change of venue to Justice Scully; coatmaker at at 722 Loomis street for Hart, Schaffner & Marx; charged with employing children under 16 years of age without affidavits; fined \$3 and costs.

20. Peterson, Alfred, before Justice Eberhardt November 25; coatmaker at 26 Gault place for Cahn, Wampold & Co.; charged with employing girl under 16 years of age without affidavit; fined \$3 and costs, fine remitted.

21. Aaron, Jacob, before Justice Eberhardt November 25; contractor at 811 N. Lincoln avenue for L. Loewenstein, Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., S. Singer & Co.; charged with employing one child under 14 years of age and two children under 16 years of age without affidavits; dismissed with costs.

22. Henning, Chas., before Justice Kersten November 28; coatmaker at 86 Evergreen avenue for L. Loewenstein & Co. and Hart, Schaffner & Marx; charged with employing two children under the age of 14 years and one child under the age of 16 years without an affidavit; fined \$20 and costs on each of the three cases.

23. Rosenzweig, Morris, before Justice Eberhardt December 1; cloak-maker at 202 W. Fourteenth street for J. V. Farwell & Co.; charged with employing outside shops without keeping list of their addresses; fined \$10 and costs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The inspectors submit the following recommendations, based upon their experience in enforcing the law :

1. No child under sixteen years of age should be permitted to work at any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health or morals, and the inspectors should be given power effectually to prohibit such employment of children.

2. No woman, and no child under sixteen years of age, should be permitted to work after 9 p. m., or before 6 a. m., in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment.

3. No child under sixteen years of age should be permitted to work in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language.

4. The law should be so amended as to include in its provisions all mercantile establishments employing women and children.

5. Section Five of the law should be so amended as to prohibit the employment of male children under sixteen years of age longer than 8 hours in any one day and 48 hours in any one week, in addition to its present prohibition of longer hours than these for females.

6. No minor should be permitted to run any elevator, whether for passengers or freight. The inspectors are now powerless to prohibit the employment of boys of fourteen years in this manner.

7. The number of inspectors should be increased by the addition of two physicians, of whom one should be a woman, for the purpose of effectively enforcing that part of Section Four of the law which refers to the physical condition of minors.

8. The manufacture of garments, in whole or in part, in any tenement, or in the rear of any tenement, or upon the same city lot with any tenement, should be absolutely prohibited in the interest of the public health.

9. The inspectors should be given power to require fire escapes, elevator guards, ventilation, sanitation, and the guarding of all dangerous machinery, and employers should be required to report to this office all accidents occurring upon their premises.

FLORENCE KELLEY.

Inspector
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APPENDIX A.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS IN THE GARMENT TRADES.

CLOAK MANUFACTURERS.

JOSEPH BEIFELD & Co., 253 JACKSON STREET.

Inside shop—Jackson and Market streets, sixth story.—Employs 69 males, 93 females.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by Joseph Biefeld & Co. to Assistant Inspector Stevens, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections:

Wertheimer, Samuel, 535 W. Sixteenth street.—Overcrowded shop; employs 4 men, 20 women, 5 girls under 16 years. (See Case 11, Record of Prosecutions.)

Karatzik, M., 155 W. Division street.—The building 155 W. Division street, is a two-story, dilapidated frame, used as a rag and junk shop. In the rear of this, facing alley, is Karatzik's shop, first floor of another two-story frame shanty; rooms used for dwelling behind and over shop; employs 5 men, 2 women; no decent closet for women; machines run by foot power.

Herzog, J., 244 W. Division street.—First floor of three-story tenement house; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 8 women.

Bernson, S., 82 Wilson street.—The building 82 Wilson street is a five-story brick, full depth of city lot. There is one street entrance only, with narrow hall and stairway, to the crowded tenements of the first four stories; on this end of the building is one fire escape. On side of building is one entrance only, which is used by the tenants and workshops north and south of it for five stories. There is no fire escape for these, the stairways and hallways are common property, littered with sweepings from the shops, with vegetable and meat refuse from the living rooms, with odds and ends of house furnishings; the closets emit frightful odors, the water supply is insufficient, not mounting to upper stories for days and weeks. These rear stories are occupied as follows: Ground floor, south side, Jewish Talmud school; north side, closed; second floor, south side, Bernson's shop, employing 8 men, 4 women; second floor, north side, Max Brightman, home tailor for Simon Wolf of 89 W. Randolph street, makes fine custom work in his kitchen, living in this and two other close, dark rooms, with five small children; third floor, Kasper's sweat-shop, Kasper in jail for bigamy; third floor, north side, family living; fourth floor, south side, Nathan Salpeter, coat-maker for C. P. Kellogg & Co., employing 9 men, 5 women, 1 boy under 16 years; fourth floor, north side, another sweat-shop, found closed; fifth floor, south side, B. Grossman, cloak-maker for J. V. Farwell & Co., employing 14 men, 6 women, 1 boy

under 16 years; fifth floor, north side, Maria Brust, cloak-maker for F. Siegel & Bros., employing 9 men, 4 women, with license from city for making, shop at 142 W. Twelfth street, which license has expired; all machines in this building are run by foot power.

Wohl, A., 52 W. VanBuren street.—Second floor; employs 7 men, 5 women, 1 girl under 16 years; machines run by foot power.

Strobinsky, S., 165 Maxwell street.—Fourth floor of crowded tenement and lodging house; no fire escape; machines run by foot power; employs 10 males, 3 females.

Greenberg, S., 560 S. Jefferson street.—Found at 112 Brown street; employs 7 men, 6 women. This building is reached by narrow entrance way between two houses fronting on Brown street. It is a five-story building, on alley, with no fire escape, winding stairways, dark and foul halls, closets in frightful condition the year round, water not mounting to upper stories. The building is occupied as follows: Ground floor, north side, Jewish synagogue; south side, macaroni factory; second floor, Mann's factory for making fine caps and furs, on north side; on south side, J. W. Welsberg's cigar factory, employing 5 men, 4 women, 4 children under 16 years; third, fourth and fifth floors, two sweat-shops to each floor. In all these shops machines are run by foot power, pressers' irons are heated by gasoline, and no attempt at cleanliness can be made where water is not furnished. In the west front of the building the shops on each floor are divided by a wooden partition, and in a hole cut in this partition has been set one sink for each two shops, a sink 16x24 inches, with one faucet; stoves are within two feet of this partition; no sheds are provided for the building, and each inmate keeps his coal upon the floor.

Levy, L., Margaret and Henry street.—Dark and deep basement under five-story tenement house; found extremely filthy, and ordered to clean and keep clean; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 4 women.

Jastrow, S., 503 S. Halsted street.—Second story of tenement house; low-ceiled, black walls, and very dirty throughout; employs 3 women; machines run by foot power; ordered to clean or move; has moved to 259 W. Fourteenth street.

Koenig, Morris, 220 W. North avenue.—Dirty, low-ceiled, tumble-down shop; one closet for both sexes; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 2 women.

Berezowsky, B., 71 Mather street.—Second floor rear, over boiler shop; sanitary conditions bad; machines run by foot power; employs 9 men, 4 women.

Brail, O., 71 Mather street.—Second floor front, over boiler shop; sanitary conditions bad; machines run by foot power; employs 10 men, 5 women.

Tessmer, Mrs., 937 N. Western avenue.—Dark and unwholesome basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 9 women.

Rosenberg, J., 589 S. Jefferson street.—Shop in tenement house; one closet for both sexes; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 3 women.

Laeff, H., 37 Newberry avenue.—Found not working; shop is over shed, in rear of lot; frame building, with outside, broken wooden stairs.

Karatzik, D., 596 Dixon street.—Found at 549 Dixon street; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 3 women.

Kraus, F., 673 N. Ashland avenue.—Machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 3 women.

Fishman, S., 86 Bauwans street.—Shop in dirty shanty, rear of this number; one closet for both sexes; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 2 women.

□ Duberstein, E., 71 Brigham street.—Dark basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 1 woman.

Duberstein, E., 45 Tell place.—Third floor of tenement house; no fire escape; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 1 woman.

Belinsky, J., 650 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in rear of tenement house; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 3 women.

In addition to the foregoing, the inspector discovered working for Joseph Beifeld & Co., and not on their list, as the law requires, the following:

Cezek, Barnhard, 679 Wood street.—At this number is a deep, double three-story brick tenement house; on rear of lot, a two-story and basement rotting frame, with shop on first floor; only windows of shop open on back yard, with outdoor closet under them; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 5 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

J. V. FARWELL & Co., 148 MARKET STREET.

Inside shop—148 Market street, second story —Employs 12 men, 25 women.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by J. V. Farwell & Co. to Assistant Inspector Stevens, November 20, 1893, with result of inspection of same:

Rosenweig, Morris, 202 W. Fourteenth street.—Shop in second story and basement of two-story brick building in rear of one-story frame cottage; machines run by foot power; employs 11 men, 6 women. (See case 23, Record of Prosecutions.)

Grossman, B.—employs 14 men, 6 women, 1 boy under 16 years; in fifth story, rear, at 82 Wilson street. (For condition of this place, see record of S. Bernson, in the Beifeld & Co. list.)

MARSHALL FIELD & Co., ADAMS, QUINCY, FRANKLIN STREETS AND FIFTH AVENUE.

Inside shop—241 Market street, fifth story.—Employ 4 men, 20 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

List of outside shops in their employ furnished by Marshall Field & Co. to Assistant Inspector Stevens, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same:

Smith, A., 652 W. Twentieth street, found working under the name of Stepnovitch.—This shop is in rear building, on alley, low and dirty, with bed on floor in corner, which was ordered removed; machines run by foot power; employs 12 men, 6 women.

Rosenberg, M., 175 Newberry avenue.—Shop in rear basement, opening from alley; low, dark and dirty; air impregnated with gasoline used in pressing; one corner of room used for coal and wood shed; one closet for both sexes, and this foul and without water supply; machines run by foot power; employs 16 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Davis, A., 586 Throop street.—Shop is over a shed, frame building, in rear of lot; windows open on bad alley; machines run by foot power; employs 8 men, 3 women.

Siderman, R., 659 N. Ashland avenue.—Basement under grocery store, deep, dark and dirty; no decent closet accommodations; machines run by foot power; employs 3 men, 5 women.

Cohn, A., 210 W. Fourteenth street.—Shop in rear of tenement house; low-ceiled, unhealthy, very crowded; machines run by foot power; employs 14 men, 16 women.

Lasky, J., 223 W. Fourteenth street.—Shop on alley; machines run by foot power; employs 18 men, 6 women.

Hanson, W., 355 W. Ohio street.—Rear shop; employs 16 women.

Trachtman, S., 25 Thomas street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 3 men, 1 woman.

Hanson, L., 223 W. Huron street.—Employs 15 women.

Overwig, W., 426 Potomac avenue.—Basement shop; employs 15 men, 1 girl under 16 years.

Greenspan, M., 682 Van Horn street.—Shop in rear, on alley; machines run by foot power; employs 3 men, 5 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Stangsby, H., 214 W. Erie street.—basement shop; employs 14 women.

GRISWOLD, PALMER & Co., 197 ADAMS STREET.

Inside shop—197 Adams street, fourth and fifth stories.—Employ 40 men, 105 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by Griswold, Palmer & Co. to Assistant Inspector Stevens, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Greenberg, S.—Shop in five-story building, rear of 112 Brown street; employs 7 men, 6 women. (For description of condition of this building, see Greenberg's record, Beifeld & Co.'s list.)

Malin, W., 364 W. Fourteenth street.—This is a crowded four-story tenement house, five stories in the rear; shop is on top floor; entrance from alley; no fire escapes; separate closets, but no flush, as water does not rise to top story; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 4 women.

Reichmann, Aaron, 492 S. Morgan street.—No. 492 S. Morgan street is a tenement house. In the rear is a four-story brick building, to which entrance can be had only by going into and through the front house, or through a broken fence between this and the neighboring yard. This rear building, with no direct outlet to the street, has the ground floor used for coal and wood sheds and closets, and the second, third and fourth floors are shops; no fire escapes; Reichmann's shop is on top floor, bare brick walls on side, wooden rafters overhead; windows on alley; machines run by foot power; one closet for both sexes; employs 13 men, 8 women.

Blankenstein, J., 44 Macedonia street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power, employs 5 men, 1 woman.

Blumenthal, L., 417 S. Jefferson street.—Was found working 10 men, 6 women in his home, which was extremely dirty; ordered to separate shop from dwelling; has not worked as a contractor since.

Farler, Mrs., 39 Snell street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 9 women.

Grossman, J., 486 S. Canal street.—No person of this name at this address.

Jensen, Mrs., 1744 Milwaukee avenue.—Rear shop, frame building; machines run by foot power; employs 6 women.

Raffowitz., W., 568 S. Jefferson street.—Was found employing 1 man, 8 women, machines run by foot power, in filthy home shop, second story rear of frame tenement-house, with side entrance used by tenants; forbidden to work there, and has since had no shop.

Langley, Mrs., 1003 Talman avenue.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 6 women.

Reiger, M., 708 N. Oakley avenue.—Rear shop, on alley, over a stable; machines run by foot power; employs 15 men, 5 women.

Raymer, R., 633 Shober street.—Rear shop, on alley, over stable; machines run by foot power; employs 8 men, 4 women.

Zeggda, F., 856 S. Ashland avenue.—Low-ceiled, unwholesome shop, on alley, in room in rear of rooms occupied by himself and family as a dwelling; one closet for both sexes; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 4 women.

Sallinger, J., 237 W. North avenue.—Employs 3 men, 9 women.

Schwalb, Hyman, 308 W. Division street.—Rear shop, on alley; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 4 women.

Spainer, B., 172 Potomac street.—Rear shop, on alley; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 4 women.

Kastel, H., 182 Brown street.—First floor, front of frame tenement house; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 14 men, 12 women.

Pritikin, P., 74 Kramer street.—Gone out of business.

Moss, S., 646 N. Wood street.—Employs 3 men, 8 women.

Levine, R., 105 W. Taylor street.—Employs 8 men, 5 women; machines run by foot power.

Brook, A., 391 Cornelia street.—Gone out of business.

McCarthy, W., 199 N. Carpenter street.—Rear shop, on alley; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 4 women.

MANNHEIMER, LEPMAN & ISRAEL, 221 MARKET STREET.

Inside shop—221 Market street, fifth and sixth stories.—Employ 35 men, 40 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by Mannheim, Lepman & Israel to Assistant Inspector Stevens, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Kasper, H., 82 Wilson street.—At time of inspection was in jail for bigamy, and shop closed. (For condition of this building see S. Bernson's record, in Beifeld & Co.'s list.)

Levy, A., 79 Wilson street.—At 79 Wilson street is a two-story frame shanty. In the rear, on same lot, are two three-story buildings, of brick and frame, crowded with tenants. Levy's shop, in rear building of all, is in top story; entrance by outside wooden stairs; no fire-escape; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 4 women.

Goldberg, H., 507 S. Jefferson street.—Shop in rear, frame dwelling; machines run by foot power; employs 7 men, 8 women.

Perlman, A., 222 Maxwell street.—This building is a crowded and filthy tenement house. Perlman's shop, which is in the fourth story, faces the street, but can be reached only by a side stairway used by the tenants also; the stairs are narrow and wooden; stairs and hallways are dark and filled with refuse; no fire-escape; shop is low and dirty, with unfinished brick walls, rafters overhead; sink and gasoline for pressers in same room; machines run by foot power; no separate closet for women; employs 11 men, 6 women.

Rieger, M., 708 N. Oakley street.—Rear shop, on alley, over stable; machines run by foot power; employs 15 men, 5 women.

Bernstein, J., 159 W. Taylor street.—This shop is in rear of lot, over stable; entrance by narrow passage between houses in front shop; low-ceiled and dirty, with bare brick walls; sink in room gives out bad odor; gasoline is used in pressing; the odors from alley and stable coming up combine to make a stench unbearable alike in winter and summer; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 7 men, 3 women.

Raymer, A., 663 Shober street.—Rear shop, on alley, over stable; machines run by foot power; employs 8 men, 4 women.

Schwartz, David, 704 W. Eighteenth street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 3 women.

Jaffe, C., 73 Bunker street.—This shop is in the third story, rear, of a crowded and filthy tenement house; entrance to shop by winding, wooden stairs on side, also used by tenants; no fire-escape; refuse of all sorts on stairs and in hallways; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 1 woman.

Hanson W., 355 W. Ohio street.—Shop in rear; employs 18 women.

Schwam, A., 966 Fairfield avenue.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 2 women.

Siebert, S., 193 W. Division street.—2d floor, tenement house; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 2 women.

Silver, Morris, 215 W. Division street.—Basement of a one-story frame cottage; low and dirty, air close, gasoline for pressers; one closet for both sexes; machines run by foot power; employs 2 men, 2 women.

R. MUNZER & Co., 90-98 MARKET STREET.

Inside shop—90-98 Market street, 6th story.—Employ 6 men, 31 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by R. Munzer & Co., to Assistant Inspector Stevens, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same:

Darwut, Peter, 549 W. 19th street.—This place was found to be a home shop, in basement of tenement house, low, dark and filthy; dimensions of work room were 14x14x7½ feet, two windows; room contained four machines, stove with fire in it, and 4 men, 3 women working; air was intolerably bad; folding doors were open between this shop room and the living room in which Darwut and wife sleep and eat and cook and keep boarders; the boarders (two) slept in low room off shop, unlighted and unventilated; Darwut was ordered to separate shop from dwelling, and to clean and keep clean; complied by nailing up folding doors, and clearing out the boarders' room, leaving it empty.

Hanson, W., 355 W. Ohio street.—shop in rear; employs 18 women.

Jensen, Mrs. P., 1744 Milwaukee avenue.—Frame building, shop in rear; machines run by foot power; employs 6 women.

Cohn, Philip, 155 W. Twelfth street.—Found over butcher shop, and required to move to cleaner premises; moved to 82 Wilson street, for condition of which see record of S. Bernson, in Beifeld & Co.'s list, where he employs 8 men, 3 women.

Greenberg, L., 183 W. Fourteenth street.—Second floor rear, tenement house, over rag shop; very dirty; ordered to clean and keep clean; machines run by foot power; no separate closet for women; employs 5 men, 2 women.

Rosenblum, S., 252 W. Fourteenth street.—Shop in second story of frame building, rear of cottage; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men; 2 women.

Levin, Louis, 102 Julian street.—Moved to 312 North avenue; machines run by foot power; employs 3 men, 7 women.

Schallman, Marcus, 168 Maxwell street.—Shop is in one-story frame, rear of three-story wooden tenement house; found filthy, and ordered to clean and keep clean; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 8 men, 3 women. The shops at 162, 166 and 168 Maxwell street are in midst of nests of tenement houses, rear buildings on Maxwell and Liberty streets coming together, there being no alley between.

Finkelstein, Joseph, 162 Maxwell street.—Rear shop, in frame building (see preceding record); required to separate shop from dwelling; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 1 woman.

Rosenberg, J., 135 Johnson street.—No such person there.

Finkelstein, Morris, 114 Liberty street.—Shop in basement of three-story tenement house; machines run by foot power; no separate closet for women; employs 3 men, 1 woman.

Stangsbj, H., 214 W. Erie street.—Basement shop; employs 14 women.

Thompson, Mrs., 607 Armitage avenue.—Machines run by foot power; employs 6 women.

Mickelson, M. P., 79 Fry street.—Low-ceiled frame shop, on alley; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 4 women.

F. SIEGEL & BROS., 222-228 MARKET STREET.

Inside shop—222-228 Market street, fourth, fifth and eighth floors.—Employ 105 men, 90 women.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by F. Siegel & Bros. to Assistant Inspector Stevens, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Israelson, Harris, 165 Maxwell street.—Found at 565 S. Union street on third floor of tenement house, in rear, facing alley, working 5 men in his dwelling; notice served to separate shop from living rooms.

Brust, Maria, 142 W. Twelfth street.—Found on fifth floor of 82 Wilson street, employing 9 men, 4 women; working without license. (For condition of this building, see record of S. Bernson, in Biefeld & Co.'s list.)

Goldbach, N., 274 W. Twelfth street.—Third floor of crowded tenement house; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 2 women.

Beresofsky, M., in third story of building rear of 112 Brown street.—Employing 11 men, 4 women. (For condition of this building, see record of S. Greenberg, in Beifeld & Co.'s list.)

Farley, Miss, 38 Snell street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 9 women.

Finkelstein, J., 162 Maxwell street.—Rear shop; in frame building, in midst of nest of tenement houses; found employing 4 men, 1 woman, in his dwelling; machines run by foot power; notice served to separate shop from living rooms.

Dethleson, J., 882 N. Rockwell street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 4 women.

Ahlefeld, J., 469 W. Indiana street.—Employs 1 man, 15 women.

Goldstein, S., 18 Newberry avenue.—This is a frame cottage, one and a half stories. Goldstein, wife and five children live in down stairs rooms and shop is in the attic, with entrance by stairs in back yard; the shop room is under a sloping roof so low a man can stand upright only in the middle of the room; air is always bad, hot in summer and close in winter; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employees 7 men, 3 women.

Moss, S., 646 N. Wood street.—Employees 3 men, 8 women.

Kestel, H., 182 Brown street.—First floor front of frame tenement house; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 14 men, 12 women.

Kohnke, Mrs., 356 Clybourn avenue.—Employs 1 man, 13 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Levy & Greenberg, 433 S. Halsted street.—This is a four story building, ground floor occupied by a store; the second and third floors are packed

with tenants and roomers, are filled with bad odor, and reek with filth; the shop is on the fourth floor, rear, reached by back stairway, facing alley; no fire escape; machines run by foot power; employ 20 men, 11 women.

Nedervitz, M., 557, N. Wood street.—Employees 14 men, 6 women, 1 boy.

Komerofski, J., 486 S. Morgan street.—Was found with home shop in rear tenement house; forbidden to work there; is now employed by another contractor.

Rudolphson, Mrs., 414 W. Ohio street.—Basement shop, employs 1 man, 7 women.

Siegan, M., 507 S. Jefferson street.—Shop on second floor of frame tenement house, in rear, reached by narrow wooden stairs; no fire escape; machines run by foot power; employes 8 men, 1 woman.

Schlopik, H., 414 W. Fourteenth street.—Shop in second floor of stable; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employes 10 men, 10 women.

Siegan, J., 228 Maxwell street.—Shop in three-story building rear of two-story frame tenement house; surrounded by tenement houses, in most unsanitary condition; employes 6 men.

Strand, A. D., 126 Milwaukee avenue.—Very deep and unwholesome basement shop; employs 4 men, 17 women.

Zeitkowski, A., 425 W. Division street.—Machines run by foot power; employes 2 men, 12 women.

Silver, 749 N. Ashland avenue.—Very deep, dark and unwholesome basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 7 men, 7 women.

Lichtenstein, A., 121 Forquier street.—Gone out of business.

Baron, W., 196 Newberry avenue.—Gone out of business.

Strassburg, B., 157 Johnson street.—Gone out of business.

In addition to the foregoing, the inspectors discovered working for F. Siegel & Bros., and not kept on their list as the law requires, the following:

Kasteal, Morris, 166 Maxwell street.—Rear of swarming frame tenement house; machines run by foot power; no separate closets for women; sanitary conditions very bad; employs 7 men, 8 women. (See case 18, Record of Prosecutions.)

A. ELLINGER & Co., 278 MADISON STREET.

Inside shop—278 Madison street, Fifth story.—Employ 9 men, 42 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

The list of outside shops furnished by A. Ellinger & Co., proved to consist of home workers, rather than contractors, such as are found in this appendix.

L. HEILPRIN & Co., 246-252 MARKET STREET.

Inside shop—246-252 Market street.—Employ 33 men, 66 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 1 girl under 16 years.

NONPAREIL CLOAK COMPANY, 216 VANBUREN STREET.

Inside shop—216 VanBuren street.—Fourth and sixth stories; employ 34 men, 46 women.

SCHLESINGER CLOAK MANUFACTURING Co., 256 MARKET STREET.

Inside shop—256 Market street Eighth story.—Employ 14 men, 27 women.

CHILDREN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

E. COHN & Co.

261-263 Franklin street, manufacturers of knee-pants.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, August 4, 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same:

Kominowsky, Jacob, 185 W. Taylor street.—Second floor, rear. This shop consists of three rooms adjoining the sweater's dwelling; one room is 14x12x7, and the others scarcely more than closets. Formerly the clothing (knee-pants) was all carried through the sweater's kitchen and bedroom to the shop. Notice from this office was served to separate shop from dwelling, which was done, and a separate entrance is now used for employes and goods. Kamerovsky was prosecuted and fined for employing a boy without affidavit, (See Case 12, Record of Prosecutions), and now complies with the law by employing no child labor whatever. He requires constant watching as to his list of outside shops (home finishers) and because of his chronic tendency to overcrowd his very small premises; is employing 4 men, 4 women; machines run by foot power.

Freeman, M., 204 W. Taylor street.—(See Case 9, Record of Prosecutions.)

Garfinkel, Samuel, 164 W. Twelfth street.—Second floor tenement house. Nos. 162-164 W. Twelfth street is a double two-story rotting frame tenement house, filthy and crowded with tenants and boarders. Garfinkel's shop is low, extremely dirty, unwholesome from improper sanitation, and was found crowded, 5 men and 5 women being employed; machines run by foot power; ordered to clean and keep clean.

Stern, D., 172 W. Taylor street.—This was a filthy dwelling, in a tumble-down frame shanty, where several men and women and a very sickly little girl were employed in a home shop. The children of the family swarmed about among the clothing; cooking, eating, sleeping, sewing and nursing went on indiscriminately in the kitchen and bedroom which constituted the shop. Ordered to separate shop and dwelling. Stern moved to 163 W. Taylor street, and established his family in the tenement house in front and his shop in the second story of a rear building on a bad alley. But to make ends meet he sublet space to three cigarmakers, and the first inspection of the new quarters revealed eleven persons at work in a space in which his city license permitted only five. The floor was strewn with cloth, knee-pants, tobacco stems in various stages of rotteness, orange peel, bread crusts, coal dust and mud. Ordered to reduce the occupants to five and to keep the place clean. Stern decided to abandon the effort to "sweat" employes and sought a place as operator in a factory.

Monheit, R., 22 O'Brien street.—Was found working 4 men in a very dirty basement, close and dark, not properly separated from his living rooms; ordered to keep his family out of the shop, to clean the premises and keep them clean, or to close the shop. He moved to 461 S. Clinton street.

Baumgarten, S., 120 W. Taylor street.—Store front on ground floor of tenement house; employs 12 men, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years of age in shop, and formerly gave out knee-pants to finish to six Italian women living in the filthiest blocks of tenements of Chicago. A little girl who could speak no English, though 13 years of age and three years in America, was found sewing on buttons in his ill-smelling, dirty kitchen. She was discharged and sent to school, and his shop separated from his dwelling against his protest that he must be permitted to store finished knee-pants in his children's sleeping room or else overcrowd his shop. He now complies with the law.

Glatten, Joseph, 654 Campbell avenue.—Found not working; shop was closed.

DAUBE, COHN & Co.

240-242 Jackson Street, Manufacturers of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same.

Perlman, Max, 384 S. Clinton street.—At this number M. Perlman and N. Cohler were working in partnership, making knee-pants for a number of the manufacturers. They moved to a building in the rear of 155 W. Twelfth street, over a sausage-making establishment, the stench and refuse from which made the shop most unwholesome; 8 men and 2 women were employed in this shop; later moved to separate places on W. Taylor street. The latest inspection reports M. Perlman at 118 W. Taylor street, employing 4 men and 2 women in a ground floor, rear shop, adjoining his tenement house dwelling. He was found violating the law by storing knee-pants in bedroom and employing Italian finishers in his kitchen. His little children were playing with the knee-pants and smearing them with buttered bread. He had no city license. Ordered to separate shop from dwelling entirely.

Ryerson, Joseph, 710 N. Leavitt street.—Deep and low-ceiled basement; employs 5 men, 10 women.

Leschinsky, S., 80 Judd street.—This shop was found to be in the basement of a two-story frame tenement house packed with tenants. The basement was deep, low-ceiled, extremely dirty, without any proper sanitation, and with the family of the sweater in the rear rooms, without proper separation; there were 2 men, 3 women employed; ordered to separate shop from living rooms, to clean and keep clean; since then has worked by himself in the same premises without outside help.

Eckman, Swan, 56 Gault place.—Basement shop; employs 8 men, 9 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Freeman, M. H., 204 W. Taylor street.—(See Case 9, Record of Prosecutions.)

Marx, H., 569 S. Canal street.—Found working under the name of H. Meyer, employing 12 men, 4 women, on fourth floor of very dirty tenement house; machines run by foot power; no separate closets for women; shop with black walls, odor bad from improper sanitation, living rooms off from the shop not properly separated, children of the family tumbling about among the knee-pants; ordered to further separate shop from dwelling rooms and to clean and keep clean.

Koenig, M., 386 W. North avenue.—Shop in basement of three-story tenement house; machines run by foot power; employs 2 men, 2 women.

Peterson & Platin, 179 W. Division street.—Employ 12 men, 10 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Swanson, J. A., 132 Nebraska avenue.—Employs 2 men, 7 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Granender, John, 40 Cornell street.—Found at 40 Cornelia street; employs 3 men, 4 women.

Jahnke, Mrs. A., 75 Washburne avenue.—Machines run by foot power; employs 2 men, 2 women.

Hollander, J. H., 438 Sedgwick street.—Two-story rear; employs 2 men, 5 women.

Hartgen, Charles, 217 W. Division street.—Basement of one-story frame cottage; entrance from side; low-ceiled, very dirty, without proper ventilation; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 8 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Vendermyde, L., 555 W. Fifteenth street.—Second floor of building on rear of lot, over stable; machines run by foot power; employs 11 men, 5 women.

Kroll, M., 2 Blucher street.—Employs 3 men, 9 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Anderson, A., 230 Townsend street.—Second floor, rear, facing alley; employs 4 men, 12 women.

Weinstock Bros., 264 Rumsey street.—Found at 213 Rumsey street; second floor, rear of tenement house; not working.

Benson, L., 56 Gault place.—Found not working.

Kolka, J., 265 W. Twenty-first street.—Found not working.

Cyswosky, John, 93 Lull place.—Not at that number; not found.

Greenberg, J., 492 Union street.—Not at that number; not found.

Goldschmidt, Henry, 258 Rumsey street.—Basement shop; employs 3 men, 12 women.

Urbansky, M., 1031 W. Nineteenth street.—Second floor, rear; employs 3 men, 1 women.

Thomas, A., 112 Mohawk street.—Employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Gemkow, Charles, 1011 W. Eighteenth street.—Machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 4 women.

Englerahn, K., 675 W. Fifteenth street.—Machines run by foot power; employs 2 men, 6 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 1 girl under 16 years.

Cusen, Mrs., E. 222 W. Thirtieth street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 7 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Savage, John, 44 Emma street.—Found not working.

Maack, Edward, 278 Clyburn place.—Found not working.

Grigald, J., 707 N. Ashland avenue.—Basement shop; employs 3 men, 5 women.

Urbanczyk, Joseph, 265 W. North avenue.—Employs 6 men, 11 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 11 girls under 16 years.

EDERHEIMER, STEIN & Co.

Market and Jackson Street, Manufacturers of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same.

Aaron, Jacob, 811 N. Lincoln street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 14 women, 4 girls under 16 years. (See Case 21, Record of Prosecutions.)

Kopelsky, Stanislaus, 60 Augusta street.—Employs 7 men, 20 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 15 girls under 16 years. This is a basement shop, greatly overcrowded, with unguarded shafting; separate closets are provided just outside the rear door of the shop, but these are in most unsanitary condition, and the air of the shop is almost unbreathable; eight of these girl children were examined at this office for medical certificates (See § 4 of the law), to no one of whom could be issued a certificate of fitness for the work performed; spinal curvature, phthisis, irregular development, enlargement of bones, and other ailments, resulting from the nature of daily occupation, showed how fatal to children is the occupation of constant sewing amid unsanitary conditions.

Milburn, Oscar, 26 Gault place.—Employs 3 men, 7 women, 1 boy under 16 years. (See Case 7, Record of Prosecutions.)

Eckman, Swan, 56 Gault place.—Basement shop; employs 8 men, 9 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Fenshal, Bros., 342 N. Ashland avenue.—No such shop found.

Hanson, Frank, 26 Gault place.—Employs 6 men, 12 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Leichinger & Rosenthal, 248 Waubansia avenue.—Very low and dirty basement; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot-power; employ 10 men, 4 women.

Jerabek, Vincent, 964 W. Nineteenth street.—Second floor, rear; machines run by foot-power; employs 4 men, 5 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 3 girls under 16 years.

Olson, John, 26 Gault place.—Employs 5 men, 8 women, 1 boy under 16 years. (See Case 6, Record of Prosecutions.)

Stern, David, 172 W. Taylor street.—A filthy home shop, exchanged when he was ordered to separate shop from dwelling, by removal to another tenement house quarter, 163 W. Taylor street. The description of these two places will be found in Stern's record, in list of E. Cohn & Co.'s employes.

Mraz, Joseph, 405 W. Seventeenth street.—Rear shop, facing alley; machines run by foot-power; no separate closets for women, employs 3 men, 4 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Cohler & Perlmen, 384 S. Clinton street.—Moved to building in rear of 155 W. Twelfth street, second floor, over sausage-making shop, where the stench and refuse made the place unfit for human beings to work in; later the partners separated, and last report on N. Cohler is as follows: Found at 134 W. Taylor street, rear. The shop, like nearly all shops in the rear of tenement houses, is up a flight of outside wooden stair, and faces a filthy alley. The machines are run by foot-power, and the knee-pants are given out to women to finish in their tenement house dwellings. This sweater formerly slept in the shop among the goods, but has obeyed the law and moved his bed out. The smells from the alley and gasoline stove are overpowering; employs 6 men and a girl.

Prucha, Frank, 504 W. Twelfth street.—Rear; machines run by foot-power; employs 2 men, 2 women.

Weissmann, M., 65 Emma street.—Rear; employs 3 men, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Leschinsky, S., 80 Judd street.—Found employing 2 men, 3 women, in dirty home shop, basement of two-story frame tenement house; ordered to separate dwelling rooms from shop, and to keep clean; is now working without other help. (See his record in Daube, Cohn & Co.'s list.)

Bobrocki, L., 711 Holt avenue.—Second floor, rear, facing alley; employs 6 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Roepke, N., 499 S. Ashland avenue.—Found not working.

Baumgarten, S., 120 W. Taylor street.—Employs 12 men, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years. (Full record of these premises in list of E. Cohn & Co.'s employes.)

Stolle, Fred, 244 Clybourn avenue.—Employs 1 man, 5 women.

Sonstiby, K. J., 83 Mozart street.—Found in rear of 393 Homer street; employs 2 men, 5 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Anderson, N., 26 Gault place.—Found not working.

Waurecka, L., 474 W. Fourteenth street.—Machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 1 girl under 16 years.

Herst, C. G., 144 Vedder street.—Employs 7 men, 15 women.

MAX GLASER & CO.

157-159 Market Street, Manufacturers of Boys' and Children's Pants.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney. July 19, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same.

Felstine, H., 156 W. Taylor street.—Fourth floor of tenement house, over saloon; employs 2 men, 3 women. This shop is reached by a stairway used

by large number of tenants; no water reaches this upper story, and there is no fire escape; the front end of a rough garret is petitioned off to make the shop, and the rest of it is used for drying the clothing of all the tenants. Whenever there is diphtheria, or small-pox, or scarlet fever among the tenants, clothing made here can hardly escape carrying the infection, as they are taken up and down stairs used by all tenants, and through the garret in which the family washings are dried.

Prieske, A., 1297 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in rear; machines run by foot power; employs 1 man, 6 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 2 girls under 16 years.

Gecenitz, John, 664 W. Nineteenth street.—Machines run by foot power; employs 2 men, 2 women.

In addition to the foregoing, the inspectors discovered working for Max Glaser & Co., and not kept on their list of outside help, as the law requires, the following:

Feigenholz, H., 114 W. Taylor street.—This shop is 8x8x8, with one window, two machines and two men operating, the husband and brother of the woman who does the hand finishing. The shop adjoins the kitchen and bedroom, and none of these are clean. The manufacturers employing these men have been notified that if vermin are found on the premises all goods from there will be ordered destroyed. Feigenholz and his partner illustrate the difficulty of properly watching the sweater-shops. They first kept a shop in Clinton street last summer. Disliking inspection they moved to 155 W. Twelfth street, second floor of rear building, over a Jewish butcher shop, where animals were slaughtered and roasted beneath, the fumes rising to the tailor shop in an intolerable smell. Here they were found working a boy of twelve at a buttonhole machine, and upon threat of prosecution they abandoned that shop for their present home shop, a third partner setting up for himself at 134 W. Taylor street, where he slept in his shop until found and again warned to comply with the law.

L. HEFTER & SON.

155-159 Market Street, Manufacturer of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Rothman, Louis, 145 W. Division street.—Shop overcrowded and poorly ventilated; machines run by foot-power; employs 6 men, 28 women, 7 girls under 16 years. (See Case 13, Record of Prosecutions). In this shop was found Paulina Roszenski, nearly 16 years of age, but whose undersize and appearance of ill-health warranted the demand for a certificate of her physical fitness for work. Medical examination revealed that the girl was hollow chested, right shoulder lower than left, with rosary ribs and anterior curvature of the spine; she was forbidden further work in a tailor shop.

Kolberg, A., 45 McReynolds street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 9 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Hoffman, Mrs. P., 103 Augusta street.—Shop in rear; employs 1 man, 3 women.

Hanson, F., 26 Gault place.—Employs 6 men, 12 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Lincoln, H., 518 N. Ashland avenue.—Machines run by foot-power, employs 4 men, 3 women.

Mader, Frank, 56 Tell place.—Shop in rear, facing alley; employs 1 man, 3 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Olson, John, 72 Dickens avenue.—Shop in rear; employs 1 man, 7 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

PFAELZER, SUTTON & Co.

Franklin and VanBuren Streets, Manufacturers of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Aaron, J., 811 N. Lincoln street.—Basement shop; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 14 women, 4 girls under 16 years, 1 boy under 16 years. (See Case 2, Record of Prosecutions.)

Ravitz, Gustav, 273 Rumsey street.—Employs 3 men, 9 women, 2 children under 16 years. (See Case 1, Record of Prosecution.)

Leichinger & Rosenthal, 248 Waubansia avenue.—Very low and dirty basement; no separate closets for women; machines run by foot-power; employs 10 men, 4 women.

Kopelski, Stanislaus, 60 Augusta street.—Employs 7 men, 20 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 15 girls under 16 years. This is a basement shop, greatly overcrowded, with unguarded shafting; separate closets just outside rear door of shop, are in bad condition, increasing the foulness of the air within the shop. In this shop 8 of the 15 girls under 16 years were prohibited work on medical certificates showing their physical condition such as to unfit them for work at this trade, in such unsanitary surroundings.

Anderson, Mrs. A., 78 Orchard street.—Employs 3 men and 8 women in a basement shop.

Carlson, C., 854 Campbell avenue.—Rear shop, facing alley; employs 4 men, 19 women.

Arkin, D., 215 Maxwell street.—Second floor; this is a rear shop, in a crowded tenement house, with foul closets used by tenants and shop hands of both sexes; shop is dirty and so small as to be overcrowded when only four people are working in it, ordered to keep clean.

Hearighty, P. C., 417 W. Fourteenth street.—Employs 6 men, 15 women; basement shop, full length of double tenement house built on rear of lot; six windows opening on alley make air of shop unwholesome; contractor lives on premises.

Kroll, G., 2 Blucher street.—Employs 3 men, 9 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Eckmann, Swan, 56 Gault place.—Basement shop; employs 8 men, 9 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Lyberg & Roselund, 191 Milton avenue.—Second floor, rear; employs 1 man, 7 women.

Mill & Zeggda, 856 S. Ashland avenue.—Low-ceiled, unwholesome shop on alley, in rear of rooms occupied by Zeggda and family as a dwelling; one closet for both sexes; machines run by foot-power; employs 6 men, 4 women.

Olson, J., 72 Dickens avenue.—Rear; employs 1 man, 7 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Polega, Gus, 920 W. Eighteenth street.—Found not working.

Sonstebly, Knud, 63 Mozart street.—Found at 393 Homer street, rear; employs 2 men, 4 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Weissman & Goldner, 65 Emma street.—Rear; employ 3 men, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Weisbaum, M., 229 N. May street.—Found at 233 N. May street, rear of three-story tenement house; employs 3 men, 5 women.

Ryerson, Joseph, 710 N. Leavitt street.—Deep and low-ceiled basement, with bad ventilation; employs 5 men, 10 women.

Engelrahn, K., 675 W. Fifteen street.—Employs 3 men, 3 women, 11 girls under 16 years.

Grenander, Mrs., 42 Cornell street.—Found as John Grenander, 42 Cornelia street; employs 4 men, 3 women.

Greenberg, J., 492 Union street.—Not there; not found.

Jahnke, Mrs. A., 75 Washburne avenue.—Rear; employs 2 men.

SPITZ, LANDAUER & Co.

152-154 Market Street, Manufacturers of Children's, Boys' and Youth's Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, August 18, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Rothmann, Louis, 145 W. Division street.—Overcrowded and badly ventilated shop; machines run by foot power; employs 6 men, 28 women, 7 girls under 16 years. (See Case 13, Record of Prosecutions.)

Rothmann, Mrs. Rosina, 564 N. Ashland avenue.—Basement shop; employs 14 men, 11 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Axelson, M., 325 W. Ohio street.—Third floor, rear; employs 9 men, 20 women.

Moskowitz, H., 130 Samuel street.—Employs 9 men, 11 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Swensen, Sven, 56 Gault place.—Employs 6 men, 20 women.

Skupenwitz, S., 2 Blucher street.—Employs 2 men, 7 women, 2 children.

Hirshberg, Max, 615 S. Halsted street.—Second floor, over market; employs 14 men, 11 women, 1 girl under 16 years. This little girl, a few months past her fourteenth birthday, was worked over ten hours daily, being required to get to the shop and have it cleaned before seven in the morning, and working the full ten-hour day besides. Hirshberg was prohibited working her more than the legal eight-hour day.

Schwerdtfeger, E., 737 W. Fourteenth street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 7 women.

Kolberg, A., 45 McReynolds avenue.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 15 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Graycik, J., 147 Cleaver street.—Found not working.

Kaiser, Thomas, 595 Center avenue.—Second story, rear; employs 1 man, 1 women.

Mader, F., 56 Tell place.—Rear; employs 3 men, 4 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Bohl, W., 40 Julian street.—Employs 2 men, 6 women.

Carlson, C., 854 Campbell avenue.—Employs 4 men, 19 women.

Prieske, A., 1297 W. Seventeenth street.—Rear; employs 1 man, 6 women, 2 girls under 16 years; 1 boy under 16 years.

From, A., 109 Elk Grove avenue.—Found as Emilie Fromm, 709 Elk Grove avenue; basement shop; not working.

Maaek, Edward, 278 Clybourn place.—Found not working.

Strauman, John, 207 W. Fifteenth street.—Employs 4 men, 8 women; 1 boy under 16 years; machines run by foot power; shop in first story of tenement house built on rear of lot; narrow, low-ceiled, badly ventilated, with alley windows; contractor and family live on premises.

Hearighty, P. C., 417, 419 W. Fourteenth street.—Employs 6 men, 15 women; basement shop, full length of double tenement house built on rear of lot; six windows on alley make air of shop unwholesome; contractor and family live on premises.

MEN'S, CHILDREN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

L. ABT & SONS,

Manufacturers of Men's Clothing, 218 Market Street.

List of Outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Milburn, Oscar, 26 Gault place.—Fourth floor; employs 3 men, 6 women; 1 child under 16 years. (See Case 7, Record of Prosecutions.)

Vancura, John, 436 W. Seventeenth street.—Employs 2 men, 5 women; working without city license. No. 236 is a two-story and basement frame building, crowded with tenants. Going down into the rear yard by a flight of rickety wooden steps, and then into a rear tenement house, and up a like flight of inside stairs, Vancura's dwelling rooms are reached, on second story. Through his kitchen and bedroom, both foully dirty, his goods and his employés reach his shop. An outside flight of steps to the shop was found unused, and the inspector ordered these to be made the only entrance to shop, and that door from shop into living rooms should be boarded up; on date of last inspection of these premises there were found, in addition to the operators, two large dogs and seven small and very dirty children in the shop, tumbling about the floor amid clothing material, coal, wood, ashes and dirt; all the buildings in this rear lot are in thoroughly unsanitary condition.

Edstrom, Leonhardt, 38 Byron avenue.—Found not working.

Kozatka, Thomas, 111 W. Fifteenth street.—Moved away; present location not known.

Cervenka, John, 251 W. Twentieth street.—At this number is a deep, three-story and basement tenement house; in the rear is another three-story and basement building, the shop in second story, sheds and closets below; tenants above; windows on alley and back yard, air unwholesome; contractor lives on premises; employs 2 men, 6 women, 1 girl and one boy under 16 years; machines run by foot power; no proper closet accommodations.

Wellman, C., 73 Ellen street.—Employs 7 men, 30 women.

Anderson, E., 26 Gault place.—Employs 5 men, 6 women.

Fricke, Wm., 703 S. Morgan street.—A deep brick tenement house, three-stories and basement; shop is over entire upper story, and is reached from the rear only, by outside, winding, wooden stairs; no fire escape; in rear of this building is a three-story frame tenement house, and another is close on the side; shop is low-celled, but light; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations; contractor lives on premises; employs 5 men, 12 women, 2 boys under 16 years.

Olson, A., 56 Gault place.—Employs 3 men, 7 women.

Thompson, H., 259 W. Ohio street.—Rear shop, facing alley; employs 5 men, 14 women.

Kubesh, John, 611 W. Twentieth street.—A four-story and basement deep tenement house occupies front of lot at this number; in the rear is a two-story building, frame and brick, the lower story sheds and closets, the upper story tenants and shops; this shop has windows on alley, foot-power machines; no proper closet accommodations; Kubesh has moved away.

Rychavy, L., 385 W. Eighteenth street.—Employs 4 men, 4 women, 4 girls and 2 boys under 16 years; machines run by foot-power; shop in two-story frame tenement building, rear of lot; a three-story frame tenement in front, contractor living on premises; all surroundings are in unsanitary condition.

Swoboda, Albert, 824 Allport street.—Shop in second story of three-story frame building on rear of lot, sheds and closets below it, tenants above, a three-story and basement tenement house in front, and a nest of tenement houses all about it; foot-power for machines; no proper closet accommodations; contractor lives on premises; employs 4 men, 8 women, 2 children under 16 years.

Yanda, Vacil, 534 Laffin street.—A two-story and basement, tumble-down frame tenement house, on rear of lot; was found working in living rooms, which were in unsanitary condition, with little children playing amid the clothing; ordered to clean and keep clean, and warned not to employ outside help on these premises.

Silhanek, James, 196 W. Taylor street.—Shop in two-story building, rear of lot, sheds and closet under it, a four-story tenement house in front of it; contractor living on premises; windows of shop on foul alley, and dirty back yard with unsanitary outbuildings; foot-power for machines; no proper closet accommodations; employs 6 men, 6 women, 5 girls under 16 years.

Haisman, John, 762 W. Twelfth street.—A double, brick tenement house, on rear of lot; contractor lives on premises; employs 2 men, 4 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

In addition to the foregoing, the following contractor, not on the list furnished by them as the law requires, was found working for L. Abt & Sons:

Shoff, James, 646 Loomis street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 6 women, 3 girls and 1 boy under 16 years.

AMERICAN TAILORS,

Clark and Monroe streets, Manufacturers of Men's Clothing.

List of tailors in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, with result of subsequent inspections:

Klein, L., 132 Clark street.—Third floor; employs 7 men, 15 women. In this shop the following notice was found posted on the door: "Notice.—Fifty cents will be deducted for every five minutes late." The sanitary condition of this shop is bad, the closet leaking, and hours of work are in excess of legal hours.

Swanson, F. & S., 191 Milton avenue.—Vestmakers; employ 4 men, 10 women.

Johnson, R., 12 Hill street.—First and second floors rear; employ 5 men, 6 women in shop, and gives out pants to 12 women to be finished in their homes.

In addition to these, the following was found working for the "American Tailors":

Jergensen, Peter, 18 Ellen street.—Second floor; employs 3 men, 9 women.

CAHN, WAMPOLD & Co.,

207-211 Monroe street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 20, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Petersen, Alfred, 26 Gault place.—Top floor; employs 1 man, 3 women, 2 girls under 16 years of age. (See Case 20, Record of Prosecutions.)

Lyczywek, John, 805 S. Ashland avenue.—The building at this number is of brick, four stories and deep basement, packed with tenants and lodgers; Lyczywek, wife and three children living on the second floor, in the rear. Back of this building, on the same lot, is a two-story frame shanty, and the shop is in the upper story of this building. There is no way to reach it except through the front building, and the clothing and employes are alike exposed to all the contagious and infectious conditions that are found in crowded tenement-house quarters. Employes 5 men, 3 women; machines run by foot-power.

Klotz, E., 130 Samuel street.—Employes 6 men, 15 women, 4 children under 16 years. (See Case 2, Record of Prosecutions.)

Milburn, Oscar, 26 Gault place.—Employes 3 men, 6 women, 1 child under 16 years. (See Case 7, Record of Prosecutions.)

Olsen, Charles, 137 Milton avenue.—Employes 7 men, 15 women, 2 children under 16 years. (See Case 5, Record of Prosecutions.)

Nehring, J., 12 Blackhawk street.—A basement shop, low-ceiled, badly ventilated, with sickly employes; employes 2 men, 2 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Blomgren Bros., 214 Sedgwick street.—Employ 7 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Hitzman, Charles & Son, 845 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in first story of tenement house. Polish girls were found working here so small that physicians' certificates were required for them. The sight test showed one of them did not know her letters in any language; she had been four years in Chicago, and five months in this shop. Her mother refused to swear the child was 14 years of age, and she was ordered discharged. Another child, just 14 years old, had been working two years in this shop and living seven years in Chicago, yet could not speak an intelligible sentence in English.

Herst, C. G., 144 Vedder street.—Employes 6 men, 15 women.

Wellman, C., 73 Ellen street.—Employes 7 men, 30 women.

Anderson, E., 26 Gault place.—Employes 5 men, 6 women.

Negedank, F., 718 N. Lincoln street.—Basement shop; employes 4 men, 8 women.

Heider, Charles, 937 W. Eighteenth street.—At this number is a three-story frame tenement house, and in the rear of lot, built on alley, is a two-story building. The lower story of rear building is a wooden shed, the shop is in second story, in unsanitary condition, a frightfully dirty yard in front of it, an ill-smelling alley behind it; employes 2 men, 6 women; machines run by foot power; no separate closet for women.

Thomas, A., 112 Mohawk avenue.—Employes 3 men, 11 women, 2 children under 16 years.

Axelson, M. & Co., 327 W. Ohio street.—Third floor, rear; employ 9 men, 20 women.

Prebenson, G., 130 Samuel street.—Third floor of four-story tenement house; employes 2 men, 6 women.

Figales, E., 834 W. Nineteenth street.—Name is Emil Figahi; employes 2 men, 10 women, in a badly-ventilated, overcrowded shop, a basement in the rear part of a tenement house; entrance and hallway used by tenants and employes alike; contractor and family live on premises; claimed to have license, but could not produce it.

Stephens, E., 267 Noble street.—Employes 18 men, 3 women.

Gerson, J., 564 N. Ashland avenue.—Second floor rear; employes 7 men, 2 women.

Bernstein, M., 21 Kramer street.—Second story rear; employes 6 men, 4 women.

Giese, B., 644 W. Nineteenth street.—A shop over a shed, in rear of lot, with a three-story tenement house in front; shop badly ventilated, having windows on alley; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 8 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Sparley, Peter, 216 E. Washington street.—Third floor; employs 1 man, 3 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Carlson, C., 854 Seymour street.—Rear shop, on alley; employs 4 men, 19 women.

Sass, Mrs., 707 W. Nineteenth street.—This shop, in building on rear of lot, is poorly ventilated and not kept clean; machines run by foot-power; 7 women, 1 man, 1 boy under 16 years, employed in room where license gives permission to work only 7 persons.

Eckman, S., 56 Gault place.—Basement shop; employs 8 men, 9 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Dolezal, Frank, 856 S. Wood street.—Rear; employs 4 men, 6 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Zabrowsky, Frank, 361 Washburne avenue.—Employs 4 men, 8 women, 5 girls and 2 boys under 16 years.

David, M., 909 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in basement of frame tenement house; entrance by back yard full of outbuildings in unsanitary condition. The walls of shop are greasy boards, the floor black with slime; height of room is only six feet; shop dark and illy-ventilated; contractor and family live on premises; employs 2 men, 2 women, 1 child under 16 years.

Fiala, Adolph, 141 Bunker street.—Found not working.

Halline, A. M., 552 Dixon street.—Found at 5 Blucher street; employs 1 man, 2 women.

Sticha James, 181 W. Fifteenth street.—At this number is a three-story, brick tenement house, one story below the street level, all crowded, reeking with filth: shop is on rear of lot, a brick addition to a frame shed, with rotting outbuildings all around it; windows on alley and back yard; employs 1 man, 3 women; no license.

CLEMENT, BANE & Co.,

Adams and Franklin streets, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 27, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same.

Bogda, August, 925 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop reached by narrow entrance between two high tenement houses; is in second story of building on rear of lot; windows on alley and back yard; air foul and heavy; employs 4 men, 8 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Wacek, Joseph, 1314 W. Sixteenth street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 5 women.

Eklind, C., 236 Townsend street.—Employs 3 women.

Gemkow, C. 1011 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop on rear of lot, in building which was originally a barn, and is not much better now; entrance through yard of tenement house on front of lot; windows on alley, and all surroundings unwholesome; foot-power for machines; employs 1 man, 5 women.

Anderson, M., 597 Dixon street.—Rear shop, on alley; found not working.

Adler, Anton, 830 Allport street.—At this number a three-story brick, packed with tenants, fronts the street; in the rear is another three-story building; this shop in the second story, with tenants above and below, using same entrance and hallway; contractor lives on premises; windows of shop on alley, into which several stables close at hand dump their manure; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 8 women.

Julin, A., 199 Sedgwick street.—Found not working.

Kaufmann, A., 203 Thirteenth place.—Basement shop; employs 3 men, 13 women.

Topeowsky, Frank, 803 Allport street.—Found not working; shop in second story of rear building, on alley, with contractor and other tenants living on premises; a crowded brick and frame tenement in front; common closets and vaults, in unsanitary condition.

Kusinsky, R., 478 Elston avenue.—Basement shop, with unguarded shafting; employs 8 men, 11 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Lunquist, C., 56 Gault place.—Employs 4 men, 14 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Pavel, Frank, 921 W. Nineteenth street.—Tenement house in front; shop in second story of rear building, over a frame shed and closets; windows of shop on alley and back yard, and air very foul; employs 1 man, 3 women.

Ljungren, J., 56 Gault Place.—Employs 4 men, 10 women.

Olsen, A., 56 Gault place.—Employs 2 men, 13 women.

Dusek, F., 617 Throop street.—Found not working; shop in rear basement of tenement house, with windows on back yard only.

Hroneck, Joseph, 565 W. Nineteenth street.—A two-story tenement house occupies the front of lot at this number. In the rear, built to the alley line, is a three-story building, occupied by Hroneck and other tenants; the shop, on second floor of this building, is reached by the entrance and stairway used by tenants, and all surrounding conditions are unwholesome; employs 6 men, 13 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Remus, Frank, 596 Dixon street.—Basement shop; employs 3 men, 11 women.

Rothman, Regina, 574 N. Ashland avenue.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 16 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Kubin, James, 777 Allport street.—A deep brick building, four stories and basement; running back on 19th street is a low, one-story and basement frame addition, in which this shop is located; the room is low-ceiled, badly kept, illy-ventilated, was found with door opening from shop into bedroom where the contractor and wife sleep; ordered to close up this door and to clean up shop; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 5 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Nelson, Knute, 81 Elm street.—Employs 5 men, 13 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Thomas, A., 112 Mohawk street.—Employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 children under 16 years.

Bogda, Paul, 1048 VanHorn street.—Shop in basement of a rotting frame dwelling, low and dark, with no windows except in front, and these below the street level; air close and foul, summer and winter; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations; employs 3 men, 6 women.

Vlcek, James, 690 W. Nineteenth street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 3 women.

Kopriva, Charles, 730 South Morgan street.—Shop in basement of story and half cottage, on rear of lot; low and badly ventilated; machines run by foot power; no proper closet accommodations; contractor lives on premises, and door between shop and the family bedroom was ordered closed; employs 2 men, 4 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Kline, Mary, 470 Union street.—Found not working.

Kepa, Albert, 812 Allport street.—A crowded four-story and basement dwelling; shop on the second floor of rear addition, a foul alley behind and yard in very unsanitary condition in front; no proper closet accommodations; machines run by foot power; contractor lives on premises; found not working.

Komorus, John, 611 W. Twentieth street.—At this number a three-story and basement house in front is filled with tenants. In the rear is a two-story frame and brick; the lower floor, sheds and closets; the upper floor, tenants and shops; shop windows on foul alley; no proper closet accommodations; machines run by foot power; employs 2 men, 4 women; license is for shop on Seventeenth street, but none for work at this Twentieth street place.

COHN BROTHERS,

156-158 Market street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 19, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Cohn, Simon, 228 Maxwell street.—A crowded and filthy tenement house; shop in rear of second story; is not, and cannot be, protected from danger of contagion and infection; needs constant watching; machines run by foot power; employs 8 men, 6 women.

Gollnich, A., 754 N. Lincoln street.—Shop in basement of tenement house; machines run by foot power; employs 3 men, 12 women.

Kolberg, A., 45 McReynolds street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 9 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Simon, Meyer, 208 W. Fourteenth street.—Employs 8 men, 7 women, on third floor of an overcrowded, filthy tenement house; contractor lives on premises; common halls and stairways; closets out of order; machines run by foot-power; entire premises in unsanitary condition, with constant danger of contagion and infection.

Bernstein M., 21 Kramer street.—Two-story frame tenement house, vilely dirty; shop found on second floor, contractor living on premises; ordered to separate shop from dwelling, and moved shop to 13 Kramer street, second floor of brick building on rear of lot; this would be a good shop, as it is fair size and with a number of windows, but location is bad; shop windows are on foul alley and on yard of 13 Kramer street, which has two filthy and crowded frame tenements in it.

Heinrich, L., 34 Julian street.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 12 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Sparley, P. S., 214 E. Washington street.—Employs 1 man, 3 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Graycik, J., 147 Cleaver street.—Found not working.

Nosak, Lucas, 816 Allport street.—There are two three-story tenement houses on lot at this number; shop is on second floor of rear building, low, stifling and dirty, reached by stairs used also by tenants; shut in on sides and in front by other buildings, and in rear having windows on alley where stable manure and other refuse are piled; closets out of order; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; ordered to clean; employs 3 men, 5 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Ljungren, J., 56 Gault place.—Employs 4 men, 10 women.

Bohl, Wm., 40 Julia street.—Employs 2 men, 6 women.

Mader, Frank, 56 Tell place.—Employs 2 men, 3 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Peterson & Hultin, 18 Wendell street.—Employ 1 man, 15 women.

Doll, Wm., 850 W. North avenue, rear; found not working.

Daumel, Charles, 727 W. Eighteenth.—Moved; present location not known.

J. COHN & Co.

202-208 Market street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same :

Nikodene, Ignaz, 402 W Seventeenth street.—Found working 2 men and 1 woman in kitchen of his living rooms, which are in a dilapidated, dirty, frame tenement house; washing of clothes was going on in kitchen at same time; air was close and foul; room very dirty; ordered to separate shop from dwelling.

Weinstock Bros., 187 Cornell street.—Found at 213 Rumsey street; not working.

Mader, Frank, 56 Tell place.—Frame shop, on alley; employs 1 man, 3 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Findlay, Paul, 50 Augusta street.—Shop in first floor of three-story tenement house; overcrowded, and in unsanitary condition; machines run by foot-power; employs 2 men, 4 women.

Carlson, C., 854 Campbell avenue.—Shop in building on rear of lot; windows on alley; employs 4 men, 19 women.

Finkelstine, Leon, 16 Mantene court.—Found at 926 Milwaukee avenue; not working.

Weinburg, H., 476 Union street.—In the rear of house at this number, which is a filthy and crowded frame tenement; is a two-story, rotting frame building; ground floor a stable; shop on second floor; shop has windows on Maxwell street and on alley; entrance by alley only, up foul and rickety wooden stairs on outside; opening on stairs from stable for throwing out manure; shop low, filthy, black, noisome; here Weinberg employed 5 men, 3 women, until warned to move; late inspection report shows two sweater firms now occupying the shop, A. Cohen & Bro., making fine custom vests, and Rife & Abrams, button-hole makers for a large number of the "contractors" having shops in Nineteenth and Seventh wards; all ordered out.

Leonhardt & Heinrich, 34 Julian street.—Basement shop; employ 4 men, 12 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Bolandson, C., 775 Dania avenue.—Employs 4 men, 24 women.

Lincoln, H., 518 N. Ashland avenue; basement.—Employs 4 men, 3 women.

Cervinka, John, 251 W. Twentieth street.—Shop on second floor of three-story building on rear of lot; sheds and closets below, tenants above; three-story and basement tenement house on front of lot; contractor lives on premises; shop windows on alley and back yard; closets out of order; machines run by foot-power; employs 2 men, 6 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Sparley, Peter, 216 E. Washington street.—Employs 1 man, 3 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Bohl, Wm., 40 Julian street.—Employs 2 men, 6 women.

J. FRANKS & CO.

168 S. Clark street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, with result of subsequent inspections of same :

Schultz, Jacob, 199 S. Clark street.—Found employing a girl not 14 years old, who was ordered discharged.

Goldman, J., 186 S. Clark street.—Found at 187 S. Clark street, fourth floor; employs 2 men, 9 women, 2 boys under 16 years.

Coulton, E., 187 E. Washington street.—Fourth floor rear; employs 4 men, 3 women.

Fine, N., 81 Clark street.—Found at 73 Clark street, third floor; employs 5 men, 7 women.

J. G. GATZERT & CO.

179-181 Clark street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside tailors in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, with result of subsequent inspections:

Belsky, H., 185 S. Clark street.—Fourth floor; employs 8 men, 10 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Duator, L., 187 S. Clark street.—Fourth floor; employs 12 men, 11 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Lee, J. S., 162 N. Sangamon street.—Employs 6 men, 20 women.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX,

Jackson and Market streets, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Ravitz, Gustav, 273 Rumsey street.—Employs 3 men, 9 women, 2 children under 16 years. (See Case 1, Record of Prosecutions.)

Jilk, Joseph, 722 Loomis street.—Employs 2 men, 3 women, 1 boy and 3 girls under 16 years. (See Case 9, Record of Prosecutions.) At 722 Loomis street is a deep, brick, three-story tenement house, with a shop on each floor; tenants and shops not properly separated; all the tenements are dirty; all the tenants have small children; halls and stairways are dark and narrow, used by tenants and shop-hands; closet accommodations are insufficient; Jilk, Matousek and Prepechal, contractors in these three shops, who are also tenants, have been notified to separate shop from dwelling.

Placek, V., 144 W. Taylor street.—Employs 2 men, 5 women, 1 boy under 16 years. At this number is a crowded tenement house, with saloon on first floor. The shop is in rear, second story of building on alley, with sheds and closets below; low-ceiled, with windows on alley, and badly ventilated.

Dolezal, F., 616 Throop street.—Found at 856 S. Wood street; employs 5 men, 6 women, 1 boy and 2 girls under 16 years.

Reznicek, James, 608 Throop street.—Shop on top floor of two-story and basement house, crowded with tenants and lodgers; entrance from the front, by narrow and dark stairs and halls, used by all tenants in common; contractor lives on same floor with his shop, three small children in his family; shop is badly ventilated and over-crowded, 4 men and 9 women working in space where license permits only 10 persons; machines run by foot-power.

Novotny, Ignatz, 91 Johnson street, rear.—Employs 7 men, 5 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Rehor, Anton, 572 Center avenue.—Shop in rear building, second story, tenants above, closets and sheds below, a crowded, double, four-story tenement house in front; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations; windows of shop on alley and back yard; all surrounding conditions unsanitary; employs 3 men, 8 women.

Sandler, G., 231 N. May street.—Rear building, top floor; employs 4 men, 11 women.

Sipka, Charles, 322 W. Eighteenth street.—A basement shop, low and unwholesome, with sidewalk in front built to level of top of windows; employs 2 men, 4 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Sonfel, John, 930 W. Eighteenth street.—A tenement house building, with saloon on first floor in front; in the rear a three-story building, with this shop on first floor, and tenants occupying the floors above, using same entrance and hall way; shop is in unsanitary condition, with two rear windows opening on foul alley, and level with it; four side windows, with outbuildings close against them; two front windows on rear yard; employs 3 men, 6 women.

Sevcek, John, 205 W. Taylor street.—Entrance from street, between two crowded four-story tenement houses; shop in second story of frame building, rear of lot, over sheds and closets; crowded and dirty, with four windows on alley and three on back yard, making air foul; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 7 women.

Wurtzmann, A., 532 W. Fourteenth street.—At this number is a deep, double tenement house, three stories and basement; in the rear, on alley, is a two-story building used for shop; machines run by foot-power; 8 men, 12 women employed.

Vlna, Joseph, 387 W. Sixteenth street.—Frame tenement house in front, in rear two-story frame building, with tenants on second floor; shop on first floor; sanitary condition of shop bad, having windows only on back yard and alley; employs 4 men, 4 women.

Greseus, J., 493 Henry street.—Employs 14 men, 28 women, 8 girls under 16 years.

Parra, J., 756 W. Seventeenth street.—Grocery and three-story and basement tenement house in front; two-story and basement frame building in the rear; shop in second story of rear building, tenants overhead, sheds and closets below; machines run by foot-power; shop in bad condition; ordered to clean and keep clean, or move out; employs 2 men, 3 women.

Vimpal, John, 633 Throop street.—At this number is a three-story brick structure, extending back on Zion place in a series of one-story and basement tenements; in the last of these is Vimpal's shop, and his dwelling rooms are in front of shop, with door opening from shop into bedroom; served notice to bar up door between shop and living rooms; employs 7 men, 3 women, 1 girl under 16 years; machines run by foot-power.

Goyke, J., 429 Elston avenue.—Employs 4 men, 8 women.

Vochoto, Joseph, 360 W. Eighteenth street.—A four-story frame tenement in front, two-story rear; shop in this rear part, entrance by narrow outside stairs, through coal shed; door from shop into the kitchen and bedroom of contractor; 2 men, 5 women and 1 boy under 16 found working here in busy season; later the contractor and his family were found at work, with door open into extremely dirty living rooms, and shop itself littered with soiled family clothes, babies and household goods; windows on rear yard only; machines run by foot power.

Hrebik, J., 572 S. Center avenue.—Third floor, rear; found not working.

Dusek, John, 711 VanHorn street.—In rear of house, house on rear of lot, second story, over sheds and closets; windows on alley and back yard; no separate closets; machines run by foot power; contractor lives on premises; employs 7 men, 6 women, working without license.

Johnson, J. P., 236 Townsend street.—Employs 6 men, 6 women.

Hejhal, F., 443 W. Nineteenth street.—A four-story, crowded tenement house in front, two-story building in rear, with shop in second story and sheds and closets below it; contractor lives on premises, and living rooms and shop were found extremely filthy; ordered to clean and keep clean, and to separate shop from living rooms; three windows of shop on alley, and alley reeking with the refuse of adjacent stables; closets on premises out of order; machines run by foot-power; employs 1 man, 7 women.

Johnson, Frank, 81 Elm street.—Second floor; employs 8 men, 14 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Jerebek, Vinc, 964 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in second story of two-story tenement house on rear of lot; entrance same as used by tenants; contractor lives on premises; windows of shop on foul alley in rear and unsanitary outbuildings on both sides; machines run by foot power; employs 4 men, 5 women, 1 boy and 3 girls under 16 years.

Kolor, Frank, 376 W. Fourteenth street.—Double, deep, three-story tenement house on front of lot; shop in rear building, over sheds and closets, surrounded by a foul yard; contractor lives on premises; employs 3 men, 4 women.

Litusky, G., 70 Emma street.—Found not working.

Kotiba, James, 174 W. Nineteenth street.—Deep, four-story tenement house in front; shop in second story of building on rear of lot; low, poorly ventilated, with windows on alley and back yard, over-crowded; closets out of order; machines run by foot power; contractor lives on premises; employs 5 men, 6 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Lindsten, F. J., 81 Elm street.—Third floor; employs 8 men, 29 women, 1 boy and one girl under 16 years.

Libera, Joseph, 770 Allport street.—Shop in frame building, rear of lot, with four-story building packed with tenants in front; no separate closets for women; machines run by foot power; contractor lives on premises; shop windows on alley, and ventilation bad; 3 men, 7 women, 3 machines and 2 tables in shop, which is 16x20.

Nelson, K., 81 Elm street.—Employs 6 men, 13 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Megrde, Anton, 471 W. Fifteenth street.—An old, two-story and basement frame tenement house; shop in basement, with front windows on unsanitary yard, side windows obscured by high board fences; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises, with door from shop into kitchen; employs 3 men, 4 women, and 1 boy and 3 girls under 16 years.

Vondracek, F., 665 Henry street.—Found not working.

Mydlil, Joseph, 444 W. Nineteenth street.—At this number is a three-story and basement tenement house on front of lot; on the rear of lot another three-story and basement building, used for closets, sheds, living purposes and shop; the shop is in second story, with windows on alley, and the contractor's living rooms in front, with open doors between; filth and dirt of every description were all over the premises at time of inspection, and on bedding hung to air outside the shop, on landing, vermin were found; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot-power; 6 men, 6 women, 1 boy under 16 years at work; ordered to separate shop from dwelling.

Moravec, Joseph, 90 Emma street.—Employs 1 man, 3 women.

Balik, Fred, 616 Throop street.—Employs 3 men, 4 women, 2 girls under 16 years; a frightful location, with swarming three-story and basement rotten frame tenement house in front; four-story brick building in rear, the shop in second story of this, with windows on alley; living rooms of contractor in front, and door between.

Salava, M., 70 Emma street.—Basement shop, rear; employs 1 man, 1 woman.

Modry, E., 416 W. Eighteenth street.—At this number is a four-story brick building on the front of lot, and in the rear a rotting frame building, the first story sheds and closets, the shop on second floor, tenants overhead. Building is in center of block, and can only be reached by going through a dark underground passageway in the basement of front building, or by wading through the foul alley in the rear; contractor has not been found working this season.

Tapla, James, 759 S. Paulina street.—A two-story tenement house in front, lower story below street level; shop in second story of rear building; sheds and closets below; windows of shop on alley; entrance by alley; found not working.

Hroneck, J., 284 W. Twentieth street.—Employs 3 men, 8 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Sabatka, Joseph, 36 Jane street.—Employs 3 men, 1 woman.

Nebranzky, Charles, 426 W. Eighteenth street.—A rotting three-story frame tenement house on front of lot; in the rear a four-story brick building; shop on second floor, with sheds and closets below, and reached only by a dark and narrow passage past the closets, up dark, inside stairs; closets are out of order, unfit for use; windows of shop are on alley; contractor's living rooms in front; ordered to separate shop from dwelling; machines run by foot-power; employs 4 men, 5 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Kucera, J., 458 W. Nineteenth street.—Rear; employs 4 men; 3 women. 2 girls under 16 years.

Schmidt, A., 447 N. Ashland avenue.—Rear; employs 1 man, 5 women.

In addition to the foregoing, furnished by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, as the law requires, the following outside contractor was also found working for them:

Honordlka, Michael, 576 Throop street.—Employing 4 men, 6 women, 3 girls under 16 years; working without city license. This shop is in a dark, foul, damp basement, in the rear of a crowded four-story tenement house; the contractor living on premises, with door between living rooms and shop; the shop is in most unsanitary condition, its rear windows opening on yard filled with garbage and refuse; its side windows against brick walls of adjoining buildings; no windows in front; a sink and a receptacle for wood or coal and ashes is in the shop, and pressers use gasoline; contractor ordered to clean and to separate shop from dwelling.

HIRSH, ELSON & Co.,

160, 162 Market Street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 27, 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same:

Molar, M., 678 W. Nineteenth street.—Woman contractor found employing 5 women on second floor rear of exceedingly dirty frame tenement house; shop in rear of living room of contractor, with open door between; shop windows on rear yard only; yard filled with unsanitary outbuildings; outdoor closets, out of order; machines run by foot-power; ordered to separate shop from dwelling.

Richert, C., 97 Keenon street.—Basement shop, employs 2 men, 4 women, 2 girls under 16 years; machines run by foot-power.

Swenson, S., 56 Gault place.—Employs 6 men, 20 women.

Turek, Joseph, 550 W. Nineteenth street.—Second floor of four-story building on rear of lot; contractor and other tenants live on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 8 men, 8 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Gahl, R., 350 N. Paulina street.—Employs 7 men, 7 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Ahlefeld, —, 469 W. Indiana street.—Employs 1 man, 15 women.

Jackel, Charles, 164 Washburne avenue.—Found in three-story building in rear of two-story and basement tenement house; shop on second floor, tenants below and above; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 15 women; machines run by foot-power.

Kloop, ———, 905 Girard street.—Found not working.

Nelson, ———, 25 Gault place.—Found at 56 Gault place; employs 7 men, 5 women.

CAHN, SCHOENBRUN & Co.

Adams and Market Streets, Manufacturers of Clothing.

Inside shop—Central Union Block, Madison and Market streets.—Employ 38 men, 39 women, 2 boys and 2 girls under 16 years.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 27, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Ravitz, Gustav, 273 Rumsey street.—Basement shop; employs 3 men, 9 women, 2 children. (See Case 1, Record of Prosecutions.)

Eichner, A. J., 21 Crystal street.—First-rate shop; light, clean, well ventilated; power furnished for machines; model closets; employ 10 men, 30 women.

Marble & Eggert, 220 W. Division street.—Employ 4 men, 11 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Arkin, D., 215 Maxwell street.—On this lot are two crowded, filthy tenement houses, a four-story one in front, three-story in rear, the two separated by an eight-foot space filled with wooden stairs. Shop is in third floor of rear building; tenants and a shop below, facing a filthy space filled with garbage and refuse from stables, and backed by houses fronting on Wilson street, there being no alley between; windows and floor of shop are black, and there is no water on this floor; no fire escape on building; no separate closets for women; employs 3 men, 1 woman.

Gunderson, C., 130 Samuel street.—Second floor; employs 2 men, 1 woman.

Prebenson, G., 130 Samuel street.—Second floor; employs 4 men, 25 women.

Aaron, Joseph, 548 N. Robey street. Basement shop; employs 7 men, 10 women, 5 girls under 16 years.

Korn, E., 39 Fisk street.—Employs 3 men, 11 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Kushinski, M., 478 Elston avenue. Found not working.

Olson, A., 56 Gault place.—Employs 3 men, 7 women.

Lindsten, F. J., 81 Elm street.—Employs 9 men, 30 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Johnson, A., 325 W. Ohio street.—Second floor; employs 2 men, 4 women.

Nelson, K., 81 Elm street.—Employs 5 men, 13 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Schmitt, August, 447 N. Ashland avenue.—Rear; employs 1 man, 5 women.

Cyszowski, Joseph, 647 Dickson street.—Found not working.

C. P. KELLOGG & Co.,

167 Franklin Street, Manufacturers of Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 22, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Klotz, Edward, 130 Samuel street.—Second story; employs 5 men, 10 women, 4 girls under 16 years. (See Case 2, Record of Prosecutions.)

Rothman, Louis, 145 Division street.—Employs 6 men, 28 women, 7 girls under 16 years. (See Case 13, Record of Prosecutions.)

Fortsch, Michael, 35 Edgemont avenue.—Employs 1 man, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years; basement shop. (See Case 14, Record of Prosecutions.)

Platz, F., 1071 W. Twentieth street.—Shop in basement of cottage occupied by contractor; low, dark, illy-ventilated; employs 1 man, 5 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Silhanek, W., 580 W. Fourteenth street.—Shop in rear of second story of deep, three-story, frame tenement house; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; no decent closets; employs 1 man, 4 women.

Olin & Lindblad, 47 E. Chicago avenue.—Second and third floors, rear; employ 5 men, 23 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Blomgren Bros., 214 Sedgwick street.—Rear; employs 7 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Kaufmann, A., 203 Thirteenth place (Washburne avenue).—Shop in basement of frame cottage, low, dark, illy-ventilated; sanitation very bad. There is a sink out of order in the room, and the shop windows in front are below street level; in rear, open on a back yard in which are outdoor closet and other outbuildings in bad condition; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Gunderson, Chas., 130 Samuel street.—Second floor; employs 2 men, 11 women.

Bohl, Wm., 40 Julian street.—Employs 2 men, 6 women.

Sass, Mrs., 707 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in building on rear lot; poorly ventilated and not kept clean; machines run by foot-power; 7 women, 1 man, and 1 boy employed in room where license gives permission to work only 7 persons.

Thomas, Anton, 112 Mohawk avenue.—Employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 children under 16 years.

Zekoaski, Stephen, 749 N. Ashland avenue.—Employs 14 men, 3 women.

Sangerman, B., 98 Judd street.—In second story of building on rear of lot; windows on foul back yard, and all surrounding conditions unsanitary; machines run by foot power; employs 7 men, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Nelson, Albin, 56 Gault place.—Employs 7 men, 5 women.

Shesky, A., 134 W. North avenue, rear.—Found not working.

Salpeter, Nathan, 82 Wilson street.—Employs 9 men, 5 women, 1 boy under 16 years. This shop is on an upper, rear floor of a deep, five-story tenement house, which has a number of families in the front tier of rooms, and two tiers of tenants and shops on the side and in the rear; the rear and side rooms are reached by one entrance and stairway; halls and stairs are littered with refuse of all sorts; the water supply is insufficient, not mounting to upper stories for weeks; the closets are out of order and emit frightful odors; no fire escape is provided for rear tenants.

Klein, Robert, 325 Cleveland avenue.—First floor rear; employs 16 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Zak, J., 171 Augusta street.—First floor rear; employs 9 men, 15 women, 1 boy and 6 girls under 16 years.

Wilkowski, W., 817 S. Wood street.—Front of lot at this number is occupied with frame outbuildings; in the rear is a cottage, with basement; shop is in rear of basement, and contractor lives in front part of basement; shop is low, dark and dirty; all conditions of premises unsanitary; at one inspection, 2 men and 3 women were found working; at later inspection, no work was being done and the shop had, in addition to machines and other proper appurtenances of business, a very filthy bed in it, and other household refuse.

Goldberger, Adolph, 43 Tell Place.—Second floor rear; employs 1 man, 3 women.

Radtke, Albert, 694 W. Fifteenth street.—Found at 655 Morgan street; shop on first floor of a two-story, rotten frame tenement house; in the

rear is another rotten frame building, with closets under the shop windows; other unsanitary outbuildings are all around it; contractor lives on premises; employs 3 men, 4 women.

Heinrich, John, 141 Forquier street.—Second floor of building on rear of lot, entrance from Forquier street through narrow passage between four-story, crowded tenement houses; shop windows on foul alley; foot-power machines; closets for tenants and shop hands in court under shop windows; found not working.

Rothman, Mrs. Lewis, 564 Ashland avenue.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 16 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Cuson, Mrs., 222 W. Thirteenth street.—Employs 1 man, 6 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Goldberg, Nathan, 589 S. Canal street.—Second floor of a crowded Russian Jewish tenement house; entrance dark, steep, dirty, and used by tenants as well as employes; employs 7 men, 3 women; refused to post hours of labor for females until threatened with arrest; needs constant watching.

Koske, Julius, 933 Lull avenue.—A very dirty rear shop; not working.

KOHN BROTHERS.

Monroe & Market streets, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 19, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Schwanebeck, C., 839 Morgan street.—Employs 12 men, 33 women, 2 children under 16 years. (See Case 3, Record of Prosecutions.)

Plonzeck, J., 133 Brown street.—At this number is a deep, four-story and basement brick building, packed with tenants and lodgers; a two-story brick is on rear of lot, with shop on second floor; tenants below; closets of both buildings are out of order; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 6 women, 6 girls under 16 years; machines run by foot power.

Gracyk, J., 147 Cleaver street.—Found not working.

Eckmann, S., 56 Gault place.—Basement shop; employs 8 men, 12 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Herrighty, P., 417 W. Fourteenth street.—Basement shop full length of double, tenement house built on rear of lot; contractor lives on premises, six shop windows open on foul alley; employs 6 men, 15 women.

Farley, Miss K., 39 Snell street.—Basement shop; employs 1 man, 9 women.

Carlson, 854 Seymour street.—Shop in rear building, on alley; employs 4 men, 19 women.

Kolberg, A., 45 McReynolds street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 9 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Lindquist, C., 56 Gault place.—Employs 4 men, 14 women.

Harlin, A., 202 W. Nineteenth street.—A deep and very foul tenement house at this number, Harlin living in one of the rear sets of rooms, opening on alley, employing 2 women in living rooms; ordered to separate shop from dwelling, and has moved to McMullen court.

Olsen, John, 72 Dickens avenue.—Rear; employs 1 man, 7 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Rommi, M. A., 853 Maplewood avenue.—Employs 3 men, 14 women.

Leski, M. A., 853 Maplewood avenue.—Employs 3 men, 14 women.

Leski, J., 136 W. North avenue.—Found not working.

Pizniger, Frank, 572 Center avenue.—At this number is a four-story, double, brick tenement house; in the rear is a three-story building, the first story a stable, the second this shop, tenants on the floor above; shop windows are on yard and on foul alley; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations; air in shop is bad, and it is not kept clean; employs 3 men, 5 women; contractor lives on premises.

Anderson, E., 26 Gault place.—Employs 5 men, 6 women.

Nelson, Alben, 56 Gault place.—Employs 7 men, 5 women.

Anderson, A., 78 Orchard street.—Basement shop; employs 3 men, 9 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Matis, Frank, 703 Loomis street.—A very deep and crowded brick tenement and lodging house; shop on second floor, rear of building with outdoor closets and other unsanitary buildings under the windows; contractor living on premises, with open door between family rooms and work-room; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 9 women; ordered to separate shop from dwelling.

Blazek, J., 45 Cornelia street.—Employs 2 men, 5 women.

Cizek, J., 679 W. Nineteenth street.—Employs 1 man, 1 woman.

Gatz, Charles, 25 Samuel street.—Found not working.

Polega, G., 920 W. Eighteenth street.—Deep, one-story and basement frame house; shop in rear basement, deep, dark, illy-ventilated; machines run by foot-power; found not working.

Hallberg & Co., 144 Vedder street.—Second floor; employs 5 men, 7 women.

Macku, F., 450 N. Ashland avenue.—Employs 1 man, 2 women.

Millen, J., 229 N. May street.—Second floor; employs 5 men, 10 women.

Manda, A., 68 Fry street.—Rear; employs 1 man, 5 women.

Rychavy, L., 385 W. Eighteenth street.—Employs 4 men, 4 women, 4 girls and 2 boys under 16 years; shop on second floor of rear, frame tenement building; a three-story, frame tenement house on front of lot; contractor lives on premises; all surroundings are unsanitary.

Nelson, Nels, 179 W. Division street.—Employs 30 men, 23 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Sonstiby, K., 83 Mozart street.—Found at 393 Homer street; rear; employs 2 men, 5 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Polanz, F., 876 W. Eighteenth street.—Employs 3 men, 1 woman.

Hitzeman, Chas. & Son, 845 W. Seventeenth street.—First floor of two-story and basement tenement house; found working Katy Fetissoch, a child of 14 years, who had been two years employed in shops of this kind in Chicago, beginning at the age of 12 years; born in Poland, and seven years in America, the child cannot yet speak English; ordered for medical examination, she was found undersized, anaemic, with one shoulder higher than the other, and defective sight; certificate of fitness for work was refused her.

Stephens, Mary A., 267 Noble street.—Second floor; employs 3 men, 18 women.

Stracka, W., 833 Allport street.—Employs 4 men, 4 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Freder, R., 330 Henry street.—Found at 743 Henry street, with shop in rear, frame addition to a two-story and basement brick tenement house; contractor lives on premises, and was found running one of his machines in the family kitchen, while a little child of his was playing among the coats on the floor of shop; ordered to separate shop from dwelling; employs 1 man, 4 women.

Swenson, —, 132 Nebraska avenue.—Employs 2 men, 7 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Sasek, T., 571 Lafin street.—Found not working.

Teska, A., 616 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in rear basement, low and dirty; ventilation bad; machines run by foot power; no proper closet accommodations; employs 2 men, 8 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Urbansky, M., 1031 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in second story, rear of tenement house; 4 shop windows opening on foul back yard, with outdoor closet under them; sink without proper sewerage in shop; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; employs 1 man, 3 women; ordered to clean and keep clean.

Wolcasek, J., 48 Cornell street.—Employs 1 man, 5 women.

Zilnek, H. 640 W. Nineteenth street.—Name on license, Henry Zutnek; shop in what was once store front of two-story frame tenement house; employs 3 men, 4 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Thomas, A., 112 Mohawk street.—Employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 children.

Kriha, Frank, 415 W. Seventeenth street.—At this number is a deep, two-story basement brick tenement house; on rear of lot is a two-story frame; sheds and closets below, shop above; shop is low, dark and badly ventilated, windows opening only on back yard and alley; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations; contractor lives on premises; employs 2 men, 4 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Ryerson, Joseph, 710 Leavitt street.—Basement shop; deep, low and poorly ventilated; machines run by foot-power; employs 5 men, 10 women.

Nelson, K., 81 Elm street.—Employs 5 men, 13 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Grapsky, Theodore, 523 Henry street.—A basement shop under cottage in which contractor lives; low, dark, unwholesome, entirely below street level, with windows opening on closet under sidewalk; found not working.

KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER,

Franklin and VanBuren streets, Manufacturers of Clothing and Woolens.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 28, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Schwanebeck, C., 639 Morgan street.—Basement shop; employs 12 men, 31 women, 4 girls under 16 years. (See case 3, Record of Prosecutions.)

Levy & Tucker, 112 Brown street.—Third floor of building on rear of lot; employ 8 men, 3 women, 2 girls under 16 years. At this number is a deep and crowded tenement house, and the adjacent building, of same proportions, is also a tenement house; between these is a narrow passageway to building in rear, in which this shop is located. This rear building is five stories, without fire escape, with insufficient water supply, winding stairways, dark and foul closets; on the ground floor is a Jewish synagogue and a macaroni factory; on next floor a fur and hat manufactory and a cigar factory; the three floors above all sweat-shops; in all machines are run by foot-power; pressers' irons heated by gasoline; one sink for each two shops, 16x24 inches, and, as water does not rise to upper stories, cleanliness is not possible; no sheds; coal on shop floors.

Axelson, M., 325 W. Ohio street.—Third floor rear of tenement house; employs 9 men, 20 women.

Gerson, John, 564 N. Ashland avenue.—Second floor rear; employs 7 men, 20 women.

Plonzek, J., 133 Brown street.—Shop in two-story brick on rear of lot; a deep, four-story brick tenement and lodging house on front of lot; closets of both buildings out of order; shop in second story of building; tenants below; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 6 women, 6 girls under 16 years; machines run by foot-power.

Herdlicka, H., 80 Fry street.—Employs 3 men, 3 women.

Frank, Charles, 395 Waubansia avenue.—Employs 3 men, 8 women.

Shapiro, Paul, 217 Maxwell street.—At 217 Maxwell street is a crowded and dirty four-story, brick tenement house; entrance to shop, on side of building, is by foul and dark stairs, used also by tenants; shop is on

fourth floor, crowded and dirty; coal and ashes kept loose upon floor during cold months; no fire escape; closets in halls along the passage to shop are out of order; machines run by foot-power; employs 10 men, 9 women, 1 boy under 16 years. The boy, Julius Meyer, was running machines, and was ordered to secure health certificate; this was refused him, and Shapiro continued to give him work after he was notified of same, until threatened with prosecution; shop requires constant watching.

Lundin, S., 191 Milton avenue.—Employs 3 men, 3 women.

Peterson, H., 18 Wendell street.—Found working under firm name of Peterson & Hultin, at 14 Wendell street; employs 5 men, 15 women.

Lazina, S., 572 W. Eighteenth street.—Name of licensee Stephen Lanaci. At 572 W. Eighteenth street is a deep, three-story and basement building, a saloon on first floor and rest of building tenements. Descending into basement, one goes through an underground passage in this house, and out into rear yard, where is a two-story and basement frame shanty. On first floor of this rear building, reached by outside steps, is Lanaci's living rooms, and the shop, on floor above, is reached by inside stairs; it is dirty and unwholesome, having windows only on filthy back yard and on alley where stable manure is rotting the year round; foot-power machines; no proper closet accommodations; ordered to clean; employs 3 men, 8 women.

Carlson, Miss A., 84 Huron street.—Employs 4 men, 10 women.

Stephens, Mrs. A., 267 Noble street.—Employs 3 men, 8 women.

Nemecek, J., 82 Johnson street.—A double, deep, three-story and basement brick tenement house in front; three-story brick building in rear, with closets and sheds on first floor, this shop on second floor, and tenants above; shop windows on back yards and alley; foot-power machines; no proper closet accommodations; contractor lives on premises: employs 2 men, 3 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Verke, John, 587 N. Paulina street.—Second story rear; employs 3 men, 9 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Novak, John, 10 Kramer street.—A very filthy location, the entire neighborhood in unsanitary condition. On this lot is a tenement house, only two stories, but occupied by several families; on rear of lot a tottering frame building, the lower story used for closets and sheds and for piling away all sorts of refuse; shop in second story, three front windows on this dirty back yard, two windows on back yards of Maxwell street (no alley between), two on side, with unsanitary outbuildings of next yard under them; no proper closet accommodations; shop is low and black and cannot be kept clean; employs 5 men, 3 women.

Hoffman, P., 103 Augusta street.—Rear; employs 1 man, 3 women.

Linoweki, M., 221 Cleaver street.—Rear; found not working.

Cerny, Casper, 454 S. Clinton street.—On rear of lot, a Jewish butcher shop in front; shop on second floor of tenement house facing Bunker street; has windows on unpaved alley filled with garbage; sanitary condition in all respects bad; found not working.

Erickson, S., 184 Mozart street.—Employs 3 men, 12 women.

Plass, Anton, 510 Throop street.—Found not working.

Zey, H., 202 Henry street.—Shop in underground basement in deep, four-story, brick building built for flats; shop has only two windows, and these below street level, with closets under sidewalk directly opposite them; contractor lives on premises, which are extremely filthy, and living rooms and shop are not separated; found not working, and warned not to open shop again on those premises; has not done so.

Johnson, Frank A., 81 Elm street.—Second floor; employs 8 men, 14 women, 1 girl and 1 boy under 16 years.

Nelson, A., 56 Gault place.—Employs 7 men, 5 women.

Trader, Herman, 321 W. Thirteenth street.—Shop in basement of frame cottage; employs 1 man, 1 woman.

Fegas, E., 834 W. Nineteenth street.—Name is Emil Flgahi; employs 2 men, 10 women, in badly ventilated, overcrowded shop, a basement in rear part of tenement house; entrance and hallway used by tenants and employés; contractor lives on premises.

Olson, K. B., 741-745 Elk Grove avenue.—Employs 7 men, 30 women.

Kotlenga, J., 558 N. Paulina street.—Employs 3 men, 15 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Sass, Mrs., 707 W. Nineteenth street.—Building on rear of lot, overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and not kept clean; employs 7 women, 1 man, 1 boy under 16 years.

Hoffman, S., 26 Gault place.—Employs 17 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Hanson, F., 26 Gault place.—Employs 6 men, 12 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Bernstein, Meyer, 21 Kramer street.—A two-story, frame, tenement house, vilely dirty; shop found on second floor, contractor living on premises; ordered to separate shop from dwelling, and moved shop to 13 Kramer street, rear, second story of brick building; this would be a fair shop, as it is spacious and has a number of windows and separate closets, but windows are on alley and on yard of 13 Kramer street, which has two filthy, crowded, frame tenement houses on it; because of these surroundings, shop cannot be reported as satisfactory.

Ekdahl, E. F., 12 Chatham court.—Second floor, rear; found not working.

Classen, Mrs. M., 63 Greenwich street.—Low and unsanitary basement; employs 1 man, 5 women.

Hitzman, Charles, & Son., 845 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in first story of two-story and basement tenement house; Polish girls found working here just over 14 years, one of whom had been there two years, the other five months; mother of the latter would not swear child was yet 14, and her discharge was ordered; the other was found by medical examination not fit to work, and her discharge was also ordered; one did not know her letters in any language, the other, seven years in Chicago, could not speak English.

KUPPENHEIMER & Co.,

Monroe and Franklin streets, Manufacturers of Men's Fine Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 22, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same :

Milburn, Oscar, 26 Gault place.—Employs 3 men, 7 women, 1 child under 16 years. (See Case 7, Record of Prosecutions.)

Matousek, M., 722 Loomis street.—At this number is a deep, brick tenement house, three stories high, with a shop on each floor, and tenants and shops unseparated; all the tenements are dirty, and all the tenants have small children; halls and stairways are dark and narrow, used in common by tenants and employés, and closet accommodations are not sufficient; landlord lives in frame house on rear of lot; Matousek, Jilk and Prepechal, the three contractors in this building, who are also tenants in same, have been notified to separate shop from living rooms; cases of sore throat were found in the shop on lower floor; Matousek's shop was on third floor; has not been working since ordered to make change.

Prepechal, Frank, 722 Loomis street.—First floor, rear, of house described in preceding paragraph; was found with door between shop and

very dirty kitchen open, and ordered to separate shop from dwelling; windows of shop on rear yard only; employs 3 men, 2 women, and 3 girls under 16 years.

Rothman, Mrs. Regina, 564 N. Ashland avenue.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 16 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Hubemy, James, 270 W. Twentieth street.—A two-story, frame tenement house at this number extends back in a one-story addition and connects with a two-story brick, and this shop is on upper floor of rear building; contractor lives on premises; shop unwholesome from sanitary conditions surrounding; machines run by foot-power; employs 5 men, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Hallberg, —, 144 Vedder street.—Second floor; employs 5 men, 7 women.

Libera, J., 770 Allport street.—A four-story tenement house on front of lot; shop in frame building, rear of lot, with windows on alley; no separate closets for women; machines run by foot-power; shop overcrowded and badly ventilated; employs 3 men, 7 women.

Olson & Co., 268 Rumsey street.—Second floor of rear building, windows on alley; employs 6 men, 20 women.

Radke, Albert, 694 W. Fourteenth street.—Found at 655 Morgan street; shop on first floor of two-story, rotting frame tenement house; in rear of this is another rotten frame building, with closets under shop windows; other unsanitary buildings on premises; contractor lives in building with his shop; employs 3 men, 4 women.

Boggda, —, 925 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop, reached by narrow entrance between two high tenement houses, is in second story of building on rear of lot; windows on alley and back yard; air of shop foul and heavy; machines run by foot-power; employs 4 men, 8 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Hubemy, Wm., 721 Morgan street.—Shop in second story of building on rear of lot, sheds and closets below it; deep and crowded, two-story, frame, tenement house on front of lot; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 7 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Lohr, Thomas, 834 Ashland avenue.—A deep and crowded, four-story, brick tenement house on front of lot; shop over sheds and closets on rear of lot, with windows on alley and back yard; closets out of order; contractor lives on premises; employs 4 men, 6 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Boxovsky, John, 705 W. Sixteenth street.—Shop in what was once store front of two-story frame tenement house; contractor lives on premises, and was found working 4 men, 2 women, 4 girls under 16 years, without proper separation of shop from living rooms; ordered to separate; machines run by foot-power.

Halva, Frank, 442 W. Nineteenth street.—A three-story brick tenement house on front of lot; in the rear another three-story brick, sheds and closets on first floor, this shop on second floor, tenants above; rear shop windows on alley; unsanitary outbuildings under front shop windows; contractor lives on premises; employs 3 men, 6 women.

Klavaty, Thos., 205 Johnson street.—Shop in three-story brick on rear of lot; contractor lives on floor above shop; floor below it used for sheds; employs 5 men, 2 women.

Heinrich, L., 34 Julian street.—Employs 6 men, 18 women, 7 girls under 16 years.

Pizniger, Frank, 572 Center avenue.—A four-story, double, brick tenement house at this number, and in the rear a three-story building, the ground floor a stable, this shop on second floor and tenants above; shop windows on foul alley and back yard; air bad and shop not kept clean; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations; contractor lives on premises; employs 3 men, 5 women.

L. LOEWENSTEIN & Co.

193-195 Adams street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 31, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Henning, Charles, 86 Evergreen avenue.—Employs 18 men, 9 women, 5 girls under 16 years. (See Case 22, Record of Prosecutions.)

Aaron, Jacob, 811 N. Lincoln street.—Basement shop; employs 5 men, 14 women, 4 girls under 16 years. (See Case 21, Record of Prosecutions.)

Olson, John, 26 Gault place.—Employs 5 men, 8 women, 1 boy under 16 years. (See Case 6, Record of Prosecutions.)

Cabot, J., 548 W. Nineteenth street, correct name Joseph Kabat.—Employs 8 men, 7 women, 1 boy and 6 girls under 16 years. (See Case 4, Record of Prosecutions.)

Stern, David, 172 W. Taylor street.—Found employing 3 men, 2 women in filthy home shop at this number; a very sickly little girl among the workers; children of the family swarmed around in the clothing; cooking, eating, sleeping and other employment went along with the sewing, in the kitchen and bedroom, in both of which the work for down-town houses was done. Ordered to separate shop from dwelling; moved to 163 W. Taylor street, family going into front tenement house and shop into second story of frame building on rear of lot, windows on alley. Sublet space in this shop for cigar-making, and on inspection eleven persons were found working where license permitted only five, while conditions of filth were much worse than in the old quarters. Ordered to reduce occupants of shop to five, to keep clean. Stern went out of business as a "sweater" and sought work as an operator.

Hollander, J., 438 Sedgwick street.—Second floor, rear of frame tenement house; employs 2 men, 5 women.

Chleboun, John, 695 Loomis street.—On front of lot at this number is a deep three-story and basement brick tenement house, in the rear a rotting three-story frame. This shop is on second floor of rear building, tenants above, sheds and closets below, windows on alley; machines run by foot-power; no proper closet accommodations for women; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 1 woman, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Anderson, S., 26 Gault place.—Third floor; employs 3 men, 5 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Marhoun, M., 389, W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in what was once store front of frame tenement house; the building is now rotting down, but full of tenants, and other frame buildings in the rear, on same lot, are used as tenement quarters; a shop door opens upon contractor's living rooms, which were found in most unsanitary condition; scarlet fever and a great deal of other sickness have been in houses on this lot in the past year; contractor has been ordered to find other quarters; employs 11 men, 5 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Archambault, T., 707 W. Nineteenth street.—Basement shop, badly ventilated; machines run by foot-power; closets out of order; employs 2 men; 1 woman.

Benson, L., 56 Gault place.—Found not working.

Haisman, John, 762 W. Twelfth street.—A double, brick tenement house, on rear of lot; contractor lives on premises; employs 2 men, 4 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Dolezal, Frank, 856 S. Wood street.—Employs 6 men, 1 woman, 2 boys and 1 girl under 16 years.

Vistein, Joseph, 626 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop in rear of deep, four-story tenement house, reached by passing through and out of house (same passage used by tenants) and then along a rear platform into side door; contractor lives on premises; employs 5 men, 6 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Hanson, T., 26 Gault place.—Employs 4 men, 6 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Pasek, John, 578 Throop street.—On this lot is a deep, three-story and basement brick building, crowded with tenants and lodgers; by a narrow passage between this and the next building is reached the rear of lot at 578 Throop, where is a two-story building, closets and sheds below, and this shop above. Shop has no windows in front, and rear and side windows open on alley and back yards; closets are out of order; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 5 women, 3 girls under 16.

Nicolaison, H. W., 179 W. Division street.—Second floor of four-story tenement house; employs 3 men, 9 women.

Svoyse, M., 145 Newberry avenue.—Three-story and basement brick tenement house in front; three-story frame in rear; closets and sheds on ground floor; this shop on second floor; tenants above; windows of shop on back yard and foul alley; no separate closets for women; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 12 men, 7 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Prebenson, G., 130 Samuel street.—Employs 5 men, 14 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Seppan, Joseph, 780 W. Eighteenth street.—A two-story and basement frame tenement house in front; on rear of lot, over closets and sheds, is this shop, with windows only on alley and yards with unsanitary outbuildings; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 4 men, 8 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Romni, M., 853 Maplewood avenue; employs 3 men, 14 women.

Willer, D., 1043 W. Twentieth street.—A three-story frame tenement house on front of lot; shop in second story of building on rear of lot, with sheds below; outdoor closets under front windows, side windows opening on unsanitary building in adjacent yards, and rear windows on foul alley; closets out of order; machines run by foot power; contractor lives on premises; employs 12 men, 8 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Erickson, Mrs. C., 184 Mozart street.—Employs 3 men, 12 women.

Kase, John, 268 W. Twentieth street.—Shop in rear of frame tenement house, contractor living in rooms in front of shop; the shop is dark; no windows in front, those on the side giving no light because next buildings are so close, and rear windows open on yard in which are outbuildings; shop was found extremely dirty, with 4 men, 3 women and 4 girls working in what should be the family kitchen; ordered to separate shop from dwelling.

Mahrle & Eggert, 220 W. Division street.—Employ 4 men, 11 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Kriha, Frank, 415 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop two-story frame, rear of lot, sheds and closets below, a deep two-story and basement brick tenement house in front; shop low, dark, badly ventilated; closets out of order; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; employs 2 men, 4 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Johnson, Frank A., 81 Elm street.—Second floor; employs 8 men, 14 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Pechous, V., 592 Center avenue.—This lot is covered by two tenement houses; shop is in second story of rear house, low and unwholesome; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 6 men, 10 women, 7 girls under 16 years.

MILLER CLOTHING CO.,

194-198 Fifth Avenue, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 20, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Goldberg, J., 219 W. Fourteenth street.—A two-story tenement house in very unsanitary condition on front of lot; on rear of lot another two-story building; both floors occupied by shops; Goldberg's shop is on second floor; no window in front, rear and side windows on foul yards and alley; reached by narrow, winding, wooden outside stairs; machines run by foot-power; employs 9 men, 3 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Carlson, C., 854 Campbell avenue.—Rear shop, windows on alley; employs 4 men, 19 women.

Edstrom, L., 32 Byron avenue.—Found not working.

Loe, H. C., 265 Noble street.—Found not working.

□ Goldberg, N., 589 S. Canal street.—Second floor of a crowded Russian-Jewish tenement house; entrance dark, steep and dirty, and used by tenants as well as employes; refused to post hours of labor of females until threatened with arrest; needs constant watching; employs 7 men, 3 women.

MORRIS, GOLDSCHMIDT & STERN.,

190, 192 Fifth Avenue, Manufacturers of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 19, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Tuma, Joseph, 648 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop in rear building, over sheds and closets, with family of contractor living on floor above; building is an old rotting frame, and shop is low, black and poorly lighted; all surrounding conditions are unsanitary, and place must be watched if kept clean; machines run by foot-power; employs 5 men, 6 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Kriha, Frank, 415 W. Seventeenth street.—A deep two-story and basement brick tenement house on front of lot at this number; on rear of lot a two-story frame; sheds and closets below, this shop above; shop low, dark, badly ventilated, closets out of order; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; employs 2 men, 4 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Heinrich, L., 54 Julian street.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 11 women, 7 girls under 16 years.

Herdæ, A., 656 Throop street.—Shop in second story of building on rear of lot, sheds and closets below; contractor living on third floor; machines run by foot-power; employs 5 men, 7 women, 5 girls under 16 years.

• Ekdahl, E. F., 12 Chatham court.—Second story rear; employs 3 men, 15 women, 7 girls under 16 years.

Waurecka, Mrs. L.—First floor of frame cottage and living on premises; employs 3 women at machines (run by foot-power), and 1 girl under 16 years; had pre-ser at work in kitchen, which opens out of shop; ordered to separate shop from dwelling.

Rolandson, Mrs. C., 775 Dania avenue.—Employs 4 men, 24 women.

Seppan, Joseph, 780 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop in second story of building on rear of lot, closets and sheds below it, a two-story and basement frame tenement house on front of lot; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 4 men, 8 women, 4 girls under 16 years; windows of shop only on alley and back yards, and ventilation bad.

Julin, A. & Bros., 199 Sedgwick street.—Found not working.

ROSENWALD & WEIL,

Jackson and Market Streets, Manufacturers of Summer Clothing and Trousers.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Denemark, Joseph, 643 S. Center avenue.—Employs 6 men, 10 women, 1 boy and 7 girls under 16 years. (See Case 17, Record of Prosecutions.)

Hroneck, Joseph, 565 W. Nineteenth street.—A two-story tenement house on front of lot at this number, in the rear, built to alley line, a three-story building, occupied by Hroneck and other tenants; shop on second floor of rear building, is reached by stairs used by tenants; unsanitary surroundings; machines run by foot-power; employs 6 men, 12 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Bobrocki, L., 711 Holt avenue.—Second floor, rear; windows on alley; machines run by foot-power; employs 6 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Peterson, Otto, 287 Noble street.—Second floor of tenement house; employs 2 men, 7 women.

Pechous, V., 592 Center avenue.—Shop on second floor of frame tenement house, rear of lot, another two-story frame tenement in front of it; low and unwholesome; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; closets in bad condition; employs 6 men, 10 women, 7 girls under 16 years.

Nosek, L., 816 Allport street.—First floor, rear; employs 3 men, 5 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Weinstock Bros., 213 Rumsey street.—Second floor, rear of three-story tenement house; found not working.

Peklo, Joseph, 590 Blue Island avenue.—Second floor of four-story tenement and lodging house; employs 5 men, 5 women, 5 girls under 16 years.

Isaacson, David, 16 Wendell street.—Rear; employs 3 men, 5 women.

Wellman, C., 73 Ellen street.—Employs 7 men, 30 women.

Gutfreund, Simon, 201 Newberry avenue.—A deep, dark, dirty, two-story frame tenement house covers front of lot at this number; shop is in second story of building on rear of lot; a bad location; employs 15 men, 5 women.

Olson, A., 306 Noble street.—Employs 5 men, 20 women.

E. ROTHSCHILD & BROS.,

203, 205 Monroe street, Manufacturers of Clothing and Woolens.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspectors Kenney and Jensen, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Willer, Richard, 939 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop in rear basement of a deep and dirty, two-story and basement frame tenement house; contractor lives on premises; shop is low and unwholesome, with windows on back yard only; outdoor closets and other unsanitary outbuildings in yard; found not working.

Koski, Julius, 933 Lill avenue.—Shop in rear; extremely dirty; found not working.

Goldberg, A., 265 Noble street.—Found at 43 Tell Place, second floor, rear; employs 1 man, 3 women; machines run by foot-power.

Flighas, E., 834 West Nineteenth street.—Name is Emil Flighi; employs 2 men, 10 women, in badly ventilated, overcrowded shop, a basement in rear part of tenement house; entrance and hallway used by tenants and employés; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power.

Anderson, Mrs., 78 Orchard street.—Basement; employs 3 men, 8 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Blomgren Bros., 214 Sedgwick street.—Rear; employs 7 men, 12 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Gutfreund, Simon, 201 Newberry avenue.—Shop on second floor of building on rear of lot, a deep, dark, dirty, two-story frame tenement covering front of lot; bad location; machines run by foot-power; employs 15 men, 5 women.

Gahl, R., 350 N. Paulina street.—Employs 7 men, 7 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Herst, Chas., 144 Vedder street.—Basement; employs 7 men, 15 women.

Peklo, Joseph, 590 Blue Island avenue.—Second floor of four-story tenement and lodging house; employs 5 men, 5 women, 5 girls under 16 years.

Johnson, E., 157 Stave street.—Found not working.

Olson, E., 267 Noble street.—Shop in rear of lot; windows on alley; machines run by foot-power; employs 6 men, 20 women.

Zulinsky, S., 698 Dickson street.—Employs 4 men, 13 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Kroeck, M., 826 Ashland avenue.—At this number is a double, four-story brick tenement house, covering entire lot; in rear is a three-story brick; shop on second floor; upper floor used by tenants, the contractor one of them; ground floor closets (out of order), sheds and tenants. Both houses swarm with tenants and children of tenants, and the shop can only be reached from street by going into, through, and out of front tenement house; if reached by alley, entrance is through the unsanitary basement described; a bad location; machines run by foot-power; employs 4 men, 3 women, 1 girl under 16 years; 1 girl under 14 years sent home from this shop.

Moews, Wm., 371 N. Paulina street.—Employs 4 men, 11 women.

Schayer, Joseph, 178 Rumsey street.—Employs 4 men, 11 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

In addition to the foregoing, the inspectors discovered working for E. Rothschild & Bros., and not on the list furnished by them, as the law requires, the following:

Gardinsky & Stole, 219 W. Fourteenth street.—A two-story tenement house, in unsanitary condition, is on lot at this number. In the rear, built to the alley line, is another two-story building; both floors used as shops. The shop run by Gardinsky & Stole is on the ground floor, dark, dirty, crowded and vilely ventilated; a decaying wooden sink is in the room; one window in front of shop opens on back yard, with outdoor closet, out of order, under it; two windows open on filthy alley; machines run by foot-power; employ 5 men, 3 women, 1 boy under 16 years, and have no city license.

SILVERMAN & OPPER,

196 Monroe street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 27, 1893, with result of subsequent inspection of same:

Anton, Karl, 703 May street.—Found working 1 man, 2 women, in a basement in rear part of deep and overcrowded frame tenement house; shop is dark and badly ventilated, having only three windows; these open

on the rear yard, and an outdoor closet is under one of them; contractor lives on premises, and entrance to workshop is through living room; ordered to separate shop from dwelling.

Weissbaum, M., 229 N. May street.—Found at 65 Emma street, rear; shop with windows on alley; employs 3 men, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Eckmann, S., 56 Gault place.—Basement; employs 8 men, 9 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Kolar, Frank, 563 Twenty-fifth court.—Shop in basement of tenement house; machines run by foot-power; employs 4 men, 6 women, 10 girls under 16 years. Of these 10 children working in an unhealthy basement, 6 were so delicate they were prohibited from work unless they could obtain a physician's certificate of physical fitness.

Koberg, A., 45 McReynolds street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 9 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Olson, E., 268 Rumsey street.—Second floor, rear, facing alley; employs 6 men, 20 women.

Urbansky, M., 1031 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in second story, rear of tenement house; rotting wooden sink in it; four windows opening on dirty yard, with outdoor closet under them; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; ordered to clean; employs 1 man, 3 women.

Sowka, John, 103 Cleaver street.—Second floor in rear building, windows on alley; found not working.

Anderson, M., 597 Dixon street.—Found not working.

Bloom, J., 1087 N. Dudley street.—Found not working.

Casino, Bertha, 684 W. Twenty-first street.—A deep tenement house building with saloon front; this shop is on second floor, entrance by side; 2 women employed.

Litewski, G., 70 Emma street.—Rear; found not working.

Kummer, C., 477 Hastings street.—Gone out of business.

Wacek, Joseph, 1314 W. Sixteenth street. Basement shop; machines run by foot-power; employs 2 men, 5 women.

Herrighty, P., 417-419 W. Fourteenth street.—Basement shop, full length of double tenement house built on rear of lot; contractor lives on premises; six shop windows open on foul alley; employs 6 men, 15 women.

Hewett, M., 548 Hastings street.—Employs 2 women.

Thomas, Anton, 112 Mohawk street.—Employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Jedliska, A., 268 W. Taylor street.—Shop in basement of two-story frame building, in rear of three-story brick tenement house at this number; employs 2 men.

SIMON, LEOPOLD & SOLOMON,

165, 167 Market street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 27, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Shapira, Paul, 217 Maxwell street.—Shop on fourth floor of crowded and filthy, four-story brick tenement house; entrance on side, by dark and dirty stairs and halls used by tenants also; closets in halls, without proper flush; shop extremely dirty, coal and ashes kept loose on floor during cold months; no fire escape on building; machines run by foot-power; employs 10 men, 9 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Olson, E., 268 Rumsey street.—Second floor of building on rear of lot, windows on alley; employs 6 men, 20 women.

Zulinski, Stanislaus, 698 Dickson street.—Second floor, rear; employs 5 men, 11 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Swoice, M., 145 Newberry avenue.—Shop on second floor of building on rear of lot; closets and sheds below, tenants above; another three-story and basement brick building on lot, filled with tenants; air in shop is bad, windows opening on foul alley and back yard; no separate closets for women; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 12 men, 7 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Grant, M. T., 854 Campbell avenue.—Employs 4 men; 19 women.

Johnson, Anton, 325 W. Ohio street.—Second floor, rear; employs 2 men, 4 women.

Kroll, M., 2 Blucher street.—Employs 4 men, 7 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Lasky, J., 136 W. North avenue.—Found not working.

Maskowits, H., 130 Samuel street.—Employs 9 men, 8 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Herdæ, A., 656 Throop street.—Shop on second floor of building on rear of lot; sheds and closets below, contractor living on third floor; machines run by foot power; employs 5 men, 7 women, 5 girls under 16 years.

Olson, K. B. & Co., 741-745 Elk Grove avenue.—Employs 7 men, 30 women.

Heinrich, L., 34 Julian street.—Basement shop; employs 6 men, 11 women, 7 girls under 16 years.

Nelson, A., 56 Gault place.—Employs 7 men, 5 women.

Rolandson, C., 777 Dania avenue.—Employs 4 men, 24 women.

Blein, S., 130 Samuel street.—Moved; present location unknown.

Lindsten, Frank J., 81 Elm street.—Employs 9 men, 28 women, 2 children under 16 years.

Spiral, James, 417 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in rear; employs 2 men, 6 women.

A. L. SINGER & Co.,

168,170 Market street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 19, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Hendricks (or Heinrich), John, 141 Forquier street.—Second floor of building on rear of lot, entrance on Forquier street through narrow passage between four-story crowded tenement houses; shop windows on foul alley; foot-power machines; closets for tenants and shop hands in court under shop windows; found not working.

Behrendt, Andrew, 141 Cornelia street.—Employs 12 men, 3 women.

Engle, —, 356 W Erie street.—Second floor; employs 3 men.

Foyt, John, 594 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in deep, dark, dirty basement, only seven feet high, under frame cottage; two front windows of shop below street level; one rear window opening on back yard; machines run by foot-power; closet (one for both sexes) out of order; contractor lives on premises; employs 4 men, 4 women, 1 boy and 3 girls under 16 years.

Goldberger, Adolph, 267 Noble street.—Found at 43 Tell place, second floor, rear; employs 1 man, three women.

Sowka, —, 103 Cleaver street.—Second floor, rear; found not working.

Kalar, Frank, 263 Twenty-fifth court.—Shop in basement of tenement house; machines run by foot-power; found employing 4 men, 6 women, 10 children under 16 years of age (girls). The shop is badly ventilated and in other ways not a wholesome place for labor, and six of these children were delicate; physician's certificates were required for them, and contractor warned not to further employ them until same had been procured and filed.

Thomas, A., 112 Mohawk street.—Employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 children under 16 years.

Svoda, —, 752 Noble street.—Not found at this address.

Preske, A., 1297 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in building on rear of lot; windows on alley; employs 1 man, 6 women, 1 boy and 2 girls under 16 years.

STERN & BIER, .

276, 278 Franklin street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 29, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same :

Rothman, Louis, 145 W. Division street.—This shop is overcrowded and badly ventilated; machines run by foot-power; employs 6 men, 28 women, 7 girls under 16 years. (See Case 13, Record of Prosecutions.)—In this shop was found Paulina Roszenski, nearly 16 years of age, but whose undersize and delicate looks warranted demand for her certificate of physical fitness for work. Medical examination revealed that the child was hollow-chested, with rosary ribs, right shoulder lower than left, and an anterior curvature of the spine. The prohibition of her further employment at this occupation followed.

Nelson, Nils, 25 Gault place.—Found at 179 W. Division street; employs 30 men, 23 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Wesseldyke & Vandermyde, 555 W. Fifteenth street.—At this number is a two-story and basement tenement house; in the rear a two-story brick building, a stable below, the shop on second floor; machines run by foot-power; both contractors live on premises; employ 4 men, 12 women, 1 child under 16 years.

Kolberg, A., 45 McReynolds street.—Basement shop; employs 2 men, 9 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Herrighty, P. C., 417-419 W. Fourteenth street.—Basement shop, full length of double tenement house on rear of lot; six shop windows on alley; contractor lives on premises; employs 6 men, 15 women.

Ahlefeld, J., 469 Indiana street.—Employs 1 man, 15 women.

Olsen, E., 268 Rumsey street.—Shop in building on rear of lot; windows on alley; employs 6 men, 20 women.

Lohr, T., 834 Ashland avenue.—Shop in building on rear of lot, second floor; closets and sheds under it; a deep and crowded four-story tenement house in front of it; shop windows on alley and back yard; closets out of order; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; employs 4 men, 6 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Krueger, H., 510 N. Paulina street.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 20 women.

STRAUS, GLASER & Co.,

248, 250 Monroe street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 19, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Stasny, Frank, 673 Throop street, (number given on list as 739 Twentieth street).—Shop in rear of deep brick tenement house, second floor; entrance from back yard, and only windows in shop giving light are those that open on this yard, which has in it outdoor closet and other unsanitary outbuildings; machines run by foot-power; living rooms of contractor open from shop; ordered to separate shop from dwelling; employs 3 men, 7 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Sonstiby, K., 63 Mozart street.—Found at 393 Homer street, rear; employs 2 men, 4 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Weinslat, L., 720 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop not found at this place, and name not known here.

Lindquist, J., 56 Gault place.—Employs 4 men, 14 women.

Preske, A., 1297 W. Seventeenth street.—Shop in building on rear of lot; windows on alley; employs 1 man, 6 women, 1 boy and 2 girls under 16 years.

Anderson, A., 230 Townsend street.—Shop in building on rear of lot; windows on alley; employs 4 men, 12 women.

Kushinsky, M., 569 Dixon avenue.—employs 5 men, 9 women, 1 boy and 4 girls under 16 years.

STRAUSS, ULLMAN & GUTHMAN,

Franklin and Monroe streets, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 25, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Kroeck, M., 826 Ashland avenue.—A double, four-story brick tenement house covers the entire lot at this number. On the rear of lot, built to the alley line, is a three-story brick; this shop on second floor; upper floor used by contractor and others for dwelling; ground floor sheds, tenants and closets out of order. Shop can be reached only by passing through this unsanitary basement, or by passing through the front tenement house. Both of these buildings are crowded with tenants and children. Employs 4 men, 3 women, 1 girl under 16 years; 1 girl under 14 years sent home from this shop; machines run by foot-power.

Sowka, August, 12 Chapin street.—rear basement; found not working.

Wartalewich, Ignatz, 67 Keenon street.—Rear, employs 9 men, 16 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Samz, Charles, 197 Newberry avenue.—Shop in second story of deep, three-story tenement house; side entrance; same halls and stairways used by tenants; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 5 women.

Lindquist, A., 56 Gault place.—Employs 2 men, 6 women.

Schefke, Mrs., 134 W. North avenue.—Rear; employs 1 man, 5 women.

Baumrucker, M., 450 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop in basement of three-story brick tenement house; poorly lighted; badly ventilated; machines run by foot-power; closet out of order; employs 4 men, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Hurst, C. G., 144 Vedder street.—Basement; employs 7 men, 15 women.

Axelson, M. & Co., 325 W. Ohio street.—Second floor rear; employs 9 men, 20 women.

Larson & Grenander, 40 Cornelia street.—Employ 3 men, 4 women.

Leski, Joseph, 136 W. North avenue.—Found not working.

Cedik, John, 420 Washburne avenue.—Basement shop under tenement house; low and badly ventilated; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men.

Prelandson, G., 130 Samuel street.—Third story; employs 2 men, 6 women.

Gunderson, C., 130 Samuel street.—Second floor; employs 11 men, 2 women.

Linowrecki, M., 121 Cleaver street.—Rear; found not working.

Bombas, Frank, 852 Ashland avenue.—Building on rear of lot, second floor; windows on alley; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 5 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Farrelly, Miss Kate, 39 Snell street.—Basement shop; employs 1 man, 9 women.

Heinrich, L., 34 Julian street.—Basement shop; employs 6 men, 13 women, 7 girls under 16 years.

Malek, Joseph, 1060 VanHorn street.—At this number is a deep, three-story and basement brick tenement house; on rear of lot a two-story building, with basement; basement is used for sheds and closets, second floor for shop, third floor by tenants; same entrance for shop and tenants; contractor lives on premises; shop windows on foul alley and back yard; machines run by foot-power; 3 women, 1 girl under 16 years employed.

Kuzinski, M., 571 Dickson street.—Employs 5 men, 9 women, 1 boy under 16 years, 4 girls under 16 years.

Johnson, Frank, 81 Elm street.—Second floor; employs 8 men, 14 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

STRAUSS, YORNDORF & ROSE,

Market and Quincy streets, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 27, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Denemark, Joseph, 643 Center avenue.—Second floor of tenement house; employs 7 men, 17 women, 7 girls under 16 years. (See Case 17, Record of Prosecutions.)

Kabat, Joseph, 548 W. Nineteenth street.—Second floor rear; employs 8 men, 7 women, 1 boy and 6 girls under 16 years. (See Case 4, Record of Prosecutions.)

Eichner, A. S., 23 Crystal street.—Employs 10 men, 30 women; first-class shop; light; clean; well ventilated; power machines; model closets.

Kunick, B., 510 W. Nineteenth street.—At this number is a deep and crowded four-story tenement and lodging house; passing down the alley west of this building, entrance is had, through stable cess-pools and past foul closets, to a rear building of three stories, Kunick's shop being on second floor, with another shop below it and tenants above; entrance to shop by dark and dirty stairway; shop windows on alleys; closets out of order; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; employs 17 men, 7 women, 2 boys and three girls under 16 years.

Lindquist, C., 56 Gault place.—Fourth floor; employs 4 men, 14 women.

Ljungren, J., 56 Gault place.—Employs 6 men, 14 women.

Nelson, A., 56 Gault place.—Employs 7 men, 5 women.

Kaufmann, A., 203 Washburne avenue.—Shop in basement of frame cottage, low, dark, illy-ventilated, sanitation very bad; has a sink out of order; windows in front below street level, in rear opening on yard in which are outdoor closets and other unsanitary buildings; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 3 men, 11 women, 2 girls under 16 years.

Erickson, Mrs. C., 184 Mozart street.—Employs 3 men, 12 women.

Rothman, Mrs. Regina, 564 N. Ashland avenue.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 16 women, 4 girls under 16 years.

Garson, John, 564 N. Ashland avenue.—Second floor rear; employs 7 men, 2 women.

Willer, R., 939 W. Eighteenth street.—Shop in rear basement of deep, dirty, frame tenement house; shop low and badly ventilated, having windows on yard in which are outdoor closets and other out-buildings in bad condition; contractor lives on premises.

Johnson, Frank A., 81 Elm street.—Second floor; employs 8 men, 15 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Fricke, Wm., 703 Morgan street.—Second floor of tenement house; employs 2 men, 7 women, 1 boy under 16 years.

Nelson, Knute, 81 Elm street.—Employs 13 women, 2 girls under 16.

L. C. WACHSMUTH & Co.,

122, 124 Market street, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Kenney, July 24, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same:

Schwerdfeger, Emil, 737 W. Fourteenth street.—Dark, low and unwholesome basement shop; front windows below street level; other windows are on side, but high contiguous buildings shut out light and air; contractor lives on premises; machines run by foot-power; employs 2 men, 7 women.

Engelrahn, G., 675 W. Fourteenth street.—Machines run by foot-power; employs 2 men, 6 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Gunderson, Chas., 130 Samuel street.—Second floor; employs 2 men, 11 women.

Zuminsky, B., 478 Elston avenue.—Found not working.

Urbansky, M., 1031 W. Nineteenth street.—Shop on second floor, rear, of a tenement house; shop windows opening on back yard, with outdoor closet under them; decaying wooden sink in shop; machines run by foot-power; contractor lives on premises; ordered to clean; employs 1 man, 3 women.

Krueger, —, 510 N. Paulina street.—Basement shop; employs 4 men, 20 women.

Hanson, Frank, 26 Gault place.—Employs 6 men, 12 women, 3 girls under 16 years.

Kuzinski, M., 571 Dickson street.—Employs 6 men, 9 women, 1 boy and 4 girls under 16 years.

WORK BROTHERS,

Market and VanBuren streets, Manufacturers of Clothing.

List of outside shops in their employ, furnished by them to Deputy Inspector Jensen, July 27, 1893, with result of subsequent inspections of same.

Olsen, Charles, 137 Milton avenue.—Employs 7 men, 15 women, 2 children under 16 years. (See Case 5, Record of Prosecutions.)

Pfaffenberg, G., 212 Randolph street.—Fourth floor rear; badly ventilated, unwholesome shop; part of same floor used for storing oil; dangerous in case of fire; employs 6 men, 6 women.

Grenander, John, 40 Cornell street.—Found at 40 Cornelia street in partnership with John Larson, employing 3 men, 4 women.

Daugala, M., 906 VanHorn street.—Basement shop, entrance from Robey street; shop in building on rear of lot, with family of contractor living in basement rooms in front of shop; open door between living rooms, which are in very unwholesome condition, and shop, the latter dark and dirty; machines run by foot-power; closets out of order; employs 2 men, 11 women, 4 girls under 16 years; ordered to separate shop from dwelling, and to keep shop clean.

Weissman, M., 65 Emma street, rear.—Employs 3 men, 6 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Trebetowsky, A., 96 Fry street.—Rear; Employs 1 man, 6 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

Hartgen, Charles, 217 W. Division street.—Basement of one-story frame cottage; entrance from side; low-ceiled, very dirty, without proper ventilation; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot-power; employs 1 man, 8 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Olson, John, 72 Dickens avenue.—Rear; employs 1 man, 7 women, 1 girl under 16 years.

Lyberg, H., 191 Milton avenue.—Second floor rear; found not working.

Perlmann, M., 165 W. Twelfth street.—Shop in building on rear of lot, second floor, over butcher shop; building on front of lot a crowded tenement house; with fumes from butcher shop and foul court in front, foul alley in rear, the air in this shop is always bad; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot-power; employs 9 men, 4 women.

Wellman, C., 73 Ellen street.—Employs 7 men, 30 women.

Paulson, H., 169 Elm street.—Dead.

Ryerson, Joseph, 710 Leavitt street.—Basement shop, deep, low and badly ventilated; machines run by foot-power; employs 5 men, 10 women.

Ehrich, M., 258 Rumsey street.—Found not working.

Cohles, I., 377 W. Fourteenth street.—A double frame tenement house, shop in rear, second floor, over the sheds; reached by outside, wooden stairs; shop windows on back yard only; all surroundings unsanitary; machines run by foot-power; employs 2 men.

Goldfish, Nathan, 218 W. Polk street.—Shop in second floor rear of tenement house; very dirty; ordered to clean; machines run by foot-power; closets out of order; employs 1 man, 1 woman.

Robick, Joseph, 239 W. Twelfth street.—Shop on top floor of three-story building, which is filthy and crowded with tenants and lodgers; saloon on first floor; shop fronts on street, but is reached only by halls and stairs which are narrow, dark and used by tenants; contractor lives on premises; ordered to separate shop from dwelling; has not been working since then.

Zaraneck, W., 93 Newberry avenue.—Employs 2 men, 1 woman.

Green, L., 684 W. Twentieth street.—Shop on second floor of building on rear of lot, frame tenement house in front, sheds under shop; windows of shop on foul alley and on yard in which are outdoor closets and other buildings in unsanitary condition; machines run by foot power; employs 3 men, 14 women, 1 boy and 1 girl under 16 years.

In addition to the foregoing, deputies found working for Work Brothers, and not on the list furnished by them as the law requires:

Finkelstein & Goldner, 386 W. North avenue.—Basement shop; employ 2 men, 2 women.

APPENDIX B.

LABOR LAWS OF COMPETING STATES.

Appendix B contains provisions of the factory legislation of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Ohio.

An examination of these provisions will convince the reader that the initial measure passed by the last legislature of this State, 1893, is less comprehensive and far-reaching in many respects than the laws of other states with whose manufactures the industries of Illinois compete.

Attention is especially called to the law of Massachusetts, 1884, chapter 275, regulating the work of minors in mercantile establishments, and the law of Ohio, April 8, 1890, regulating employment of children at occupations endangering life, limb, health and morals.

Readers interested in the eight-hour section of the Illinois Factory and Workshop law may find precedent for the limitation of hours of work by statute in Massachusetts (Act of 1892, chapter 357), and New Jersey (March 23, 1892, a supplement to an act entitled "A general act relating to factories and workshops, and the employment, safety, health and work-hours of the operatives," approved April 7, 1835), as well as in the New York factory law, which is appended in full.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER 275, ACTS OF 1884.

AN ACT relating to the employment of minors in mercantile establishments.

SECTION 1. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week.

§ 2. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent for another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, or who fails to post the notice required in section third, and any parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of age of a minor, made and sworn to by him and by his parents or guardian at the time of his employment in a mercantile establishment, shall be *prima facie* evidence of his age in any trial for violation of the preceding section.

§ 3. Every employer shall post in one or more conspicuous places where such persons are employed a printed notice, stating the number of hours'

work required of them, not exceeding ten hours in any one day, on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this act, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week.

CHAPTER 121, ACTS OF 1887.

AN ACT to prohibit the employment of children in cleaning dangerous machinery.

SECTION 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be permitted to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while such part is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power, or to clean any part of such machinery that is in dangerous proximity to such moving part.

§ 2. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or other agent of another, violates the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

CHAPTER 150, ACTS OF 1882.

AN ACT for the preservation of the health of females employed in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments.

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment in this commonwealth, shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

§ 2. A person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each offense.

CHAPTER 357, ACTS OF 1892.

AN ACT relating to the hours of labor of minors and women employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: SECTION 1. No minor under 18 years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than fifty-eight hours in a week.

§ 2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section four of chapter seventy-four of the public statutes, and acts in amendment thereof or supplementary thereto, except so far as the same relates to the hours of labor during which minors and women may be employed in a week.

§ 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

APPROVED June 11, 1892.

NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 409, LAWS OF 1886 (AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 173, LAWS OF 1893).

AN ACT to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. No person under eighteen years of age, and no woman under twenty-one years of age, employed in any manufacturing

establishment, shall be required, permitted or suffered to work therein more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person or such woman shall so work during such week; and in no case shall any person under eighteen years of age, or any woman under twenty-one years of age, work in any such establishment after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning of any day. Every person, firm, corporation, or company employing any person under eighteen years of age, or any woman under twenty-one years of age, in any manufacturing establishment, shall post and keep posted, in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours of labor per day required of such persons for each day of the week, and the number of hours of labor exacted or permitted to be performed by such persons shall not exceed the number of hours of labor so posted as being required. The time of beginning and ending the day's labor shall be the time stated in such notice: *Provided*, that such women under twenty-one and persons under eighteen years of age may begin after the time set for beginning and stop before the time set in such notice for the stopping of the day's labor; but they shall not be permitted or required to perform any labor before the time stated on the notices as the time for beginning the day's labor, nor after the time stated upon the notices as the hour for ending the day's labor. The terms of the notice stating the hours of labor required shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week without the consent of the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector. When, in order to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week, women under twenty-one and youths under eighteen years of age are to be required, permitted or suffered to work more than ten hours in any one day, in a manufacturing establishment, it shall be the duty of the proprietor, agent, foreman, superintendent or other person employing such persons to notify the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector in charge of the district, in writing, of such intention, stating the number of hours of labor per day which it is proposed to permit or require, and the date upon which the necessity for such lengthened day's labor shall cease, and also again forward such notification when it shall actually have ceased. A record of the amount of overtime so worked, and of the days upon which it was performed, with the names of the employés who were thus required or permitted to work more than ten hours in any one day, shall be kept in the office of the manufacturing establishment and produced upon the demand of any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this act.

§ 2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this State. It shall be the duty of every person employing children to keep a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person employed by him under the age of sixteen years; and it shall be unlawful for any proprietor, agent, foreman or other person in or connected with a manufacturing establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen years to work therein without there is first provided and placed on file in the office an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date and place of birth of said child; if said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and which said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand made by the inspector, assistant inspector, or any of the deputies appointed under this act. There shall be posted conspicuously in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names with their ages respectively. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where such minor lives. The factory inspector, assistant inspector, and deputy inspectors shall have power

to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular physician, in the case of children who may seem physically unable to perform the labor at which they may be employed, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate.

§ 3. No person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit any child under the age of fifteen years to have the care, custody, management of or to operate any elevator, or shall employ or permit any person under the age of eighteen years to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or lessee of any manufacturing establishment where there is any elevator, hoisting-shaft or well-hole, to cause the same to be properly and substantially inclosed or secured, if in the opinion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, it is necessary to protect the lives or limbs of those employed in such establishment. It shall also be the duty of the owner, agent or lessee of each of such establishments to provide or cause to be provided, if, in the opinion of the inspector, the safety of persons in or about the premises should require it, such proper trap or automatic doors, so fastened in or at all elevator ways as to form a substantial surface when closed, and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending, but the requirements of this section shall not apply to passenger elevators that are closed on all sides. The factory inspector, assistant factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors may inspect the cables, gearing or other apparatus of elevators in manufacturing establishments, and require that the same be kept in a safe condition.

§ 5. Proper and substantial hand-rails shall be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector or deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, it is necessary, the steps of said stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber, securely fastened thereon, for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom, and all doors leading in or to such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly, where practicable, and shall be neither locked, bolted nor fastened during working hours.

§ 6. If, in the opinion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector, or of a deputy factory inspector, it is necessary to insure the safety of the persons employed in any manufacturing establishment, three or more stories in height, one or more fire-escapes as may be deemed by the factory inspector as necessary and sufficient therefor, shall be provided on the outside of such establishment, connecting with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength, each of which fire-escapes shall have landings or balconies, not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and embracing at least two windows at each story and connecting with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings, and the balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than eighteen inches wide, the steps not to be less than six inches tread, placed at a proper slant, and protected by a well secured hand-rail on both sides with a twelve inch wide drop-ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground. Any other plan or style of fire-escape shall be sufficient, if approved by the factory inspector, but if not so approved, the factory inspector may notify the owner, proprietor or lessee of such establishment or of the building in which such establishment is conducted, or the agent or superintendent or either of them, in writing, that any such other plan or style of fire-escape is not sufficient, and may by an order in writing, served in like manner, require one or more fire-escapes, as he shall deem necessary and sufficient, to be provided for such establishment, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within

twenty days after the service of such order, the number of fire-escapes required in such order for such establishment shall be provided therefor, each of which shall be either of the plan and style and in accordance with the specifications in said order required, or of the plan and style in this section above described and declared to be sufficient. The windows or doors to each fire-escape shall be of sufficient size and be located as far as possible, consistent with accessibility from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of such establishment from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, superintendent or other person having charge of such manufacturing establishment, or of any floor or part thereof, to report in writing to the factory inspector all accidents or injury done to any person in such factory, within forty-eight hours of the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of such injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other information relative thereto as may be required by the factory inspector. The factory inspector or assistant factory inspector, and deputy factory inspectors under the supervision of the factory inspector, are hereby authorized and empowered to fully investigate the causes of such accidents, and to require such precautions to be taken as will, in their judgment, prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the owner of any manufacturing establishment, or his agents, superintendent or other person in charge of the same, to furnish and supply, or cause to be furnished and supplied therein, in the discretion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector, or of a deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, where machinery is used, belt shifters or other safe mechanical contrivances, for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys; and wherever possible, machinery therein shall be provided with loose pulleys; all vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws, and machinery of every description therein shall be properly guarded, and no person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to any planer, saw, belting, shafting or other machinery, or around any vat or pan, while the same is in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards shall be promptly replaced. By attaching thereto a notice to that effect, the use of any machinery may be prohibited by the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector, or by a deputy factory inspector, unless such notice is disapproved by the factory inspector, should such machinery be regarded as dangerous. Such notice must be signed by the inspector who issues it, and shall only be removed after the required safeguards are provided, and the unsafe or dangerous machine shall not be used in the meantime. Exhaust fans of sufficient power shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels and grindstones and dust-creating machinery therein. No person under eighteen years of age and no woman under twenty-one years or age shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion.

§ 9. A suitable and proper wash-room and water-closets shall be provided in each manufacturing establishment, and such water-closets shall be properly screened and ventilated and be kept at all times in a clean condition, and if women or girls are employed in any such establishment, the water-closets used by them shall have separate approaches and be separate and apart from those used by men. All water-closets shall be kept free of obscene writing and marking. A dressing room shall be provided for women and girls, when required by the factory inspector, in any manufacturing establishment in which women and girls are employed.

§ 10. Not less than sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meals in any manufacturing establishment in this State. The factory inspector, his assistant, or any of his deputies, may, for good cause shown, issue a written permit in special cases, allowing a shorter meal time at noon.

Such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and may be revoked at any time the factory inspector deems necessary. Where employ  s are permitted or required to work over time after six o'clock in the evening, for a longer period than one hour, they shall be allowed at least twenty minutes after six o'clock to obtain a lunch.

   11. The walls and ceilings of each workroom in every manufacturing establishment shall be lime washed or painted when, in the opinion of the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector or of a deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, it shall be conducive to the health or cleanliness of the persons working therein.

   12. Any officer of the factory inspection department, or other competent person designated for such purpose by the factory inspector, shall inspect any building used as a workshop or manufacturing establishment or anything attached thereto, located therein or connected therewith, outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which has been represented to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb. If it appears, upon inspection, that the building or anything attached thereto, located therein or connected therewith is unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, the factory inspector shall order the same to be removed or rendered safe and secure, and if such notification be not complied with within a reasonable time, he shall prosecute whoever may be responsible for such delinquency.

   13. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used, except by the immediate members of the family living therein, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist bands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. No person, firm or corporation shall hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any rear building or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this section, without first obtaining a written permit from the factory inspector, his assistant or one of his deputies, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises is made by the factory inspector, his assistant or one of his deputies, and may be revoked by the factory inspector at any time the health of the community or those so employed may require it. It shall be framed and posted in a conspicuous place in the room or in one of the rooms to which it relates. Every person, firm, company or corporation, contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the incomplete material from which they or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the factory inspector, his assistant or one of his deputies. No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section which were made in any dwelling house, tenement house or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, without the permit required by this section; and any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this act who shall find any of such articles made in violation of the provisions hereof, shall conspicuously affix to such article a label containing the words "tenement made," printed in small pica capital letters on a tag not less than two inches in length, and such officer shall notify the person owning or alleged to own such articles that he so labeled them. No person shall remove or deface any tag or label so affixed. When any article mentioned in this section is found by the factory inspector, his assistant or any of his deputies, to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, he shall affix thereto the label prescribed by this section, and shall immediately notify the local board of health, whose duty it shall be to disinfect the same and thereupon remove such label.

§ 14. Not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space shall be allowed for each person in any workroom where persons are employed during the hours between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, and not less than four hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each person in any workroom where persons are employed between six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning. By a written permit the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector, with the consent of the factory inspector, may allow persons to be employed in a room where there are less than four hundred cubic feet of air space for each person employed between six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, provided such room is lighted by electricity at all times during such hours while persons are employed therein. There shall be sufficient means of ventilation provided in each workroom of every manufacturing establishment, and the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors, under the direction of the factory inspector, shall notify the owner, agent or lessee, in writing, to provide or cause to be provided ample and proper means of ventilating such workroom, and shall prosecute such owner, agent or lessee if such notification be not complied with within twenty days of the service of such notice.

§ 14.* Upon the expiration of the term of office of the present factory inspector, and upon the expiration of the term of office of each of his successors, the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a factory inspector; and upon the expiration of the term of office of the present assistant factory inspector, and upon the expiration of the term of office of each of his successors, the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant factory inspector. Each factory inspector and assistant factory inspector shall hold over and continue in office after the expiration of his term of office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The factory inspector is hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, not exceeding twenty-four persons, to be deputy factory inspectors, not more than ten of whom shall be women, and he shall have power to remove the same at any time. The term of office of the factory inspector and of the assistant factory inspector shall be three years each. Annual salaries shall be paid in equal monthly installments, as follows: To the factory inspector three thousand dollars; to the assistant factory inspector, two thousand five hundred dollars; to each deputy factory inspector, one thousand two hundred dollars. All necessary traveling and other expenses incurred by the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector and the deputy factory inspectors in the discharge of their duties shall be paid monthly by the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, issued upon proper vouchers therefor. A sub-office may be opened in the city of New York. The reasonable necessary traveling and other expenses of the deputy factory inspectors while engaged in the performance of their duties shall be paid upon vouchers approved by the factory inspector and audited by the Comptroller.

§ 16. It shall be the duty of the factory inspector and the assistant factory inspector, and of each of the deputy factory inspectors, under the supervision and direction of the factory inspector, to cause this act to be enforced, and to cause all violators of this act to be prosecuted, and for that purpose they and each of them are hereby empowered to visit and inspect at all reasonable hours, and as often as shall be practicable and necessary, all manufacturing establishments in this State. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, obstruct or hinder by force or otherwise any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this act, while in the performance of his or her duties, or to refuse to properly answer questions asked by such officers with reference to any of the provisions hereof. The factory inspector may divide the State into districts and assign one or more deputy factory inspectors to each district, and transfer them from one district to another as the best interests of the State may, in his judgment, require. Any deputy factory inspector may be appointed to act as clerk in the main office of the factory inspector, which shall be furnished

*So in original.

in the capitol and set apart for the use of the factory inspector. The assistant factory inspector and the deputy factory inspectors shall make reports to the factory inspector from time to time, as may be required by the factory inspector, and the factory inspector shall make an annual report to the legislature during the month of January of each year. The factory inspector, assistant factory inspector and each deputy factory inspector shall have the same powers as a notary public to administer oaths and take affidavits in matters connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

§ 17. The district attorney of any county of this State is hereby authorized upon the request of the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector or of a deputy factory inspector, or of any other person of full age, to commence and prosecute to termination before any recorder, police justice or court of record, in the name of the people of the State actions or proceedings against any person or persons reported to him to have violated the provisions of this act.

§ 18. The words "manufacturing establishment" wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean any mill, factory or workshop, where one or more persons are employed at labor.

§ 19. A copy of this act shall be conspicuously posted and kept posted in each workroom of every manufacturing establishment in the State.

§ 21.* Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or who suffers or permits any child to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for a first offense, and not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for a second offense or imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for a third offense a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than thirty days' imprisonment.

§ 21. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 22. This act shall take effect immediately.

NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER XCII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "A general act relating to factories and workshops and the employment, safety, health, and work hours of the operatives," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:* That on and after the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work in any factory, work-shop or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on; and that the periods of employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, and from one o'clock in the afternoon until six o'clock in the evening of every working day except Saturday, upon which last named day the period of employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon.

§ 2. *And be it enacted,* That no person under the age of eighteen years, male or female, and that no woman above that age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop or manufacturing establishment, except during the periods of employment hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided,* that the provisions in this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or effect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit canning establishments, or in any factory engaged in the manufacture of glass.

§ 3. *And be it enacted*, That the inspector of factories shall investigate any reported violation of the provisions of this act and of the act to which this is a supplement, after it has been discovered by him or brought to his notice, and may proceed against the violator or violators in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

§ 4. *And be it enacted*, That any manufacturer or other employer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the same way and for the same purpose as prescribed in the act to which this is a supplement.

§ 5. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED March 23, 1892.

OHIO

LAWS GOVERNING DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

AN ACT To apportion the state of Ohio into inspection districts, to provide for adequate and efficient inspection of workshops and factories, and to provide better protection for the health, comfort and safety of persons employed therein, or living therein, and to amend and repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes therein named.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That sections 2573a, 2573b, 2573c, supplementary to section 2573 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, passed April 24, 1884, be so amended as to read as follows:

§ 2573a. For the purpose of facilitating an efficient and thorough inspection of workshops and factories throughout the state of Ohio, and to provide an adequate inspecting force therefor, the state is hereby divided into three inspection districts, as follows:

The counties of Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Wayne, Stark, Mahoning, Columbiana, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Coshocton, Belmont, Ashland, Richland, Huron, Erie, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Lucas, Wood, Henry, Fulton, Defiance, Williams, Wyandot, Hancock, Putnam and Paulding, shall compose the first district.

The counties of Franklin, Delaware, Morrow, Marion, Knox, Union, Madison, Fayette, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Licking, Muskingum, Guernsey, Noble, Monroe, Washington, Morgan, Perry, Fairfield, Hocking, Athens, Vinton, Meigs, Jackson, Gallia and Lawrence, shall compose the second district.

The counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Clinton, Warren, Butler, Greene, Clark, Montgomery, Preble, Miami, Champaign, Darke, Logan, Shelby, Mercer, Hardin, Allen, Auglaize and Van Wert, shall compose the third district.

§ 2. The governor shall appoint one chief inspector, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who, with the approval of the governor, shall appoint three district inspectors. The chief inspector and district inspectors, shall be competent and practical mechanics. The chief inspector shall hold his office for a term of four years and shall have his office in the state house, where shall be kept the records of his office, and the district inspectors shall hold their office for a term of three years from the first day of May after their respective appointments and until their successors are appointed and qualified; the first appointment hereunder shall be made within thirty days from the passage of this act; in case of the resignation, removal or death of the chief inspector, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner above provided for the original appointments for the unexpired term, only, of the position so made vacant.

§ 3. The chief inspector and district inspectors shall give their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices respectively; it shall be their duty to visit all shops and factories in their respective districts as often as possible, to see that all the provisions and requirements of this act are strictly observed and carried out; they shall carefully inspect the sanitary condition of the same, [and it shall be their duty] to examine the system of sewerage in connection with said shops and factories, the situations and conditions of water-closets or urinals in and about such shops and factories, and also the system of heating, lighting and ventilating all rooms in such shops and factories, where persons are employed at daily labor; also as to the means of exit from all such places in case of fire or other disaster; and also all belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery of every kind and description in and about such shops and factories, and see that the same are not located so as to be dangerous to employes when engaged in their ordinary duties, and that the same, so far as practicable, are securely guarded, and that every vat, pan or structure filled with molten metal or hot liquid shall be surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them: and that all such are in a proper sanitary condition, and are adequately provided with means of escape in case of fire or other disaster. [Passed April 29, 1885.]

[Supplement to supplementary section 2573a, as passed March 23, 1892.]

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That supplementary section 2573a, of the Revised Statutes, as amended April 29, 1885, be supplemented by an additional section, as follows:

§ 2573a2. That authority be and is hereby given to appoint eight additional district inspectors; and they shall be appointed in the same manner and possess the same qualifications, and whose term of office shall be the same, and on the same conditions, and receive the same compensation as the three district inspectors, authorized by said section 2573a, including sections two and three thereof. The chief inspector may assign said additional inspectors for service in the present districts, or change and make new and smaller districts, and make such assignments of all the district inspectors as the good of the service may require.

§ 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Supplementary section 2573b, as passed March 19, 1889.]

§ 2573b. That said inspector shall have entry into all such shops and factories, including all public institutions of the state which have shops and factories, or either, at any reasonable time, and it shall be unlawful for the proprietors, agents or servants in such factories or shops to prevent, at reasonable hours, his entry into such shops and factories for the purpose of such inspection.

[Section 2573c, as amended and passed March 17, 1892.]

§ 2573c. That said inspectors, if they find upon such inspection that the heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of persons employed or residing therein, or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster is not sufficient, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery in such shops and factories are located so as to be dangerous to employes, and not sufficiently guarded, or that the vats, pans or structures, filled with molten metal or hot liquid are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them, shall notify the owners, proprietors or agents of such shops or factories to make the alterations or additions necessary within thirty (30) days; and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty (30) days from the date of such notice, or within such time

as said alterations can be made with proper diligence upon the part of such proprietors or owners, said proprietors, owner or agent so notified shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, and not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, and ten (\$10) dollars additional for each day after such conviction, until such alterations and additions necessary have been made, which fine shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which conviction is had. The district inspectors shall make a record of all examinations of shops and factories in their respective districts, showing the date when made, the condition in which such shops and factories are found, and what changes were ordered, the number of shops and factories in their respective districts, the number of men, women and children employed in each shop or factory, together with all such other facts and information of public interest, concerning the condition of such shops and factories as they may think useful and proper, which record shall be filed in the office of the chief inspector every week, to be by him recorded, and so much thereof as may be of public interest, to be included in his annual report. The chief inspector shall issue such instructions, make such rules and regulations for the government of the district inspectors, not inconsistent with the powers and duties vested in them by law, as shall secure uniformity of action and proceedings throughout the different districts.

[Section 2573d, as amended April 18, 1893, defining who shall make improvements upon or within buildings when ordered by the state inspector of workshops and factories, and when such improvements are of a fixed and permanent character.]

§ 2573d. The term "shops and factories," as used in section 2573b and 2573c of the Revised Statutes, shall be held to include the following: Manufacturing, mechanical, electrical, mercantile, art and laundrying establishments, printing, telegraph and telephone offices, railroad depots, hotels, memorial buildings, tenement and apartment houses; and in case it is found on inspection under section 2573c that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster is not sufficient in any shop or factory, as defined herein, or when found necessary for cutting through walls or floors for additional exit, or providing additional stairways as exit on the inside or outside of such shops and factories, or where it is necessary for changes or additions for ventilation, sewerage or water-closets, or plumbing in connection with closets, or for additional means of lighting by windows or by skylights, or for providing efficient safety-gates at elevator openings, or guarding hatchways, for any hoisting apparatus in floors or outside of any such shops and factories, or for the repair of elevators or gearing, or for the repair of walls, roofs, ceilings, stairways or doors, or any other improvements necessary for the health or safety of employés or persons occupying such shop and factories, such changes or additions being of a permanent and fixed character, and which, after provided become a permanent fixture and the property of the owner or owners of the building or buildings of such shops and factories, the owner or agent for the owner of such building shall be required by the state inspector, upon notice and under the penalties of the said section 2573c, to provide the necessary fire-escapes or other changes and additions as are mentioned in this section.

§ 2. Section 2573d of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended March 17, 1892, be and the same is hereby repealed and this act shall take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT to amend section 1 of the law "To regulate the manufacture, sale and use of dynamite within the state of Ohio, so as to provide for the inspection of such and to protect the public from the dangers of explosion."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That section 1 of the law "To regulate the manufacture, sale and use of dynamite within the State of Ohio, so as to provide for the inspection of such, and to protect the public from the dangers of explosion," (page 307, O. L., 1892) be amended to read as follows:*

SECTION 1. That the chief state inspector of workshops and factories shall appoint, from among the district inspectors of workshops and factories whose appointments are now authorized by law, at least one inspector who shall be a skilled and experienced person, thoroughly conversant with the manufacture and use of powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, fuses or other explosives and their compounds, whose duty it shall be to inspect all the manufacturing establishments in the state of Ohio wherein the manufacture of powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, compounds, fuses or other explosives are manufactured, and all magazines or store-houses wherein such explosives are stored, and he shall personally inspect the process of manufacture, the handling and storage of such explosives, and may direct and order any changes or additions that he may deem necessary in or about such manufactories, magazines or store-houses for the safety of the employes and the public; and when on inspection, it is found that any manufactory, magazine or store-house mentioned herein is in such close proximity with any residence or dwelling as to cause accident in case of an explosion, the said inspector may cause the said explosives to be removed to a place of safety, the distance to be calculated by the quantity and quality of the explosives so stored or manufactured, and the said inspector may, with the advice of the chief inspector, advise such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary, in addition to the provisions of the statutes now giving authority to the inspector of workshops and factories and his assistants, all of which shall be applicable to the places of manufacturing, sale and storage of explosives as named in this statute.

§ 2. That the said original section 1 be and the same is hereby repealed and this act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Passed April 12, 1893.]

AN ACT relating to the employment of minors in workshops and factories.

[Section 6986, as amended and passed April 25, 1891.]

SECTION 6986. That no minor under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, work-shop or establishment wherein the manufacture of any goods of any kind is carried on, or in any of the mines of this state; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to children more than twelve years of age laboring not more than eight hours per day during the time they are not required by law to attend school, in such manufacturing institutions and at such employment therein as the inspector of work-shops and factories may find to be not detrimental to such child.

§ 2. Said section 6986, as amended April, 27, 1885, is hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1, 1891.

[Section 6986aa as amended March 21, 1887.]

§ 6986aa. No minor under the age of eighteen years shall be employed in any of the places named for a longer period than ten hours a day, and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in one week; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed, a printed notice, stating the number of hours required of them in each day of the week; the form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the chief inspector of work-shops and factories, and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and it shall also be the duty of every employer of minors to keep a record, which shall be open to the inspection of the chief inspector of workshops and factories and his assistants, giving the name of each minor employed, his or her name, date and place of birth, and also present residence of the parents or guardians.

§ 6986bb. Any person or corporation who shall employ any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

§ 6986c. It shall be the duty of the inspector of shops and factories to prosecute all violations of this act, when the same shall come to his knowledge, in any court of competent jurisdiction. [Passed April 27, 1885.]

• AN ACT to prevent the engagement of children at such employment whereby their lives and limbs may be endangered, or their health injured, or their morals likely to be impaired.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed by any person, firm or corporation in this State, at employment whereby its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved by such employment.

§ 2. Any person, firm or corporation in this State, who willfully causes, or permits, the life or limb of any child under the age of sixteen years to be endangered, or its health to be injured, or its morals to become depraved from and while actually in their employ, or who willfully permits such child to be placed in such a position, or to engage in such employment that its life or limb is in danger, or its health likely to be injured, or its morals likely to be impaired by such position or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment not less than thirty nor more than ninety days for each and every offense.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the State inspector of workshops and factories to enforce the provisions of this act.

§ 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. [Passed April 8, 1890.]

EMPLOYMENT AT WHICH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS SHALL NOT BE ENGAGED.

Manufacturers and others coming under the above act, passed April 8, 1890, "to prevent the engagement of children at such employment whereby their lives and limbs may be endangered, or their health injured, or their morals likely to be impaired," will please adhere to the following:

No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed at sewing belts, or to assist in sewing belts in any capacity whatever; nor shall any such child adjust any belt to any machinery; they shall not oil or assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; they shall not operate or assist in operating circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood joiners, planers, sand-paper or wood polishing machinery, wood-turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet metal and tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating corrugating rolls, such as are used in roofing or wash-board factories; nor shall they be employed in operating any steam boiler, steam machinery or other steam generating apparatus; they shall not operate or assist in operating dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description, wire or iron straightening machinery; nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling mill machinery, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mills, or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing; nor shall they operate or assist in operating laundrying machinery; they shall not be employed in stripping or working in tobacco in any form; nor shall such children be employed in any capacity in preparing composition for matches, or dipping, dyeing, or packing matches; they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors or white lead; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in operating or assisting to operate any passenger or freight elevator; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or any other employment that may be considered dangerous to their lives and limbs, or where their health may be injured or morals depraved; nor shall females under sixteen years of age be employed in any capacity where such employment compels them to remain standing constantly.

AN ACT to correct abuses existing in the way of retaining wages under various pretexts from minors, and to prevent them being deprived of their earnings by uns:rupulous employers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That it shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation doing business in the State of Ohio, to retain or withhold from an employé, male or female, who is a minor, the wages or compensation, or any part thereof, agreed to be paid to such employé, and due to the same for work performed or services rendered, because of presumed negligence or failure to comply with rules or for breakage of machinery, or for alleged incompetency to produce work or to perform labor in accordance with any standard of merit set up; nor shall any firm, corporation, or individual as aforesaid, receive any guarantee, bonus, or money deposit, or any other form of security, in order to obtain or to secure for any such minor employment, or to insure faithful performance of labor, or to guarantee strict observance of rules, or to make good any losses which may be ascribed or charged to the incompetence, negligence, or inability of such minor employé.

§ 2. That no person, company or corporation, as aforesaid, shall give employment to any minor, nor retain any minor in employment longer than thirty days after the enactment of this act, without first having obtained in writing from the parents or guardian, provided such minor has a parent or guardian, that such minor is of the legal age to be employed at such employment he or she may be given to perform, nor without agreeing with said minor what wages or compensation he or she shall be entitled to receive per day, week, month or year, or per piece, for work performed; and written evidence of such agreement shall be furnished to such minor, and on or before each pay-day a statement of earnings due, and the amount thereof to be paid to him or her on such pay-day shall be given to such minor, and no subsequent change shall be made in the wages or compensation of such minor without notice of the same being given to him or her at least twenty-four hours previous to its going into effect, and when such change is effected, written agreement shall be given as in the first instance to said minor employé.

§ 3. Any person, or officer, or agent of any company or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the State inspector of workshops and factories to see that the provisions of this act shall be enforced.

§ 4. This act shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after the date of its passage. [Passed March 1, 1893.]

AN ACT for the preservation of the health of female employés.

[Section 1, as amended March 6, 1891.]

SECTION 1. That every person or corporation employing female employés in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments in this state, shall provide suitable seats for the use of the female employés so employed, and shall permit the use of such by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed, and shall permit the use of such seats at all times when such use would not actually and necessarily interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of such employés; and shall also provide, on the same floor or floors of the building wherein any female persons are employed, suitable and separate toilet and dressing-rooms and water-closets for the exclusive use of such female

employés. The state inspector of factories and workshops is hereby charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of this section are observed and enforced.

§ 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

AN ACT to provide for the collection of information relative to accidents occurring in the workshops and factories, etc., of the state.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That it shall be the duty of all manufacturers of the state, to forward by mail to the chief inspector of workshops and factories at Columbus, a report of each and every serious accident resulting in bodily injury to any person, which may occur in their establishment, giving particulars of the same as fully as can be ascertained, upon blanks which shall be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories. If death shall result to any employé from any such accident, said report shall contain the age, name, sex and employment of the deceased, whether married, the number of persons, if any, deprived of support in consequence thereof, and the cause of accident, if known. If the accident has caused bodily injury of such a nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his or her employment within six or more days after the occurrence of the accident, then the report shall contain the age, name, sex, and employment of the disabled, the nature and extent of the injury received, how caused, if known, how long continually disabled, loss of time and wages therefrom, and if possible the expense thereby incurred in full.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT.

§ 2. That any manufacturer who shall fail to comply with the requirements of this act in each case of death by accident within *seven* days thereafter, and in each case of injury by accident within *thirty* days thereafter, shall be fined in any sum not less than *ten* dollars nor more than *fifty* dollars.

THE TERM "MANUFACTURER" DEFINED.

The term manufacturer, as applied in section one and in section two of this act, shall be held to mean any person who, as owner, manager, lessee, assignee, receiver, contractor, or who, as agent of any incorporated company makes or causes to be made any kind of goods or merchandise, or who owns, controls or operates any street railway, laundrying establishment, or is engaged in the construction of buildings, bridges or structures, or in loading or unloading vessels, or cars, or moving heavy materials, or operating dangerous machinery, or in the manufacture or use of explosives.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the chief inspector of workshops and factories to supply all blanks necessary to make said reports, as required in this act and to prosecute all violations of this act, when the same shall come to his knowledge: *Provided*, that the furnishing of said blanks shall be a condition precedent to prosecution in any case. [Passed March 21, 1888.]

AN ACT to secure prompt payment of wages of certain employés twice in each month.

[Section 1, as amended and passed May 4, 1891.]

SECTION 1. That every person, firm or corporation engaged in manufacturing, mining, mercantile, street railway, telegraph, telephone, express, water or construction business, or contractors building railroads, shall pay, in lawful money, or by check, draft or order, payable in lawful money, at sight or on demand, on a bank located at a distance not greater than

eight miles from the place where said labor was performed, twice in each month, each and every employé engaged in its business, the wages earned by such employé to within ten days of the date of said payment: *Provided, however*, that if at any time of payment, any employé shall be absent from his regular place of labor, he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter, during their regular business hours, upon demand: *And provided further*, that said employer may retain at each payment, any amount said employé may order withheld from his or her wages for rent, powder, tools, tool sharpening, or oil, due said employer.

[Section 2, as amended March 29, 1890.]

§ 2. Any corporation mentioned in section 1 of this act, violating any provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred and not less than fifty dollars. Justices of the peace, mayors and police judges shall have final jurisdiction in all cases arising under the provisions of this act; and a corporation shall be notified by warrant to be served upon the president, secretary, treasurer, or managing agent thereof; provided that the defendant shall be entitled, on demand to a trial by jury. If such prosecution be before a justice of the peace, and a trial by jury be not waived, the said justice shall issue a venire to any constable of the county, containing the names of sixteen electors of the county, to serve as jurors to try such case, and make due return thereof. Each party shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges, and shall be subject to the same challenges as jurors are subject to in criminal cases in the court of common pleas. If the venire of sixteen names be exhausted without obtaining the required number to fill the panel, the justice may direct the constable to summon any of the bystanders to act as jurors, but costs shall not be required to be advanced or paid by a person or an officer authorized or required by statute to prosecute such cases; and if the defendant be acquitted, or if he be convicted, and committed to jail in default of payment of fine and costs, the justice, mayor or police judge, before whom the case was brought, shall certify such costs to the county auditor, who shall examine, and, if necessary, correct the account, and issue his warrant to the county treasurer in favor of the respective officers to whom costs are due for the amount due to each: *Provided*, complaint for such violation is made within thirty days from date thereof, providing that in pursuance of, and under this act, there shall not be more than one conviction of the same corporation during any two weeks. And it shall be the duty of the inspector of shops and factories to enforce the provisions of this act.

AN ACT relating to examination of public halls, opera houses, etc., as to safety in case of fire.

[Section 2568, as amended and passed January 11, 1893.]

§ 2568. On application of the owner or person having control of an opera house, hall, theatre, church, school house, hospital, medical institute, asylum, or other buildings used for public assemblages, in any municipal corporation, the mayor, civil engineer and chief engineer of the fire department, or if such corporation has no such engineer, the mayor and two members of the council, shall carefully make a joint examination of such opera house, hall, theatre, church, school house, hospital, medical institute, asylum, or other building to ascertain the means provided thereat and therein for the speedy and safe egress of the persons that may at any time be there assembled, and the means provided for extinguishing a fire, at or in such place: *Provided*, that when the assembly rooms of such church are situated upon the ground floor, with a sufficient number of low windows, in the opinion of the commission above provided for, to secure safe and easy means of escape in case of alarm, they shall grant the certificate mentioned in the next following section.

§ 2569. If, upon such examination, it is found that such opera house, hall, theatre, church, school house, or other building is abundantly provided with means for speedy and safe egress of the persons who may at any time be there assembled, and, if above the first floor, that it is provided therein with water, or other equally efficient agency, and proper means to apply it, so that any fire which may occur at such place can be immediately extinguished, the mayor, and persons so acting with him, or a majority of the three, shall issue to such owner or person having control as aforesaid, a certificate of the fact, which shall continue in force one year, unless sooner revoked by council. (62 v. 139, sec. 3.)

§ 2570. If any change or alteration is made in such building, the owner or person having charge of it shall notify the mayor of the fact, who shall cause to be made a re-examination in all respects like that provided for in the last section, and if upon such examination such owner or person having control is entitled to such certificate as is mentioned in the last section, it shall be issued to him, with like effect. (62 v. 139, sec. 3.)

§ 2571. If any owner or person having control of such place, as aforesaid, shall feel himself aggrieved by the refusal of such officers to issue any such certificate, he may appeal from the decision to the council, which shall appoint three disinterested persons to examine the premises, any two of whom may issue the certificate provided for in sections two thousand five hundred and sixty-nine, and two thousand five hundred and seventy. (62 v. 139, sec. 3.)

[Sections 2572 and 2572a, as amended and passed January 11, 1893.]

§ 2572. Whoever, being the owner or having control as an officer, agent, or otherwise, of any opera house, hall, theatre, church, school house, hospital, medical institute, asylum, or other place for the public assemblage of people, in a municipal corporation, permits it to be used when any door affording exit therefrom is locked or barred, or opens inwardly; when the place is not provided with ample means for the safe and speedy egress of the persons who may be there assembled; when, if it is on another than the first floor, sufficient water and proper means to apply it, or other efficient means are not provided in such place to extinguish any fire which may occur thereat; or when the certificate provided for in section twenty-five hundred and sixty-nine or section twenty-five hundred and seventy, as the case may be, has not been issued, or is not in full force, shall, for each day or night he permits such place to be so used or occupied, forfeit or pay any sum not more than one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs, in a civil action, in the name and for the use of the municipal corporation; and it shall be the duty of the mayor, with the aid of the police, to see that the provisions of this section are strictly enforced.

§ 2572a. That whenever any structure referred to in section 2572 shall have been inspected by the State inspector of shops and factories, and such inspector shall have issued to the owner thereof, or his agent, a certificate that such structure is properly arranged for the safe and speedy egress of persons who may be assembled therein, and also properly provided with the means for the extinguishment of fire at or in such structure, as now required by law, then such certificate shall dispense with all other inspections and certificates required by law in regard to the safety of such structures for public assemblages; and in case such inspector shall find on inspection that such structure is not properly arranged for the safe and speedy egress of persons who may be there assembled, or not properly provided with means for the extinguishment of fire at or in such structure, as now required by law, or that such structure is such as to endanger the lives of the persons who may be there assembled, from fire or other cause, he shall notify the owner, officer or agent in charge of such structure and the mayor of the municipal corporation wherein the same is located, in writing, of the fact that he refuses such certificate, specifying his reasons and the alterations, additions and appliances necessary to be made and furnished before a certificate will be issued; and no certificate required by

law, in regard to the safety of such structure, shall be issued by the mayor or any officer or person under any provision of the law till the requirements of the foregoing notice are complied with to the satisfaction of the state inspector. and it shall be the duty of the mayor of any municipality, with the aid of the police, upon receiving such notification, to prohibit the use of such buildings for the public assemblage of people, until the necessary changes, alterations and additions have been made and the inspector's certificate has been issued.

[Section 2752b, as passed April 24, 1890.]

§ 2572b. It shall be the duty of the state inspector of workshops and factories, or his assistants, to make inspections of such buildings as is provided for in sections 2568 and 2569 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as often as he may deem necessary, or upon the written demand of the agent or owner of such structure, or upon the written request of five or more citizens of the municipal corporation where such structure is located.

AN ACT to prevent the erection of dangerous buildings for public use.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That it shall be unlawful for any person, society, firm, agent, representative of any private or corporate authority or society, or any committee, commission or board acting under any authority whatsoever, to erect or cause to be erected; or for any architect, engineer, builder, or other person to furnish any plan, description or specification for the purpose of erecting in the state of Ohio, any structure, room, or place where persons are invited, expected, or permitted to assemble, for the purpose of entertainment, judgment, amusement, instruction, betterment, treatment, or care; or to make any addition to or alteration therein, which shall, in construction, arrangement, or means of egress, be dangerous to the health or lives of persons so assembled.

§ 2. In every such structure, room or place capable of containing fifty or more persons, the stairways and approaches thereto, and all doorways and escapes therefrom, in their aggregate width shall be of sufficient capacity to allow any audience which can be accommodated therein to escape therefrom in four minutes, moving at the rate of two feet per second, and allowing four square feet of floor space to each person, then adding for hindrance, two feet to the width of each opening, passage or stairway. The doors from the same shall open outward, but no such room or place, unless the structure be fire-proof, which is over six feet from the surface of the lot, shall have less than two doors, stairways or exits. The floors of such structures, and all hallways, stairways, corridors, balconies and galleries therein or thereto, shall be capable of sustaining a live load of one hundred pounds per square foot, with a safety factor of five. All supports for floors or other parts of such structures, shall be fully capable of sustaining the aggregate loads and pressures above provided for in addition to any rythmical or vibrating motion which may be caused in the use of such structure. The roof or covering of such building shall be capable of sustaining a live load of thirty pounds of vertical pressure and a horizontal wind pressure of forty pounds per square foot, with safety factor of five. When walls supporting floors are of common brick work the minimum of thickness and the maximum of height, supposing the length to equal the height, shall be, where no openings occur, 9-inch wall, 10 feet, used inside only; 13-inch wall, 20 feet; 17-inch wall, 30 feet; 21-inch wall 40 feet; 26-inch wall, 50 feet; 30-inch wall, 60 feet; but when thinner walls stand upon thicker walls, the total height shall not exceed the one above given. Walls of hard brick laid in cement, may be increased fifty per cent. above these dimensions. When walls between supports are of greater or less strength than the height, the length may be increased two feet for each foot the height is reduced; or reduced one-half foot for each foot the height is increased, from the dimensions given in this section. When there are buttresses or pilasters extending to the foundations and

projecting from the wall, the thickness of the wall may be reduced by one-half the depth of such projections, provided they occupy at least one-tenth of the surface of the wall, and the thickness of the intervening walls, considered separately, shall not be less than what has been given in this section: *Provided, however,* That when any wall is strengthened by firm anchoring of girders, floors, or roofs, such anchors not being more than twelve times the thickness of the wall from each other, either horizontally or vertically, the surface of such wall may be doubled. The thickness of level-bedded stone walls to be the same as brick. For rough stone not in courses, add twenty-five per cent. to the thickness for brick. Where openings occur, thicken the walls by their ratio of surface. All piers, pillars and columns shall be capable of sustaining the aggregate live load given and the weight of the building. All arches must contain the line of pressure within the middle one-third of the voussoirs. The greatest pressure allowed per square foot of good brick work shall be five tons; for work of hard brick, laid in first-class cement, ten tons; for unbedded sandstone masonry, four tons; for second-class masonry, eight tons; for first-class masonry, twelve tons. Piers, columns, pillars and all marble, granite and limestone work, not over twenty per cent. of the crushing weight. Every such building, place or room, when above the second floor, shall be provided with at least one fire-escape, which shall be so placed as to be easily accessible, so marked that it may be generally understood, so constructed as to lead directly to the open air, and so designed as not to be dangerous for women and children, and shall be sufficiently inclosed to protect persons thereon from fire below, *i. e.*, it shall be placed against a dead wall and be inclosed on three sides; and in buildings where two or more assemblages occur, as in school houses, each room above the second floor must have an exit leading to a fire-escape. No fire-escape shall be less than twenty-four inches in clear width, with an additional one-fourth inch in width for each person (over fifty) to be accommodated there y. The ventilating system or machinery shall be capable of changing the air in such room every thirty minutes; and all lavatories and water-closet places shall have double the above given capacity for ventilation; and all conveniences used in such buildings shall have soil and waste-pipes fully ventilated to the outside air. The warming and lighting apparatus shall be arranged and constructed so as to be safe and against explosion or fire. All smoke flues or pipes, unless lined with terra cotta or other fire-proof material of permanent character, shall not be nearer than eight inches to any combustible material, and not nearer than four inches in any case, nor shall any smoke flue, pipe or chamber of metal being or passing under woodwork, be nearer thereto than twice the diameter of such pipe, flue or chamber, unless protected with suitable fire-proof guard with open space above. Every warm air flue of metal shall be at least one-half inch from all wood-work, and also completely covered with asbestos or other fire-proof wrapping, with circulation of air between it and the wood, and no wood shall be nearer than four inches to any such flue in brick work.

§ 3. This act shall not apply to cities of the first class, where the construction of buildings is regulated by statute under the direction of a building inspector; nor shall it be construed so as to interfere with existing laws relating to the inspection of buildings, but no certificate as now provided by law, shall be issued for buildings hereafter erected, or alterations hereafter made [except in such cities of the first class], unless they conform to the requirements of this act.

§ 4. Any person who violates any of the requirements of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be also liable to any person injured by reason of his violation of the requirements of this act, and shall be also liable for criminal prosecution for loss of life.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorneys to see that this law is enforced in their respective counties, and for each conviction of

violation thereof they shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five dollars, and such other sums as may be allowed by the board of county commissioners.

§ 6. This act shall take effect and be in force within sixty days after its passage. [Passed April 15, 1839.]

AN ACT to give better protection to such persons as use and pass up and down stairs and stairways in or on tenement houses, apartments, manufactories, mills, shops, stores, churches, hotels, public halls, lecture rooms, restaurants, public library rooms, business offices of professional men and others doing business for or with the public, all public buildings and other rooms of public resort, whether for the transaction of business or social enjoyment.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That all stairs or stairways for ingress or egress to and from all tenement houses, apartments, manufactories, mills, shops, stores, churches, hotels, halls for public meetings, lecture rooms, restaurants, public library rooms, business offices of professional men and others doing business for or with the public, all public buildings and other rooms or places of public resort or use, whether for the transaction of business or social enjoyment, shall be provided by the owners thereof, or the directors, trustees, lessees, managers, controllers or proprietors of any of said buildings wherein said stairs or stairways are erected, and used for the purposes aforesaid, with a good, substantial hand-rail extending from the top to the bottom of said stairs or stairways, and the same shall be firmly fastened by said owners, directors, trustees, lessees, managers, controllers or proprietors, to the wall or other support or partition at the side of such stairs or stairways most convenient for use, and such hand-rail shall be constructed or made of wood not less than one and one-half inches wide and two and one-half inches thick; or iron not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, and shall be put up and maintained along all the said stairs and in all the said stairways in the said buildings now erected and in use, or which may hereafter be used for any of the purposes aforesaid, and in all such buildings hereafter constructed to be used for the purposes aforesaid.

§ 2. Any person or persons owning or having charge of such stairs or stairways, as directors, trustees, lessees, managers or proprietors, of any of said buildings wherein said stairs are erected and used for the purposes aforesaid, and neglecting or refusing to provide said hand-railing, and put and keep up the same in manner aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any mayor or justice of the peace, or other competent authority, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall be liable to any person injured for the want of such railing or railings for all injury to such person or damages resulting therefrom.

§ 3. This act shall in no manner apply to private dwelling houses, and other rooms and places where only private business is transacted by the owners or occupiers thereof.

§ 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. [Passed April 18, 1892.]

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

The following pages present the statistical statement of the work done by the inspectors from July 15 to December 15, 1893.

These figures rest upon the statements of the employers concerning adults, but in the case of children under sixteen years, an actual count of heads has been made, and a certificate stamped for each individual child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. From this count it is manifest that, in a year of such industrial depression as the present, new inspectors, at work in an untried field during five months, have found 6,576 boys and girls under sixteen years of age in a canvass of 2,452 establishments. This does not include the hundreds of children ordered discharged because under the age of fourteen.

The tabulation of places visited shows that no trade has been completely covered; and this tabulation forms the basis of work for the coming year, during which no effort will be spared to inspect every establishment in the State of Illinois employing women and children, and to enforce the law equitably upon all employers alike throughout each trade.

The clothing trade statistics do not include the home finishers, the home tailors, nor the army of individual women who do white-goods work in their own homes. These statistics cover only factories and workshops separate from the dwelling of the workers. During the coming year, especial attention will be given to the home workers, for the purpose of enforcing section one of the law; and the statistical presentation of the results of these inspections will be kept separate throughout.

All home workers being thus omitted from the clothing trades for the present year, the summary statement by trades nevertheless shows 10,297 women and children under sixteen, to 5,351 males over sixteen years of age, or nearly two to one. In the paper-box factories inspected, there exists a still greater preponderance of women and children compared with males over sixteen years, the figures being 788 to 228. In the cigar and tobacco trade, there were found 1,325 women and children to 3,028 men.

Two striking figures in the summary by trades are 1,190 boys under sixteen years in the metal-working trades, and 1,359

in the wood-working trades. These two figures show conclusively how far from prohibitive are the provisions of the present law concerning the employment of children between fourteen and sixteen years.

Many of the subdivisions also show the large numbers of women and children in proportion to males over sixteen years of age, such as the candy factories with 1,360 women and children to 953 males. A careful study of the tables that follow is invited, especially of the closing summary by trades.

Wherever in these tables, or in Appendix A, the location of a firm or employer is given by street and number, such location is in Chicago, unless otherwise stated.

BREWERIES AND BOTTLING WORKS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
American Brewing Co.....	922 N. Ashland ave.....				85
Anheuser-Busch Assn.....	East end Harrison st. bridge.....	4	1	4	15
Bartholomae & Roesing.....	Twelfth and Brown sts.....				30
Bauer, A. & Co.....	158 E. Huron st.....		3	3	14
Best (Ph.) Brewing Co.....	Fletcher and Huron sts.....				16
Birk Bros. Brewing Co.....	101-109 Webster ave.....		2		28
Bohemian Brewing Co.....	684 Blue Island ave.....				30
Brewer & Hofmann.....	43 S. Green st.....		1		3
Carpenter, A.....	77-79 Pearson st.....				10
Carter, Dinamore & Co.....	275 Kinzie st.....			2	3
Chicago Bottling Co.....	4423 S. State st.....				5
Chicago Brewing Co.....	64-80 North ave.....				20
Chicago Consol'd Bottling Co.....	14-18 Charles place.....		10		240
Chrisman, F.....	236 Jay st.....		1		3
Columbia Brewing Co.....	7072 Osgood st.....		1		3
Cooke Brewing Co.....	Twenty-seventh st. and Lake Shore.....				10
Corper Brewing Co.....	Thirty-ninth st. and Union ave.....		2		28
Dewes, F. J.....	Boyne ave. and Rice st.....				50
Eagle Brewing Co.....	404-406 Twenty-fifth st.....				12
Ernst Bros.....	67 Larrabee st.....				35
Fecker Brewing Co.....	871-897 Dudley st.....				70
Fortune Brothers.....	Van Buren and Desplaines sts.....				50
Glunz, Louis.....	Wells and Division sts.....	1			3
Goggin, Wm. L.....	26 Custom House place.....				35
Gottfried Brewing Co.....	71 Alexander st.....		2		18
Hamburger (Ph.) Co.....	277-279 E. Kinzie st.....				4
Hand-Peter Brewing Co.....	37-59 Sheffield ave.....			1	39
Hankel, Rudolph.....	10 Raleigh court.....				4
Heim Brewery Co.....	Tenth st. and Rock road, E. St. Louis.....				7
Henn & Gabler.....	Thirty-fifth and Ullmann sts.....		5		46
Hoerber Brewing Co.....	646-660 Hinman st.....				12
Hollender, Fred & Co.....	179-181 Illinois st.....				6
Independent Brewing Ass'n.....	586-612 N. Halsted st.....				50
Junk's Brewery.....	3704-3710 S. Halsted st.....				28
Keeley Brewing Co.....	28th st. and Groveland Park ave.....				25
Kluetsch, Chas.....	54-60 Twenty-ninth place.....		1		24
Knoble, A. M.....	32 N. Desplaines st.....				6
Knop Bros.....	169 N. Clark st.....		5		10
Lakeside Bottling Co.....	2544 Portland ave.....				15
Manhattan Brewing Co.....	Thirty-ninth st. and Emerald ave.....				25
Matthews Soda Water Co.....	217 Kinzie st.....				50
McAvoy Brewing Co.....	2349 S. Park ave.....	1	7	3	19
Mette Bros.....	2-5 Buena Vista place.....		5		12
Monarch Brewing Co.....	1092 W. Twenty-first st.....				30
Moran Bros.....	831 S. May st.....		4		31
National Brewing Co.....	846-856 Eighteenth st.....		2		13
Northwestern Brewing Co.....	831 Olybourne ave.....				60
O'Donnell & Duer.....	Fortieth and Wallace sts.....		2		58
Oelener, Rudolph.....	54-56 Wells st.....				5

Breweries and Bottling Works—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Ogren, Charles F.	625-629 Shober st.				20
Pabst Brewing Co.	Indiana and Desplaines sts.		1	1	10
Peabody, Frank H.	208 E. Kinzie st.				8
Pfarr, John.	147 Fullerton ave.				4
Pohl, Paul.	29-35 Cooper st.				15
Ruehl Brewing Co.	218-224 W. Twelfth st.		1		30
Schmidt Brewing Co.	9-35 Grant place.				35
Schoenhofen Brewing Co.	Canalport ave., cor. Eighteenth st.		5	17	20
Seipp Brewing Co.	Lake Shore and Twenty-seventh st.	see	5	11	12
Sieben, M.	335-345 Larrabee st.				13
Standard Bottling Co.	3323 S. State st.		1	3	21
Standard Brewing Co.	Twelfth st. and Campbell ave.				40
Star Brewery.	Fulton and Rockwell sts.				30
Stege, E. R.	Ashland ave., cor. Fifteenth st.				23
Tessendorf, H. W.	205 Webster ave.				4
Tosetti Brewing Co.	Fortieth and Wright sts.		1		56
United States Brewing Co.	Elston ave. and Snow st.			4	95
Vogt & Sweeney.	467-473 Twenty-sixth st.		1		13
Wacker & Birk.	171 N. Desplaines st.		1		13
West Side Brewing Co.	Augusta and Paulina sts.		1		10
Ziegler, George.	2182 W. Twelfth st.		1		2
Total No. places inspected—70.		15	48	45	1,265

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Abelson, Joseph	5971 Canal st.				2
Adams, Peter.	355 Cleveland ave.		1	3	1
Adolph, W. H.	347 Collinsville ave., East St. Louis		1		6
Agle, Henry	305 E. Main st., Belleville				1
Alger, W. D.	445 Ogden ave.		1		3
Altschue, Oscar	67-69 S. Canal st.				17
American Eagle Co.	1041 W. Madison st.		3	3	5
Anstein, W. A., & Sons	69 Hammond st.		3	1	2
Anderson, S. B.	205 E. Jefferson st., Bloomington.		1		5
Anderson, J. A.	19 Cleveland ave.				3
Andrade, L. E.	1329 W. Madison st.			1	4
Arkin, M.	239 Hastings st.				1
Armstrong Co.	First ave., cor. of Elm st., Canton	1	6	13	29
Assmann, S.	536 E. Second st., Quincy				5
Auerbach, A. H.	186 W. Twelfth st.			1	4
Baber, John	1071 W. Van Horn st.		1		3
Bader, W. H.	508 Hampshire st., Quincy.		1		5
Balanto & Carlon.	723 W. Huron st.				2
Bankert, Andrew	3942 S. State st.				3
Barhon Bros.	350 Center ave.	1		3	11
Bartz, Martin	319 Noble st.			1	1
Bauch, Fred	299 Burling st.	2		1	11
Baumeister, Joseph.	121 Sedgwick st.				1
Baylor, Frank.	328 Johnson court, Canton			2	3
Beck, John.	141 Wells st.			1	3
Beck, Julius.	308 N. Franklin st.				2
Becker, George	341 Orchard st.				2
Behrendt, Arthur	114 Division st.				1
Behrendt, H.	548 W. Twelfth st.			6	18
Benjamin, W. W.	43 N. State st.				2
Benner, J.	43 Willow st.	3	4	4	19
Berger, Wm.	246 Blue Island ave.				2
Berman & Simon.	273 Blue Island ave.			1	2
Beinatz, Nicholas	486 S. Paulina st.			1	1
Berndt, Otto	757 N. Halsted st.			1	9
Berndt, Paul.	844 N. Halsted st.			1	1
Bernstein, J.	465 S. Union st.			2	6
Berryman Bros.	198-204 Kinzie st.	6	3	25	33
Birkenshaw & Bayler.	343 S. Main st., Canton			1	3
Bischoff, Al.	323 E. Division st.				3
Black, Jacob H.	308 Main st., Streator		1		3

Cigars and Tobacco—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Bless, N. E.	242 W. Division st.				1
Blumenthal, Max	307 Lincoln ave			2	5
Bodenschatz, W. I.	282 W. Division st.				4
Boehm, J.	162 DeKoven st.				2
Boettcher & Fuchs.	70 Chicago st., Elgin.				7
Bonn & Meyer.	141 S. State st.			1	4
Bontages & Hammel	Peoria			1	4
Bradel, Richard	609 N. Wells st.				1
Brinkerhoff & Co.	Canton				3
Bree, F. D.	145 Chicago ave.				1
Brueggeman, Henry	24 W. Second st., Alton		1		5
Buettner, R. H.	658 N. Western ave			1	7
Bullerdieck, F. H.	28 Mohawk st.				1
Burckhardt, Chas.	808 W. Main st., Belleville.				2
Burnap Bros.	Canton			6	2
Buck, Henry W.	1006 S. Main st., Bloomington				2
Calhoun & Tills	2507 Kensington ave.				4
Carstens, H.	255 Wells st.				4
Casiellas, R. O.	83 Rees st.			1	1
Cassell Bros.	223 S. Main st., Jacksonville		2		6
Chicago Union Works	18 S. Market st.			6	2
Christensen, J. P.	373 W. Ohio st.				1
Clark, Thos.	1104 N. Halsted st.		1		2
Cleaver, A. M.	69 Menominee st.			1	4
Cline & Myers.	15 E. Chestnut st., Canton			1	4
Cohen, H.	229 Oak st.				4
Cohen, L.	83 Waller st.				1
Cohen, M.	125 Brown st.		1		1
Cohn, T. & Co.	762 Milwaukee ave.	1	1		7
Cohn, V. & Co.	161 W. Twelfth st.	4	2	4	8
Coleman, W.	205 Washburne ave			1	1
Columbia Cigar Factory	474 Larrabee st.				5
Columbia Cigar Factory	48-54 Dearborn st.	46	7	99	331
Commercial Cigar Factory.	230 Vine st.			1	11
Conklin & Beam	N. Main st., Canton.		1	9	17
Connors, Len	427 E. Washington st., Springfield.		1		6
Criterion Cigar Factory	420 State st.			1	7
Czarkodsky Bros.	138 N. Halsted				4
Dappen, Mathias	587 Sedgwick st.		1		2
Daum & Peters	114 N. Clark st.			1	4
Davidson, John	383 Larrabee st.				1
Dean, W. E. & Co.	East Chestnut st., Canton	3	2	62	82
D'Ornellas, M.	Jacksonville				3
Dethmann, Adolph	393 Milwaukee ave.	1	3	1	10
Dias, S. E. & Sons.	601 E. Jackson st., Bloomington				2
Dibos, Adam.	346 Sedgwick st.			1	2
Dinkle, D.	Springfield				1
Dittlemer, C. F.	44 W. Division st.				8
Divilbliss, J. W. & Co.	S. Main st., Canton	2	3	32	22
Dobbeck, A. J.	30 Warder st.				4
Dockendorf, M.	62 Barber st.				3
Doerr, John	4527 Dearborn st.				3
Doering, A.	894 W. Monroe st.				3
Dohm, Peter.	536 Division st.				1
Dohm, Philip	445 Larrabee st.				2
Domke, Adolph	144 Clybourne ave.				3
Dreher, Fred.	300 Court st., Pekin.		1		2
Dreisigsacker, Chas.	206 Augusta st.				1
Ebersol, C. H.	489 Ogden ave.				3
Eccardt, F.	8 W. Thirteenth st.			1	1
Echbert, Frank, & Co.	319 W. Division st.				6
Ekelert, A.	295 Blue Island ave			1	4
Ehlers, Chas.	227 Division st.				2
Eiderman, I.	363½ Rush st.				1
Elger, John	183 Townsend st.				2
Elson, N.	629 Jane st.			2	1
Ende, Rudolph.	240 Orchard st.				3
Enelow, L.	641 Milwaukee ave.	1	1		3
Energetic Cigar Factory.	374 S. State st.				5
Epstein, H.	3329 S. Halsted st.		1	1	2
Ettelson, S.	486 S. Morgan st.	1			3

Cigars and Tobacco—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Ewert, Julius.....	4419 S. State st.....				3
Excelsior, Carl.....	399 Cleveland ave.....		1		3
Eyerly, W. H. & Bro.....	S. Main st., Canton.....	2	4	21	23
Fahrig, John A.....	753 Union st., Alton.....				1
Farrell, A. M.....	105 W. Front st., Bloomington.....				5
Farrell, Dennis W.....	184 Mather st.....				2
Paulstich, John H.....	620 W. Chicago ave.....			1	2
Filb, Hermann.....	42 Ayers court.....				5
Fischer, E. H.....	591 Larrabee st.....	4	7	11	25
Fischer, J.....	691 W. Indiana st.....				2
Ford, T.....	388 Blue Island ave.....				2
Fosburg, C. O.....	4707 S. State st.....				1
Frank, August.....	37 Potomac ave.....				3
Frank, Chas. J.....	532 N. Park ave.....			1	5
Frankel, N.....	141 Augusta st.....				1
Franklin, H. E. & Co.....	Lake and Franklin sts.....			11	12
Fribourg, L. W.....	211 N. Main st., Decatur.....	1			2
Friewer, J. C.....	272 E. North ave.....				2
Fuerst, Peter.....	1026 W. Twenty-second st.....				1
Furshenberg, Simon.....	117 Henry st.....				3
Gable, P. M.....	1123½ Adams st., Peoria.....				1
Gallagher, J. F.....	112 S. Sixth st., Springfield.....	1			5
Garcia, A.....	12 Cedar st.....				1
Garcia, C.....	232 Hastings st.....				6
Gebert, Albert J.....	615 E. College st., Jacksonville.....	1			6
Gehrig, Edward.....	316 Court st., Peoria.....	1			8
Gibbs, Janet.....	992 California ave.....	1		1	
Gillmore, Mrs. M.....	167 Halsted st.....				2
Glickmann, L.....	623 W. Fourteenth st.....	1		4	3
Goergen, Joseph.....	968 W. Twelfth st.....				1
Goetz, J.....	621 Dania ave.....				3
Golbeck & Laudam.....	433 Milwaukee ave.....	3	1	4	17
Goldwater, Joseph.....	223 W. Chicago ave.....			2	6
Gonsales, Mora & Co.....	11-13 S. Dearborn st.....	4	1	10	48
Gonzalez & Fernandez.....	763 W. Fulton st.....				5
Gottlob, Wm.....	206 Plaza st., Alton.....		2		3
Graf, Ernst.....	68 Clybourne ave.....				1
Gray, Campbell & Co.....	279 Ogden ave.....	1			15
Grein, J.....	191 Larrabee st.....	1			1
Griefer, G. H.....	4422 S. State st.....	1			2
Gruber, Henry D. O.....	740 W. Congress st.....				2
Guenther, Karl.....	313 Cedar st., Peoria.....	1			2
Gunkel, Wm.....	336 W. Fourteenth st.....				2
Haase, Albert.....	402 S. Kedzie st.....				1
Haase, J.....	334 N. May st.....				1
Hacer, H.....	85 Johnson st.....				5
Haggard, L.....	101 Emerson ave.....				2
Hairlich, Joseph.....	109 E. Hickory st., Streator.....	1			5
Hall, Joseph E.....	648 E. Second st., Alton.....				9
Halle & Schulz Bros.....	N. Main st., Jacksonville.....	1			5
Haller, John.....	1085 Van Horn st.....				1
Hampert, Thomas.....	37 Cornell st.....				1
Hambold, C. W.....	429 N. Clark st.....	1			3
Hand Bros.....	637 N. Clark st.....				5
Hansen, P.....	643 Leavitt st.....				2
Hanson, John F.....	361 Milwaukee ave.....	2	2	4	4
Hantak, Joseph.....	734 W. Eighteenth st.....				3
Hartmann, L.....	279 W. Thirteenth st.....			1	1
Hecht, Jacob.....	40 Cornell st.....				1
Hecht, R.....	105 N. Fifth st., Springfield.....				6
Heising, Hermann.....	775 N. Leavitt st.....				2
Heistemann, H.....	135 E. North ave.....				2
Helbig, C. H.....	240 Burling st.....				2
Hentz, Hallman J.....	599 Milwaukee ave.....				1
Hertzstrom, Carl.....	4045 Armour ave.....				2
Hering, John.....	833 Broadway, Quincy.....				2
Hermann, Jacob.....	Milwaukee ave. and Cornell st.....				2
Herzler, Martin J.....	133 W. Main st., Belleville.....	1			2
Herzog, S.....	487 W. Madison st.....			2	6
Hews & Noerander.....	833 W. Madison.....			2	1
Hilb, Leopold.....	625 N. Leavitt st.....				2

Cigars and Tobacco—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Hildebrandt, T.	641 W. Twelfth street.				1
Hink, John.	258 Vine st.			1	5
Hirsch, Ignatz.	720 W. Lake st.	1		1	2
Hirsch, Robert.	1653 Milwaukee ave.				2
Hodgins Bros.	721 E. Porcogordo st., Decatur.	1			4
Hoerster, H.	520 S. Loomis st.				2
Hohmann, August.	555 W. Fourteenth st.			1	2
Hoffman, C. B.	411 S. Adams st., Peoria.	1			6
Hoffman, Jacob.	217 S. Adams st., Peoria.	2		3	19
Hoffman, George I.	333 Milwaukee ave.				2
Holz, F.	531 W. Eighteenth st.				1
Hoyerman, Wm.	719 Superior st.				2
Huffman, James G.	1665 N. Water st., Decatur.				2
Husted & Gessler.	160-162 Superior st.	4	3	SS	2
Ideal Factory, The.	90 Judd st.				2
Isaacs, Harry A.	315 Larrabee st.			1	6
Jacobs, J. O.	84 S. Franklin st.	3	1	7	3
Jacobson, H.	192 W. Indiana st.			3	11
Jenkel, Fred.	473 N. Clark st.	1			3
Jensen, James.	297 W. Indiana st.				2
Jensen, M. H.	676 W. Lake st.	2			4
Jezek, Joseph J.	943 W. Nineteenth st.				2
Joerger & Grimm.	1153 Milwaukee ave.				2
Kaack, Henry.	176 DeKoven st.				4
Kaas & Co.	168 Willow st.			1	6
Kaempers, Louis.	Belleville	1			5
Kalina, Joseph.	680 W. Eighteenth st.				1
Kaster, Nicholas.	812 N. Halsted st.	1			2
Kaufman Bros.	Rockford, 120 S. Main st.	1			5
Kaufmann, P. A.	522 Sedgwick st.	1			5
Kaufmann, E.	Rockford				9
Keck & Weigand.	Decatur	2			3
Keister, C. H.	126 Homer st.				4
Keller, C.	343 Blue Island ave.				3
Kestel, Geo.	189 W. Eighteenth st.				1
Kettner, M.	173 Blue Island ave.			1	2
Key West Cigar Factory	1685 W. Madison st.			1	4
Klages, L. H.	545 Milwaukee ave.			1	10
Klein, P.	116 N. Clark st.	1			4
Klein, Fred.	Quincy, 127 S. Fourth st.				12
Knollenberg, H. H. & Son.	Jack-onville	1			3
Kohn, Henry.	695 S. Halsted st.			1	2
Kohn, S.	237 Maxwell st.	2	2	5	3
Kolakowski, A. H.	27 Tell place.				2
Korack, Wm.	426 S. Halsted st.	1		1	3
Koral, S.	263 Milwaukee ave.			1	1
Korana, V.	1685 VanHorn st.				1
Kordick & Co.	42-44 Seldon ave.	1		1	10
Korth, Fred.	138 N. Clark st.			1	2
†Kowahl, J.	133 Augusta st.				2
Kracke, Bertha.	681 Wells st.	1	1	1	3
Kraft, Edward.	563 N. Wood st.	1			5
Krazicek, Chas.	940 W. VanHorn st.				2
Kranz, H.	179 Wells st.				3
Kranz, Jacob.	Alton, 500 E. Second st.	2			4
Krauss, August.	1610 Milwaukee ave.				2
Kraus, Ernest.	470 S. Halsted st.				1
Kreutzer, H.	643 N. Ashland ave.	1			4
Kreikenbaum, Fred.	1672 Milwaukee ave.	2			3
Kroek, Philip.	624 Sedgwick st.			1	1
Krog, Anton.	100 W. Ohio st.				15
Krukinsky, J.	179 Liberty st.			1	1
Kuhlmann, R. J.	617 N. Clark st.	1			1
Kurth, John.	657 N. Halsted st.			1	3
Langenegger, John.	818 Larrabee st.	1		1	4
Larson & Eueberts.	864 W. North ave.			1	2
Lartigue S.	136 Colorado ave.				10
Lasdon, S.	464 S. Desplaines st.			1	3
Laserovitch & Coloff.	83 Wils'n ave.	1	1		1
Laslawsky, N. & Son.	1053 California ave.	4	2		12
Lautereschlager.	47 Johnson st.				1

† Found not working.

Cigars and Tobacco—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Lavine, John W.	563 Austin ave.				9
Lawrence, S.	274 W. Twelfth st.			3	9
Lehin, C.	513 W. North ave.	1	1		4
Lefschick, H.	430 Blue Island ave.		2		4
Leist, Anton.	122 Newberry ave.				1
Leptheim, Wm. H.	376 Waubansia ave.				2
Levedy, Fred.	Alton, 409 Bell st.				2
†Leviton, E. M.	267 Augusta st.				
Lewis, Frank P.	323 Main st.	2		4	13
Lewis, F. P.	375 Main st.		1		4
Liffin, C.	846 W. North ave.		1	1	4
Lichtenthals, John.	Oak st. cor. Larrabee st.				1
Lies, Otto.	335 Clybourne ave.				1
Limburg, M.	893 Milwaukee ave.		1		3
Lindemann, Harry	Clark st., cor. Thirty-ninth				2
Lingsweiler, John	834 W. Madison st.		1		1
Link, Bernhard.	67 Mohawk st.				2
Linken, D.	196 Augusta st.			1	2
Lippmann, Carl.	186 Center ave.			1	2
Livingsweiler, John	834 W. Madison st.				4
Lussem, J.	146 W. Harrison st.	1			3
Lussem, Y.	609 Lincoln st.				1
Maas, J.	1080 W. Twelfth st.				4
Maas, Otto.	398 W. Chicago ave.			1	3
Maduro, Colorado.	132 Halsted street.			1	1
Magnus, H. P.	326 S. Morgan st.				1
Moloney, J.	383 S. Halsted st.			3	15
Mandler, Christ.	814 W. Olive st., Bloomington.			1	1
Marcus, Fritz.	321 Milwaukee ave.			2	10
Marks, S.	14 S. Robey st.			1	1
Mass, Charles.	670 Washburne ave.		1	1	4
Masselhorn, Henry	156 Canalport st.				1
Massoth, V.	565 Kinzie st.				1
Masters, Harry	476 Fullerton ave.				2
Mattern, E.	186 Burling st.			1	1
Mayer, Theo.	72 Goethe st.				1
McMullin Bros.	631 W. Indiana st.				4
McVay, Daniel.	128 Stevenson st., Bloomington		1		1
Mohl, F. W.	112 Lincoln ave., Peoria.		1	1	2
Meiners, Herman.	224 E. North ave.				2
Meirdirks, D.	693 W. Twentieth st.				5
Merziger, John.	134 W. Clark st.				5
Metz, Henry.	822 S. Webster st., Decatur.			1	3
Metzger, T. B.	182 Cornell st.				3
Meyer, Henry.	209 W. High st., Belleville		1		8
Meyer, W. H.	609 W. Indiana st.			1	1
Mikkelson, Niels.	55 W. Ohio st.				2
Milanson, L.	26 Bauwana st.				2
Miller, Thos.	724 W. North ave.				1
Miller, W. F.	135 Blue Island ave.				2
Minke, Jacob.	662 W. North ave.			1	7
Mische, A.	123 Goethe st.				1
Mitchell, Joseph.	120 N. Water st., Decatur		1		8
Mitchell, W. J.	94 W. Eighteenth st.				2
Moenkernoseller, John.	409 Court st., Pekin.		1		3
Morris, B.	254 Homer st.				1
Muller, A.	200 Clybourne ave.			1	1
Murrmann, Wm.	149 Milwaukee ave.		1		4
Newberg, Harry J.	164 N. Halsted st.				3
Newman, Wm.	216 E. State st., Jacksonville		3		13
Nickels, Elena.	664 S. Halsted st.			1	7
Nicolai, Wm. H.	305 W. Indiana st.			1	1
Nielson, C. V. P.	365 W. Indiana st.				1
Novak, Anton.	512 S. Robey st.			3	7
Osborne, T. J.	631 N. Water st., Decatur				6
Osmer, Harry.	163 N. Water st., Decatur.				6
Ostrorsky, S.	224 W. North ave.				3
Pacyna, Adolph.	671 W. Indiana st.				1
Palmeyer, Fred.	225 N. Water st., Decatur.		1		4

† Found not working.

Cigars and Tobacco—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Paulson, Axel	379 W. Division st.				3
Pauley, Jos. H.	13 Riverside st., Elgin			1	4
Pausey, W. F.	107 Schiller st.				1
Pelikan, John	1154 S. Oakley ave.				2
Perles, Jacob	266 W. Division st.				1
Perry, James J.	1356 W. Jackson st.			1	4
Peters, R.	494 W. Superior st.				
Peterson, P. O.	130 E. Chicago st.				2
Phillips, G. W.	91 Western ave.				1
Pitsch, John	912 S. Main st., Bloomington				2
Planman, John	185 Oak st.				1
Pollakoff, V.	210 W. Division st.				3
Pollzka, F.	612 Throop st.				1
Potrick, A.	1106 VanHorn st.				2
Pritikin & Libenberg	137 W. Twelfth st.			1	2
Puckelwartz, Wilhelm	199 Orchard st.	1		1	4
Pyatt Bros.	Jacksonville				2
Pyatt, E. D.	228 W. State st., Jacksonville				9
Quigley, J. J.	4322 S. State st.	1			1
Quinn & Seaforth	101 E. Main st., Decatur	1			7
Raggie, S. C. & W.	306-308 Hoyns ave.			4	16
Rahn, H. H. C.	281 Clybourne ave.				2
Reese, W. H.	789 W. Twelfth st.				3
Rehbock, F. W.	19 Plum st.				1
Reich, George	140 Seminary ave.			1	2
Reuben, Bertha	35 Milton ave.				1
Reuter, Matthew	33 Rees st.				1
Reuter, P.	4345 Dearborn st.			1	1
Rhines, Arthur	15 Alaska st.				5
Rheinfels, Wm.	741 W. Twentieth st.			1	3
Rice, Henry	620 Wells st.			1	1
Richter, Charles	81 Cleveland ave.			2	1
Richter, J.	538 Throop st.				1
Roepenack, R.	390 North ave.				1
Rolnick, Jacob	74 Wilson st.				1
Rosenfield, B.	686 N. Paulina st.				1
Rosenfield, V.	717 N. Ashland ave.				1
Roth & Stumpf	228 Clybourne ave.			1	1
Rothschild, Belding & Co.	238 E. Randolph st.			6	30
+Rothschild, Joseph	60 Henry st.				2
Rueckheim, C. T.	4838 E. State st.				4
Ruisece & Hesa	387 N. Clark st.			1	1
Rump, W. H.	657 Wells st.				1
Rustmeyer, Joseph	1404 S. Main st., Bloomington				1
Sacowsky, A.	1053 N. California st.			2	5
Sanger, S.	378 Larrabee st.				1
Sanz, Elizabeth	140 Johnson st.				1
Savill & Rafferty	Canton	1		9	30
Schadeck, Nicholas	59 Mohawk st.				3
Schaminsky, Henry	833 N. Halsted st.			1	1
Scharf, Charles	750 S. Halsted st.				2
Schatle, Wm.	843 S. Halsted st.				1
Scheele, Ernest	159 Augusta st.				1
Schildgren, Ed.	250 Wells st.			1	3
Schilke, Wm.	206 Clybourne ave.				1
Schippert, P. A.	629 S. Adams st., Peoria				3
Schloen, Wm.	229 Mohawk st.				1
Schlueters, H. F.	816 Johns ave., Decatur				3
Schmidt, Herman	644 Milwaukee ave.				3
Schmitt, Peter E.	27 N. State st.				1
Schmitt, Peter E., Jr.	47 Rush st.				1
Schneider, Jacob	121 N. Third st., East St. Louis				2
Schoettker & Gehring	231 S. Sixth st., Springfield			2	13
Schroeder, W. H.	796 W. Lake st.			1	2
Schuber, Fred	897 N. Halsted st.			1	9
Schulz, Emil	430 West Chicago av.				2
Schulz, F. W.	338 Sedgwick st.				2

†Found not working.

Cigars and Tobacco—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Schulze, Louis	499 Surperior st			1	8
Schuster, John	1014 N. Halsted st	1			5
Schwartz, E. L.	361 Fulton st			1	1
Schwartz, I.	506 Henry st				1
Schwartz, P. M., & Co.	75-77 Market st	5	1	13	45
Schwazer, B.	178 Blue Island ave.			1	4
Scott, George W.	214 S. Main st., Jacksonville	1			1
Seegar, August	185 N. Clark st	1			1
Seegar, F., & Co.	79 N. Clark st	1	1	3	24
Seegar, John	185 N. Clark st		1	1	4
Seilheimer, Jacob	492 N. Park ave.				2
Seip, O. B.	349 E. Williams st., Decatur				3
Shableski, F. J.	19 Julian st	1	1		2
Shapiro, D.	575 Canal st.		1	1	2
Shapiro, H. J.	223 N. Clark st				3
Shreffler, L. D.	Canton			1	2
Siapel, F.	1498 Milwaukee ave				1
Silverman, S.	750 Carroll ave				3
Simon, O.	42 Dean st.				1
Skorsky & Levin	258 W. Chicago ave		2	2	7
Slapak, John	1172 S. Oakley ave				4
Smith, Christ.	572 W. Ohio st				1
Smith, F. C.	403 W. Olive st., Bloomington			4	21
Smyth, E. A.	666 W. Twelfth st				1
Solomon & Segal.	474 Hermitage ave.			1	4
Sonnenwald, P.	Roseland	1			5
Souka, A.	105 Cleaver st.			1	4
Spanish Cigar Co	178 Dearborn st.			1	2
Spector Bros	241 S. Peoria st.	8	7	9	8
Spenge Bros.	Peoria	2	2	2	9
Springer & Bro.	114 N. Washington st., Peoria			2	9
Starck, C.	306 Blue Island ave.			1	2
Stegler, Wm.	731 N. Halsted st.				9
Stegeman, John	Sixth and Hampshire sts., Quincy	1			2
Stein, Anton P.	1006 W. Washington st., Bloomington.			1	2
Stelzick & Co.	474 S. Morgan st				1
Stengl, Frank	1292 W. Twenty-first st.				2
Stephens, Henry	367 W. Indiana st.	1			2
Sturzenbach, H.	1461 W. Taylor st.				2
Stevens, R.	609 W. Wood st				1
Stoehl, A. L.	116 W. Eighteenth st				1
Stoefhaas, H.	872 W. Twenty-first st.				3
Stogel, J.	444 W. Fourteenth st			2	1
Strassheim, Louis	41 Willow st	3	1	3	4
Strauss, L.	578 Sawyer ave.				3
Strauss, M.	248 Blue Island ave.				2
Strauss, S.	287 Blue Island ave.				1
Stricher, Fred	Peoria				1
Strudemann, John	767 N. Western ave.			3	2
Sutler, A. E.	314 W. Jefferson st., Peoria				8
Sutter, Joseph	200 S. Broadway, Decatur	2			2
Suarez, V.	1371 W. Lake st				10
Swatek, M. J.	167 N. Clark st			1	8
Swope, John H.	199 Ogden ave.				1
Sylvester, J. H.	948 N. Clark st.			1	1
Szymgzak, John.	706 Noble st	1			10
Taper Bros	160 W. Fourteenth st.			1	3
Tideman, Wm. H.	350 Clybourne ave.				3
Tidland, A. W.	282 E. Division st				2
Timmerh, H. Wm.	503 Noble st				14
Timpe, Louis	504 Milwaukee ave.			1	8
Triebel, Philip	1225 S. Adams st., Peoria.				3
Truka, Wm.	601 W. Eighteenth st.				2
Trumlar, J. M.	615 W. Fourteenth st				2
Tryner & Richardson	113 N. Main st., Bloomington.				20
Tucek, James	965 Washtenaw ave.				3
Umach, John	674 W. Seventeenth st.				1
Van Praag, M.	382 S. State st.				2
Van Tefel, A.	336 Glenwood ave.	1	1	1	13
Verhaag, Joseph	491 Larrabee st.				1
Viehner, Henry	101 E. Main st., Belleville.		1		7

Cigars and Tobacco—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Viert, Albert.....	116 Fullerton ave.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Viernon, H. M.....	137 Sheffield ave.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vilmorsky, A.....	589 Blue Island ave.....	.....	.....	3	2
Volbriht, Fred.....	720 Second st., Alton.....	.....	2	.....	9
Voss, Louis.....	76 Clybourne ave.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Waage, Ernst.....	55 Willow st.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Walasek, W.....	862 W. Eighteenth st.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Waller, W.....	1502 Milwaukee ave.....	.....	.....	1	2
Walter & Stohn.....	144 Dearborn st.....	.....	.....	3	13
Weber & Pottermann.....	23 Grove ave., Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Weber, Otto.....	195 Larrabee st.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Weidemann, T.....	363½ Rush st.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Weiler, Joseph.....	1039 Leavitt st.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Weinberger.....	446 W. Chicago ave.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Weinhöner & Koenig.....	607 Hampshire st., Quincy.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wemgate, S.....	473 S. Halsted st.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Weinge, Frank A.....	1037 W. Twenty-second st.....	.....	1	.....	3
Weininger, John A.....	Alton.....	.....	2	.....	2
Weinret, Phil.....	487 N. Clark st.....	.....	1	3	16
Weisberg, M.....	471 S. Morgan st.....	.....	2	.....	7
Weisfeld D. & J.....	491 S. Jefferson st.....	.....	1	4	1
Weiss, H.....	339 Winchester ave.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Weiss, Joseph.....	328 Clybourne ave.....	.....	1	.....	2
Weitling, Joseph.....	268 Clybourne ave.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Welfek, J.....	718 Loomis st.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wellenreiter, C.....	767 W. Congress st.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wellmann & Dwight.....	419 Payson st., Quincy.....	8	11	71	49
Wellmann, F. W.....	216 S. Sixth st., Springfield.....	.....	1	.....	2
Welter, Val.....	803 W. Taylor st.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wengler & Handell.....	761 W. Madison st.....	2	.....	11	37
Wennerhohn, Wm.....	113 Oak st.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Weyer, David.....	1379 W. Taylor st.....	.....	1	.....	2
Wichmann, A.....	727 Main st., Quincy.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Widner, Jacob.....	212 S. Fifth st., Springfield.....	.....	2	.....	3
Wiehaus, C. A.....	134 N. Adams st., Peoria.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wierchen, C. H.....	105 Lincoln ave.....	.....	1	.....	2
Wilhelmsdorfer, G.....	661 Walnut st.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wilke, Theo.....	531 Hastings st.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wilkins, Frank.....	222 W. Main st., Belleville.....	.....	1	.....	2
Williams, M.....	637 W. Taylor st.....	.....	2	1	9
Wolf, A., & Son.....	386-88 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	1	20	59
Wolfson, A., & C.....	258 W. Fourteenth st.....	1	1	2	9
Wolfson, L.....	258 W. Fourteenth st.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Woller, Wm.....	1502 Milwaukee ave.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Woodward, Allaire & Co.....	108-110 Main st., Peoria.....	1	.....	30	19
Woolf, R.....	402 Blue Island ave.....	.....	1	.....	2
Watzler, H. A.....	Alton.....	.....	2	.....	9
Yeack, Henry.....	551 N. Water st., Decatur.....	.....	1	.....	2
Yee Lung & Co.....	368 S. Clark st.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Ziegler, Fred.....	381 W. Chicago ave.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Zimmermann, H. & Son.....	196 Ontario st.....	5	1	9	21
Beck, August.....	592-396 N. Clark st.....	5	1	34	48
Capital Leaf Tobacco Co.....	84-88 Franklin st.....	.....	.....	5	25
Chicago Tobacco Works.....	18 S. Market st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Tobacco Co.....	Quincy.....	.....	2	11	10
Spaulding & Merriek.....	Rush and Michigan sts.....	89	3	72	305
Total No. places inspected—617.....		240	213	872	3,028

† Found not working.

CLOTHING TRADES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Anglemyre Shoe Factory	219 N. Wyman st., Rockford			3	8
Bradshaw Shoe Co.	11-23 S. Jefferson st.			15	35
Chicago Shoe & Slipper Co.	142-144 W. Washington st.	2	1	10	9
Dearborn Shoe Co.	168 W. Randolph st.		1	53	32
Florsheim & Co.	195 S. Canal st.	2		63	150
Freiburg Manufacturing Co.	315 N. Fifteenth st., Quincy		1	6	14
Hewer & Gildon	1400 Eldorado st., Decatur	6		19	24
Hubka, J. H.	77 Wade st.	3		4	19
Kantrowitz, Gustav A.	11-23 S. Jefferson st.	1	3	24	45
Lee, A.	249 Austin ave.			2	10
Ludlow (Geo. W.) Co.	Elgin		1	38	57
Marmet & Heinrichs.	90 Illinois st.			6	24
Mullen, John & Son.	65-67 W. Kinzie st.		2	5	28
National Slipper Co.	187 Cornell st.			1	3
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer.	155 W. Randolph st.	3	3	47	97
Price & Wolff.	195-199 S. Canal st.			15	35
Rockford Shoe Co.	108 Wyman st., Rockford			28	22
Sautter & Apking	66-68 W. Lake st.	1	1	6	28
Schwab Bros.	166-174 S. Clinton st.			35	90
Seiz, Schwab & Co.	Larrabee and Superior sts.	4	10	96	540
Smith, R. P., & Sons	76-82 Illinois st.			40	135
Tilt (J. E.) Shoe Co.	3-17 Huron st.	1	8	47	115
Tirney, Frank	221 W. Twelfth st.			2	13
Union Slipper Co.	48-52 N. Clinton st.		1	18	54
Total No. places inspected—24		23	38	563	1,587

BUTTONS, FRINGES, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS.

Baum, C. F.	222-228 Market st.	2	4	33	11
Chi. Braiding & Embroidery Co.	127-129 Market st.	1		24	1
Chicago Fringe Works	Wabash av. and Harrison st.	5	3	221	22
Excelsior Quilting Co.	134 W. Washington st.			13	3
Fiedler & Sons.	Eugene st. and N. Park av.	11		46	18
Jackson Fringe Co.	264-270 Fifth av.	3	1	33	7
Mansure, E. L., & Co.	45 Randolph st.	12	2	41	31
Naef & Bertschinger	71-75 N. Ann st.			6	3
Northwestern Trimming Co.	Madison and Market sts.	20	3	30	17
Peters Trimming Co.	229 Fulton st.	2	10	18	10
Royal Trimming Co.	216 S. Market st.		2	3	13
Singer & Baldwin.	Madison & Market sts.	9		35	18
Union Trimming Co.	146 Franklin st.	3	1	28	15
Total No. places inspected—13		68	26	563	169

CLOAK AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURE, CHICAGO.

(For details see Appendix A.)

"Inside shops," 12		12	5	615	400
"Outside shops," 704		505	90	3,617	2,211
Total No. places inspected—716		517	95	4,232	2,611

Clothing Trades—Continued.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURE (WOOLEN AND COTTON), OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Anderson, August	905 Indiana av., Rockford				2
Anderson, Geo.	200 E. Washington st., Springfield			6	2
Benson & Herold	30 Chicago st., Elgin				2
Byington Shirt & Overall Co.	Ninth and Vermont sts., Quincy	4		36	3
Carver & Mackey	209 S. Adams st., Peoria			4	6
Columbia Clothing Co.	Decatur			110	10
Cromwell, Otto	524 Seventh st., Rockford				8
Cutter & Crosette	Elgin	5		63	1
Dauner, John	1719 Chestnut st., Canton		1		2
Drage, August	108 Main st., Streator				
Funk, Miss Laura	Belleville			15	
Galesburg Shirt Factory	249 E. Main st., Galesburg			13	
Gaylord Bros.	Canton			1	1
Globe Clothing Man'g Co.	Sixth st. and Eleventh ave., Rockford			25	15
Grumm & Emery	Canton			2	2
Hastert, Anton	209 Main st., Streator				5
Hemmens & Jones	36 Chicago st., Elgin				5
Holmquist, Andrew	205 S. Third st., Rockford				9
Johnson & Wanstrom	420 E. State st., Rockford			1	4
Lethine Bros.	Elgin			1	7
Leson, Isaac & Co.	Third and Vermont sts., Quincy	11	1	277	11
Leverington, John	112 Vermilion st., Streator				3
Melson, Andrew W.	40 Seventh st., Rockford				2
Nelson & Youngquist	216 Main st., Streator			2	5
Parkhurst, J.	122 N. Fifth st., Quincy			2	6
Price, L.	206 S. Sixth st., Springfield			20	10
Prout, F. P.	222 Main st., Streator			1	3
Quincy Shirt and Overall Co.	Fifth and Jersey sts., Quincy	4		36	4
Race Clothing Man'g Co.	215 S. Water st., Decatur			74	10
Rockford Clothing Co.	212 Church st., Rockford			45	15
Rockford Overall Co.	640 S. Main st., Rockford		2	42	3
Rockford Tailoring Co.	210 S. Main st., Rockford			3	5
Rosene Manufacturing Co.	Streator			30	10
Skinner, John	313 W. State st., Rockford			2	2
Small Bros.	Elgin			2	2
Stauber Manufacturing Co.	Streator			60	15
Strange, Alex.	Canton			2	2
True Fit Manufacturing Co.	217 S. Washington st., Peoria			120	20
Thompson, N. T.	113 W. State st., Rockford				5
Wall, P. O. N.	324 E. State st., Rockford				2
Ward, J. N. & Co.	318 S. Adams st., Peoria	1	2	119	13
Total No. places inspected—41		25	5	1,144	231

FURRIERS.

Abraham & Kross	215 Van Buren st.			1	1
Aird, John	271 S. May st.				
Alaska Fur Co.	159 State st.			20	10
Ancona, D. & Son	179 State st.			5	3
Arbeiter, G.	163 Washington st.			2	1
Berry, L. S.	111 State st.			6	4
Boggs, M. A.	268 W. Madison st.				
Bromberg, M.	198 Division st.				6
Devere, G. & Co.	178 Wabash av.			6	2
Dickstein, S.	215 Van Buren st.				
Dreyfus, J.	207 Michigan st.				2
Forscher, S.	73 Clark st.				2
Freeman Fur Co.	98 Market st.			5	3
Freytag, M.	156-158 Fifth ave.			19	10
Freytag, Max B.	309 W. State st., Rockford			2	1
Friedman, Jacob	Madison and Franklin sts.			16	6
Glanz, Charles	110 Madison st.	1		19	9

† Found not working.

Clothing Trades—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Glass, S. & Co.....	206 State st.....	.....	.....	2	6
Greenburg, Isaac C.....	2973 Cottage Grove ave.....	.....	.....	5	2
Hansen's Empire Factory.....	151 Wabash ave.....	.....	.....	12	4
Hoenigsberger, A.....	155-159 Market st.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Hyman & Felbinger.....	38-40 Madison st.....	.....	.....	4	3
†Jiriczek, Paul.....	88 N. Clark st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laskin & Ziff.....	318 Dearborn st.....	.....	.....	5	3
Lelewer, D.....	155 State st.....	.....	.....	7	5
†Levisohn, Samuel.....	520 S. Jefferson st.....	.....	.....	.....	3
McEnery, John.....	551 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mintz, S. J.....	50 N. Ashland ave.....	.....	.....	2	1
Novelty Fur Co.....	211 State st.....	.....	.....	6	14
Parker, Mrs. James.....	3978 Drexel boulevard.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Plocinsky, S.....	215 Van Buren st.....	.....	.....	2	4
Riley, P. T.....	637 S. Washtenaw ave.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Riordan, John.....	106 Washburne ave.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Roberts, C. D.....	215 S. Fifth st., Springfield.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Bohmaun, L.....	560 Wells st.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Schaliman & Singer.....	Madison and Market sts.....	.....	.....	2	6
Shayne, John T. & Co.....	193 State st.....	.....	.....	38	37
Stattman & Co.....	219 State st.....	.....	.....	9	3
Uhlemann Fur Co.....	74-76 Madison st.....	.....	.....	11	6
Wilk, M. & Co.....	165 Washington st.....	.....	.....	2	3
†Wolf, A. S. & Co.....	145 E. Kinzie st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zoellner & Co.....	126 Dearborn st.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total No. places inspected—42.....	.....	1	.....	218	173

† Found not working.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Eppli & Hoffman.....	817 Courtland st.....	5	2	6	4
American Glove Co.....	18-24 Churchill st.....	1	.....	9	7
Burnham Bros.....	982 N. Washtenaw ave.....	2	.....	9	8
Chicago Glove and Mitten Co.....	170 N. Halsted st.....	2	1	4	1
Chicago Kid Glove M'fg Co.....	Madison and Market sts.....	3	.....	25	10
Clextion & Jones.....	227 N. Green st.....	1	.....	4	3
Dudley, C. W.....	6 N. Ann st.....	.....	.....	3	2
Eisendrath Glove Co.....	Randolph and Green sts.....	1	3	50	45
Hall & Ross.....	253 Ellston ave.....	4	9	46	41
Hews & Hoevander.....	855 W. Madison st.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Jensen, H.....	45 Rhine st.....	2	8	19	3
Lodtz, M. R.....	811 Armitage ave.....	1	.....	1	3
Maurer, Charles.....	685 N. Ashland ave.....	2	1	3	3
Milligan, Robert.....	176 N. Halsted st.....	.....	1	1	2
Perilinsky, M. A.....	609 W. Madison st.....	2	1	13	5
Skoglof & Carlson.....	9-13 S. Union st.....	1	1	5	6
†West'n Steel Prot'g Glove Co.....	199 Sedgwick st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. places inspected—17.....	.....	27	27	201	143

† Found not working.

HATS AND CAPS.

Barnard & Co.....	201 Madison st.....	.....	.....	15	13
Bockstanz & Co.....	179 Madison st.....	.....	.....	3	6
Goebel, John.....	201 Madison st.....	.....	.....	24	8
Lichtenstein, Louis.....	187 Washington st.....	.....	.....	2	6
Locke, J. L.....	254 Monroe st.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Langley, Low & Alexander.....	110 Indiana st.....	.....	.....	9	15
Turner Hat Bleachery.....	131 Wabash ave.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total No. places inspected—7.....	.....	.....	.....	85	59

Clothing Trades—Continued.

NECKWEAR.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Akely, J. C. & Co.	176-178 Adams st.	2	...	35	3
Carter & Holmes.	230 Fifth ave.	...	...	30	10
Cutter & Crosette.	237-245 Franklin st.	1	...	69	10
Deiches, F.	632 W. Division st.	...	...	17	2
Eisenstaedt Bros.	244-252 Franklin st.	8	...	127	20
+Lewis, Chas.	3550 State st.	...	...	...	...
+Madjewsky, Max.	730 N. Ashland ave.	...	...	...	...
McCurrack, Jas. & Co.	238 Fifth ave.	...	...	35	2
Phillips Bros.	118 Quincy st.	...	...	8	...
Ross, Mrs. L. A.	215 VanBuren st.	...	...	...	...
Salk & Kednansky.	188 W. Twelfth st.	...	...	15	...
Schuldenfrei, P.	3539 Dearborn st.	...	...	6	...
Scott, J. E. C. & Co.	254 Monroe st.	...	...	35	5
Shields, J. E. & Co.	100-162 Market st.	...	...	45	2
Stein, H. & Sons.	218-220 Market st.	2	...	23	10
Sternberg, H. M.	1946 Archer ave.	...	...	3	1
+Thomas & Heyden.	Market and Jackson st.	...	...	...	...
+Trokey Neckwear Co.	147-153 Fifth ave.	...	...	...	...
Wilson Brothers.	Jackson and Fifth ave.	13	...	159	11
Total No. places inspected—19.	.....	26	...	611	78

HOSIERY AND WOVEN UNDERWEAR.

Bellevue Knitting Works.	40 W. Monroe st.	1	...	24	1
Biffeld, W. L.	2313 S. Park ave.	...	...	...	...
Friedlander, Brady & Co.	241-247 S. Jefferson st.	14	...	174	12
Jacksonville Underwear Co.	Jacksonville	6	...	54	1
Nelson Knitting Co.	Rockford	...	3	117	47
Peoria Hosiery Mills	Peoria	6	2	30	3
Smith & Byron.	147-153 Fifth ave.	...	...	32	8
Star Knitting Works.	142 W. Washington st.	2	1	30	1
Rockford Mitten and Hosiery Co	Rockford	9	5	101	41
Total No. places inspected—9.	.....	38	11	562	114

REGALIA.

Foster, Son & Co.	172 Madison st.	1	1	24	14
Helwig, Louis & Co.	132 Madison st.	...	...	8	5
Roundy Regalia Co.	188 S. Clark st.	...	...	20	1
Total No. places inspected—3.	.....	1	1	52	20

SHIRTS, WAISTS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, ETC.

Bacharach, I.	32 N. Clark st.	...	...	12	1
Becker, Steindler & Co.	254-258 Madison st.	...	...	3	5
Berlin Store Factory.	191-193 S. Clark st.	...	...	10	...
Blackman, W. B. & Bro.	Market and Madison sts.	1	...	10	...
Blum Brothers.	155 Market st.	1	...	5	1
Blumberg Mfg. Co.	93 Market st.	2	...	18	5
Bly, M. D.	191-193 Clark st.	...	...	4	...
Carr & Co.	319 W. Madison st.	...	...	6	1
Castle Shirt Co.	260 State st.	...	...	25	1

* Three-story building with one close for both sexes.

Clothing Trades—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Cobb, M. R.	125 Dearborn st.	10	1		
Cohen Mfg. Co.	1252 Market st.	14	3		
Columbus shirt Factory	150-154 Fifth ave.	43	8		
Conyne Stone Co.	262 Fifth ave.	15	5		
Dodd (Francis) Shirt Co.	96 Market st.	8			
Dudley, C. W.	6 W. Ann st.	7			
Ettenson Bros. & Co.	189 Fifth ave.	7			
Excelsior Underwear Co.	254-256 Franklin st.	31	3		
Fels, Leiser & Co.	155-159 Market st.	18	2		
Field, Marshall & Co.	146 W. Washington st.	65	14		
Frankenthal, Frendenthal & Co.	240-242 Monroe st.	14	2		
Gage, Downs & Co. Corset Fac.	270 Fifth ave.	19	9		
Glanz, Charles	110-112 Madison st.	10			
Harkin, J. M.	191-193 Clark st.	18	2		
Harshberger, C. R.	46-48 Jackson st.	11	4		
Herman Bros.	254 Monroe st.	17	3		
Hutchins Bros.	118 Michigan st.	8	2		
Hyman, Beidort & Co.	237-239 Monroe st.	19	5		
Kahn Bros. & Co.	238-240 Adams st.	6	1		
Katz, J. P.	265 Franklin st.	14			
Kronthal, B.	150-154 Fifth ave.	50	10		
Lang, Evans & Co.	266 Wabash ave.	45	5		
Langdon Shirt Co.	85 Fifth ave.	10	2		
Lewin, A., & Son	187-189 Market st.	12	2		
Lewis & Solomon	237 Madison st.	60			
Lindauer Bros. & Co.	Market and Jackson sts	10	4		
Livingston, Aaron	98 Market st.	9			
Loorine Collar and Cuff Co.	231 Jackson st.	3	1		
Lowry, R.	1122 Milwaukee ave.	12	3		
Mayer, E. L.	215-221 Madison st.	24	5		
Meyer & Herzog	254 Market st.	16	4		
Nelson Shirt and Laundry Co.	29 N. Clark st.	6	2		
Norelly Mfg. Co.	112 Michigan st.	10	5		
Overdier (the H. D. Co.)	115-17 N. Clinton st.	7	1		
Reiter, Joseph	254 Monroe st.	7	2		
Rixon, C.	1706 Milwaukee ave.	1			
Solomon, H.	261 Franklin st.	3	1		
Seamon Bro. & Co.	244-246 Monroe st.	12	11		
Strauss, Eisendrath & Droud.	171 S. Canal st.	94	3		
Superior Shirt Co.	109 N. Clark st.	1			
Tagg Bros.	267 Dearborn st.	4	1		
Thomas & Hayden	Market and Jackson sts	73	3		
Weinschenker Bros.	151-153 W. Washington st.	14	4		
White Swan Shirt Co.	277 Madison st.	12	1		
Woodbridge, J. R.	Market and Madison sts	10			
Total No. places inspected—54.		24	1	972	147

SUSPENDERS.

Drum Suspender Co.	231 Jackson st.	2	1	23	4
Hill Suspender Co.	Franklin and Madison sts	9		14	2
Hoyt, G. W. & Co.	241-245 Monroe st.	2	1	35	2
Rockford Suspender Co.	Rockford, 201-203 Madison st.			5	15
Wilson Bros.	Jackson & Fifth ave.	8	2	50	5
Total No. places inspected—5.		21	4	127	28

† Foot-power machines; four-story building; no fire escapes.

‡ Five-story building; no fire escape.

§ Four-story building; no fire escape.

† Banner Waist Co.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

BAKERIES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Aldrich Baking Co.....	Randolph and Green sts.....	4	2	14	68
Ayers Bakery.....	295 Thirty-first st.....				7
Brenner, D. F. & Co.....	76 O'Brien st.....	37	11	48	104
Bryce Baking Co.....	22 N. Lincoln st.....	1		1	22
Campbell, Jas. B. & Co.....	412-414 Madison st.....				15
Canapa Bros.....	101 Indiana st.....	1		9	16
Case & Martin.....	Wood and Walnut sts.....			75	24
Chicago Pie Co.....	210 Chicago ave.....			12	6
Chicago Macaroni Bakery.....	413 S. Canal st.....	3		3	6
Clark & Morgan.....	422 Main st., Quincy.....			29	22
Columbia Bakery.....	4408 Wentworth ave.....				5
Coyne, F. E.....	179 Lake st.....			2	9
Dake Cracker Bakery.....	Adams and Clinton sts.....	11	7	31	31
Daniel, E. C.....	674 W. Lake st.....				5
Franco-Austrian Bread Co.....	167 Thirty-first st.....				5
Garben, Charles.....	176 N. Clark st.....				25
Griswold Bakery Co.....	312 S. Washington st., Peoria.....	1		27	22
Heissler, Junge & Co.....	359 Thirty-ninth st.....		9		135
Hubbard & Dickson.....	548 Fulton st.....			4	7
Independent Cracker Co.....	Pekin.....	2		13	16
Johnson, E. H.....	973 W. Madison st.....				6
Kennedy Biscuit Works.....	44 S. Desplaines st.....	27	9	69	92
Kohlsaat, H. H. & Co.....	196 Clark st.....		1	6	78
Luders Baking Co.....	816 Fulton st.....				14
McClurg Cracker Co.....	122 S. Green st.....	3	1	15	12
Moruch, Wm. N.....	3757 Wentworth ave.....				12
New England Baking Co.....	41 N. Green st.....			22	19
Piper, The H., Co.....	615 Wells st.....		1		29
Schmidt Baking Co.....	75 Clybourne ave.....	3	7	27	72
Schweinfurth Bros.....	2616 S. Park av.....		1		31
Troy Bakery Co.....	116 Randolph st.....				60
Vienna Bakery Co.....	41 S. Jefferson st.....				30
Total No. places inspected—32.....		92	50	407	1,105

BAKING POWDER, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS.

Calumet Baking Powder Co.....	110 W. Washington st.....	3		9	8
Chase & Sanborn.....	10 Lake st.....		3		32
Chicago Spice Co.....	85 Michigan ave.....			2	6
Columbia Coffee Co.....	6-8 Wabash ave.....			3	8
Grant, J. C., Co.....	112 W. Lake st.....	9		21	32
McLaughlin, W. F.....	82-92 S. Water st.....		75		175
Millar, E. B. & Co.....	41-43 Wabash ave.....			8	27
Price Baking Powder Co.....	189 Michigan st.....			20	39
Sherman Bros.....	22-24 S. Water st.....		8	2	28
Sprague, Warren & Griswold.....	11-13 Randolph st.....			4	12
Thompson & Taylor.....	62-72 Michigan st.....	2	10	28	80
Total No. places inspected—11.....		14	100	105	456

BUTTER, BUTTERINE, CHEESE, CONDENSED MILK.

Davis & Rankin.....	210-254 W. Lake st.....				30
Elgin Butter Co.....	Elgin.....			3	33
Elgin Condensed Milk Co.....				17	18
Friedman Butterine Co.....	Union Stock Yards.....		2	3	39
Moxley, W. J.....	63 W. Monroe st.....		3		
Total No. places inspected—5.....			5	23	120

Food Products—Continued.

CANDIES, CONFECTIONS AND CONFECTIONERS' SUPPLIES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Berry, J.	22-34 S. Sangamon st.	2	1	21	27
Brooks Chocolate Co.	195-197 Michigan st.	13	1	10	6
Bunte Bros. & Spoehr.	139-141 W. Monroe st.	44	1	61	148
Bunte, Frank & Co.	129-131 LaSalle ave.	13	2	42	39
Burnham, A. B.	233 Desplaines st.	1	1	1	35
Chapman & Smith Co.	Washington and Union sts.	15	1	32	1
Confectrs & Bakers' Supply Co.	22-276 Madison st.	3	3	47	25
Crane, W. H. & Co.	57 Grove ave., Elgin.	1	2	21	4
Dawson (The Martin) Co.	214-218 Kenzie st.	1	1	21	28
Dreibus-Heim Co.	194 S. Desplaines st.	1	1	18	16
Farley, J. K. Mfg. Co.	161 S. Jefferson st.	12	1	58	29
Fitch & Williams.	85 Ontario st.	5	1	12	7
Frye & Kleinbeck.	204 Illinois st.	14	1	61	24
Gertenrich, John.	44 S. Jefferson st.	12	1	18	15
Harrington Co.	184 E. Indiana st.	1	1	1	3
Hayward-Windsor Co.	161 S. Canal st.	2	2	19	15
Kranz, John.	74-76 Randolph st.	13	8	85	107
Lancaster Caramel Co.	119-121 W. Harrison st.	102	11	61	16
Lester (The) Co.	180 N. Clark st.	7	1	5	5
Lutz, Illand & Co.	230 S. Clark st., Peoria.	2	2	14	21
Miller, Geo. & Son.	199 Van Buren st.	14	1	6	13
Morris & Gutmann.	158 W. Jackson st.	1	1	12	17
Neemes, John C. & Co.	24-30 Michigan ave.	23	6	17	79
Page Confectionery Co.	211-213 Lake st.	15	1	43	32
Pan Confection Co.	225-227 Kenzie st.	1	1	3	26
Peoria Candy Co.	410 S. Washington st., Peoria.	1	4	22	25
Plows & Co.	346 Wabash ave.	1	1	20	10
Rueckheim & Bro.	266-268 S. Clinton st.	60	4	16	15
Ser-Vis, Mrs. J. R.	65 N. Clark st.	1	1	5	2
Ser-Vis, Wm.	44 N. Clark st.	1	1	3	2
Shields, M., & Co.	43-45 State st.	9	3	65	62
Shott, Wm.	452 W. Madison st.	1	1	1	1
Spring, S. O., & Co.	114 Liberty st., Peoria.	2	1	1	7
Tormoehlin Bros.	156 S. Desplaines st.	10	1	8	7
Wetmore & Pride.	89 Kenzie st.	1	1	7	14
Borg, F. (Chewing Gum).	170-174 S. Clinton st.	6	1	6	5
Zeno Chewing Gum Mfg. Co.	161 W. Van Buren st.	25	1	22	5
Columbian Pop Corn Factory.	207 Wells st.	6	1	1	3
Total No. places inspected—38.		447	51	862	953

MEAL AND FLOURING MILLS.

Buckwheat Mills	181 Grand ave.	2	2
*Flour Mills.	Pekin	3	1
Oat Meal Mills.	Peoria	5	16
Total No. places inspected—3.		10	18

* Packing only.

Food Products—Continued.

PACKING HOUSES AND MEATS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Allerton Packing Co.....	Union Stock Yards.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Armour & Co.....	" ".....	.....	127	125	51
Anglo-American Prov. Co.....	" ".....	9	5	.....	149
Chicago Packing Co.....	" ".....	.....	.....	.....	51
Chicago Packing and Prov. Co.	" ".....	.....	14	10	54
Fairbanks Canning Co.....	" ".....	.....	15	43	.....
Garden City Packing Co.....	Fulton st., Green st. to Peoria st.	.....	.....	9	18
Hately & Co.....	Union Stock Yards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Hammond, Geo., & Co.....	" ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Packing Co.....	" ".....	6	23	.....	21
+Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	" ".....	.....	27	.....	8
" " " ".....	" ".....	7	.....	27	8
" " " ".....	" ".....	13	.....	7	9
" " " ".....	" ".....	.....	4	21	2
Lipton, Thos. J., & Co.....	" ".....	.....	7	.....	35
New England Mince Meat Co.....	20 S. Washington boul.....	1	1	55	78
Morris, Nelson & Co.....	East St. Louis.....	.....	23	.....	78
.....	Union Stock Yards.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Silberhorn (Wm. H.) Co.....	" ".....	.....	10	.....	23
Swift & Co.....	East St. Louis.....	.....	7	.....	43
.....	Union Stock Yards.....	.....	44	57	.....
— Total No. places inspected—21.....	.....	50	322	354	597

* Found not working.

+ Tin shop department only.

† Canning department only.

‡ Mince-meat department only.

|| Labeling department only.

PICKLES, VINEGARS, ETC.

Bunge, Wm. H.....	73-85 N. Ann st.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Meyer, John C.....	56-58 N. Desplaines st.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Pressing Vinegar Co.....	2407 LaSalle st.....	.....	2	.....	34
Wichert, Henry.....	77-83 W. Lake st.....	.....	.....	16	17
—Total No. places inspected—4..	.....	.....	2	16	77

SOFT DRINKS, EXTRACTS, SYRUPS, ETC.

Hayes Bros.....	8-14 N. Peoria st.....		3		17
Laudin & Co.....	7-9 S. Jefferson st.....	4	12	6	8
Price Flavoring Extract.....	Illinois and Cass sts.....	1		24	20
Schroeder's Soda Factory.....	919 Illinois ave., East St. Louis.....		1		11
Spangle's.....	12 S. Main st.....			4	1
Thompson Manufacturing Co.....	105-107 Fulton st.....	1	10	4	1
Total No. places inspected—6..		6	26	34	61

LAUNDRIES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Alton Steam Laundry.....	607 E. Second st., Alton.....	.....	.....	3	3
American Steam Laundry.....	Clark and Indiana sts.....	.....	.....	24	24
Atlas Laundry Co.....	9-13 Union st.....	2	.....	24	24
Belleville Steam Laundry.....	215 E. Main st., Belleville.....	.....	.....	27	27
Berlin Laundry.....	108 Lincoln ave.....	.....	.....	3	3
Brihton.....	402 W. Madison.....	.....	.....	3	3
Brown St. R. Laundry.....	2900 Cottage Grove ave.....	.....	.....	2	2
Cadillac.....	44 S. Jefferson st.....	.....	.....	2	2
Centennial.....	549 W. Twelfth st.....	4	.....	16	16
Central.....	Jefferson and Monroe sts.....	13	.....	58	58
Cherry & Co.....	341 W. Harrison st.....	1	.....	2	1
Clybourne Ave. Laundry.....	76 Clybourn ave.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Conger Bros.....	116 E. Fourth st., Bloomington.....	2	.....	14	6
Daley's Steam.....	258 N. Clark st.....	1	.....	21	3
Decatur.....	167 S. Water st., Decatur.....	.....	.....	18	2
Detroit Hand.....	555 Wells st.....	.....	.....	3	1
Diamond.....	510 N. Clark st.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Doremus.....	269-271 S. Paulina st.....	9	.....	102	6
Eagle.....	350 S. Dearborn st.....	.....	.....	16	9
East Lake.....	3009 Cottage Grove ave.....	.....	.....	20	10
Elite Laundry Co.....	215-219 Van Buren st.....	.....	.....	40	14
Empire.....	Main st. and Madison ave., Peoria.....	.....	.....	10	5
Eureka.....	155-159 W. Madison st.....	3	.....	67	25
Excelsior Laundry Co.....	144 Twenty-second st.....	8	.....	72	28
Falla's Steam Laundry.....	207 S. Sandy st., Jacksonville.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Famous Quebec.....	109 N. Clark st.....	.....	.....	12	2
Franklin.....	199 Blue Island ave.....	.....	.....	2	3
Freeman's.....	176 W. Madison st.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Frostenson's, Charles, Laundry.....	98 Wells st.....	.....	.....	5	3
Garden City Laundry.....	435 N. Clark st.....	1	.....	7	.....
Garfield.....	428 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	.....	6	3
Gilt-Edge.....	446 Wells st.....	.....	1	9	4
Globe.....	207 S. Peoria st.....	.....	.....	24	5
Golden Rule.....	676 Larrabee st.....	8	.....	5	1
Goodhart's.....	376 Winchester ave.....	6	.....	38	14
Holmes Laundry Co.....	83 Wells st.....	.....	.....	8	2
Illinois.....	752 Lincoln ave.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Imperial.....	2135 Wabash ave.....	.....	.....	7	2
Improved Method Laundry.....	308 Wells st.....	.....	.....	10	3
Jacksonville Laundry.....	213 S. Sandy st., Jacksonville.....	2	.....	12	4
Keystone.....	488 Wells st.....	.....	.....	9	2
Knickerbocker.....	79-81 S. Jefferson st.....	1	.....	12	7
Kohinoor.....	1615 Wabash ave.....	1	.....	16	4
Lathrop Steam.....	305 Missouri st., E. St. Louis.....	.....	.....	5	2
Leon's.....	600 W. Harrison st.....	.....	.....	10	5
Liberty.....	671 Larrabee st.....	.....	.....	8	2
Lindgoen's.....	263 Wells st.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Lion.....	93 Wells st.....	1	.....	29	6
Loomis.....	216 W. Randolph st.....	.....	.....	36	4
Madden's.....	449 S. Halsted st.....	.....	.....	7	1
McCloud's.....	8 S. Halsted st.....	.....	.....	4	1
Mercantile.....	82-86 Fulton st.....	16	1	34	11
Model.....	715 W. North ave.....	.....	.....	9	3
Morning Star.....	263 W. Polk st.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Munger's.....	520 W. Madison st.....	2	1	25	6
National.....	180 Clybourn ave.....	.....	.....	6	1
Niagara.....	200 Clinton st.....	.....	.....	5	4
Nelson's.....	460 W. Harrison st.....	.....	1	7	1
Norman's.....	136 N. Main st., Decatur.....	1	1	24	1
Northwestern.....	149-151 E. Huron st.....	1	.....	39	2
Olsen Magnus.....	276 N. Clark st.....	.....	.....	25	.....
O'Neill, Frank.....	504 W. Twelfth st.....	1	.....	13	3
Oriental.....	393 W. Madison st.....	1	.....	21	6
Peerless Steam.....	313 Main st., Peoria.....	1	.....	11	9
People's.....	213 Lincoln st.....	.....	.....	1	2
People's Home.....	201 W. Van Buren.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Queen City.....	619 Main st., Peoria.....	.....	.....	12	6
Quincy.....	213 Rush st.....	.....	.....	8	2
Reliable.....	515 Main st., Quincy.....	.....	.....	6	2
Rival.....	693 Larrabee st.....	.....	.....	1	1
	202 N. Clark st.....	.....	.....	1	1

Laundries—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Roberts' Laundry.....	240 S. Fifth st., Springfield.....	...	...	28	10
Rush Street	257 Rush st.....	...	...	1	1
Sallefsk, L.,	767 Lincoln st.....	...	...	20	10
Saratoga	1513 Lill ave.....	...	...	...	...
Shorband, Lawrence, Laundry.....	512½ N. Clark st.....	...	...	2	3
Snow Flake Laundry.....	619 Larrabee st.....	...	...	3	3
Stall	Jackson and Halsted sts.....	1	...	5	2
Troy Steam	Bloomington.....	1	...	9	2
"	147 Twenty-second st.....	1	...	15	6
"	502 S. Adams st., Peoria.....	1	...	4	2
Washington	325 Lincoln ave.....	...	...	27	6
Wayte House	310 S. Dearborn st.....	1	1	25	4
Weem's	375 S. Fifth st., Springfield.....	...	...	109	5
Weem's	Fifth and Jersey sts., Quincy.....	17	...	2	5
West End	223 S. Madison st., Peoria.....	...	...	35	6
West Side	446 S. Halsted st.....	...	...	3	5
White Swan	523 Wells st.....	...	...	18	...
Werner, P. H.,	479 Larrabee st.....	...	...	...	...
Zucker, J. & Co.,	346 Wells st.....	...	...	...	...
Total No. places inspected—90.....		113	7	1,341	396

LEATHER GOODS.

FINE LEATHER SPECIALTIES.

Lanz, Owen & Co.....	183 Lake st.....	3	6	26	100
Mautner Bros. & Co.....	67 Lake st.....	...	1	10	4
Rosentlatt, H. M. & Co.....	237-239 Monroe st.....	2	4	50	31
Wilkinson, W. S. & J. B.....	213 Superior st.....	...	...	11	23
Western Leather Co.....	81 E. Illinois st.....	...	...	7	17
Total No. places inspected—5.....		5	11	114	175

BUGGY TOPS, SADDLERY, HORSE FURNISHINGS.

Becker, John.....	12 Larrabee st.....	...	1	...	2
Chicago Top and Cushion Co.....	188 Ohio st.....	...	...	...	2
Chicago Raw Hide Mfg. Co.....	75 Ohio st.....	...	4	...	71
†Columbia Harness Co.....	59 W. Washington st.....	...	...	...	...
Kifer, L. & Sons.....	317 Huron st.....	...	4	3	92
Lamb, A. G.....	223 W. Harrison st.....	...	...	...	8
Ortmayer, A. & Son.....	116 E. Illinois st.....	2	2	4	17
Total No. places inspected—7.....		2	11	7	192

† Found not working.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING CASES.

Haskell Bros.....	13-17 N. Green st.....	...	...	...	30
Riordan, T. G.....	Madison and Market st.....	...	1	2	7
†Taylor, C. A.....	130 W. Madison st.....	...	...	...	...
Wahler, Strasburg & Co.....	41 W. VanBuren st.....	...	...	1	9
Total No. places inspected—4.....		...	1	3	46

† Found not working.

METAL-WORKING TRADES.
BOILER, ENGINE AND MACHINE WORK.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Bradley Gas Machines.....	123 LaSalle ave.....				5
Bryant, J. H.....	61-67 Michigan st.....				20
Caldwell, H. W. & Son.....	127 W. Washington st.....				30
Capital Mfg. Co.....	125-137 Rees st.....				7
Carpenter, S. B. & Son.....	147 Lake st.....				10
Chicago Die and Machine Works	87 Lake st.....				11
Oody, Joseph.....	Feoria.....				15
Cretors, Chas.....	9-13 Union st.....				28
Cook & Chick.....	253 Kinzie st.....				7
Crary & Son.....	90 Illinois st.....				25
Elmers, O. F.....	Morgan and Fulton st.....				44
Excelsior Boiler Works.....	1136 Fourteenth st.....		4		125
Fire Extinguisher Mfg. Co.....	325 S. Desplaines st.....		2		548
Fraser & Chalmers.....	Union and Fulton sts.....		1		12
Harrison Machine Co.....	Belleville.....		2		13
Instantaneous Water Heater Co	144 Ontario st.....				150
Kroschell Bros.....	55 Erie st.....				15
Mathews Gas Machines.....	32 Lake st.....				200
Mohr, John & Son.....	42 Illinois st.....				10
Powers Duplex Regulator.....	30 Illinois st.....		5		12
Savage, R. & Co.....	42 Michigan st.....		3		18
Scott, George M.....	Johnson and Twenty-second sts.....				15
Superior Machine Works.....	196 W. Twelfth st.....				60
Tobin & Hamler.....	869-877 S. Halsted st.....				12
Wachs, E. H.....	153 Indiana ave.....				
Total No. places inspected—25			27		1,412

BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS.

Bastian, Chas. L.....	110 E. Indiana st.....				16
Bennett & Johnson.....	96 W. Lake st.....				3
Belleville Brass Works.....	Belleville.....		5		28
Hill's Brass Foundry.....	5759 Wells st.....				15
Holland, Wm.....	Canal and Washington sts.....				7
Kyan, J. J. & Co.....	68-74 W. Monroe st.....				40
Street, Young & Kent.....	109 S. Jefferson st.....	2	4		16
Turner Brass Works.....	109 North Water st.....		6		54
Total No. places inspected—8.		2	15	3	199

CYCLES AND SEWING MACHINES.

Chicago Sewing Machines.....	42-52 N. Halsted st.....		12		123
Featherstone, A. & Co.....	Clark and Sixteenth st.....		12	15	173
Gormully & Jeffrey.....	221-229 N. Franklin st.....		6	25	119
Kenwood Mfg. Co.....	253 S. Canal st.....				25
Lincoln Cycle Works.....	46 Dearborn ave.....				2
Monarch Cycle Co.....	42-52 N. Halsted st.....		13		132
Sterling Cycle Works.....	236-240 Carroll ave.....	10	24	8	126
Union Spec. Sewing Machine Co	60 Michigan st.....		3		54
Total No. places inspected—8.		10	70	48	754

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

Cutler & Hammer.....	313 S. Canal st.....				12
Sample, H. C.....	145 Ontario st.....		2		8
Western Electric Co.....	227-275 S. Clinton st.....	2	16	225	936
Total No. places inspected—3.		2	18	225	956

Metal-Working Trades—Continued.

ELEVATORS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males over 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Mitchell, C. H.	363 S. Clinton st. ....	...	...	...	28
Reedy Elevator Mfg. Co.	83-91 Illinois st. ....	...	...	...	180
Total No. places inspected—2..	.....	...	...	...	208

FOUNDRIES AND IRON WORKS.

American Architect'l Iron W'ks.	96 W. Lake st. ....	...	...	...	20
Belleville Stove and Pump W'ks	Belleville.....	...	12	...	112
Braumceller & Mueller.....	700 S. Race st. ....	...	2	...	25
Chicago Stove Works.....	92 Van Buren st. ....	...	4	...	192
Crane Co.	Blue Island av. and Twenty-second st.	13	16	42	549
Cribben, Sexton & Co.	51-52 Judd st.	3	35	...	622
Davis (The John) Co.	Fulton, Desplaines and Jefferson sts..	...	30	...	170
Dearborn Foundry Co.	75-77 Lake st. ....	...	...	...	130
Eagle ..	69-79 and 51-53 Michigan st. ....	...	2	...	100
Eddy ..	1525 Dearborn st. ....	...	...	...	30
Excelsior ..	West Belleville.....	...	3	...	75
Garstang, James.....	49-55 E. Indiana st. ....	...	3	...	32
Illinois Iron Works.....	Belleville ..	...	1	...	14
Illinois Malleable Iron Works..	Alton ..	...	...	...	100
Johnson Bros.	108-126 Ward st. ....	...	25	25	125
Kepperly & Co.	Diversey and Paulina sts. ....	...	...	...	2
Kent, W. D. & Co.	153 N. May st. ....	...	...	...	2
Curtz & Buhrer.....	345 W. Lake st. ....	...	...	...	30
Missouri Malleable Iron Co.	260 S. Jefferson st. ....	...	2	...	58
Munro, Daniel.....	832 Austin ave.	12	16	...	474
National Malleable Iron Works.	East St. Louis ..	...	...	...	30
Smeeth, E.	234 S. Jefferson st. ....	...	54	...	846
Snyder & Baker.....	Rockwell and Twenty-second sts. ....	...	...	...	15
Standard Foundry ..	218 N. Desplaines st. ....	...	3	...	45
Tarrant & Ramsey ..	Belleville.....	...	...	...	16
Tudor Iron Works ..	...	...	15	...	35
Vulcan ..	52-56 Indiana st. ....	...	39	...	761
	Carroll av. & Jefferson st., E. St. Louis	...	...	...	50
Total No. places inspected—28.	.....	16	265	83	4,660

ROLLING MILLS.

Le Claire Steel Mill	Belleville .....	...	20	...	105
Peoria Steel and Iron Co.	Peoria .....	...	6	...	69
Total No. places inspected—2..	.....	...	26	...	174

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

Chicago Hardware Man'g Co.	29-39 Erie st. ....	...	12	...	138
Mackie-Lovejoy ..	54-60 N. Clinton st.	3	1	22	9
Nicoll & Co.	55 W. Washington st. ....	...	...	...	15
Reiman Co.	123-127 Ontario st. ....	...	5	...	55
Total No. places inspected—4..	.....	3	18	22	217

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Adams & Westlake Co.	Ontario, Franklin, Ohio and Market sts.	2	14	20	498
Chicago Car Seat and Mfg. Co..	Kinzie and Green sts.	1	4	11	11
Pullman Palace Car Co.	Pullman	21	117	78	4,783
Wells, French & Co.	Blue Island ave., cor. Paulina st. ....	...	2	...	198
Total No. places inspected—4..	.....	24	137	109	5,490

Metal-Working Trades—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Bradley, David Mfg. Co.....	63 N. Desplaines st.....	6	12	.....	288
Deering, Wm. & Co.....	16 Fullerton ave.....	44	14	.....	1,636
Herschel & Co.....	1022 S. Washington st., Peoria.....	3	.....	.....	32
McCormick Harvest'g Mach. Co.....	Blue Island and Western aves.....	74	.....	.....	1,876
Parlin & Orendorff.....	Canton.....	5	.....	.....	445
Total No. places inspected—5.	.....	6	138	14	4,277

STAMPING, CAN MAKING AND METAL SPECIALTIES.

Apfel, A. H.....	57 N. Erie st.....	7	10	3	55
Berkowsky Bros.....	112 S. Franklin st.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Breithing Mfg. Co.....	Huron and Sedgwick sts.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Chicago File Co.....	386 S. Canal st.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Chicago Stamping Co.....	Green and Harrison sts.....	12	14	55	179
Diesel, Frank.....	701-705 N. Halsted st.....	.....	20	.....	67
Goldberg, D. & C.....	Clinton and Wilson sts.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Illinois Can Co.....	Erie and Townsend sts.....	7	2	4	15
Kuhns, Arthur & Co.....	130 W. Washington st.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Mason, E. T. & Co.....	253 Lake st.....	.....	4	.....	45
Norton Bros.....	36-46 River st.....	5	18	81	145
Rau Manufacturing Co.....	Maywood.....	.....	61	23	123
Richardson, M. A. & Co.....	128 Michigan st.....	.....	2	3	31
Sills, W. H.....	Washington and Curtis sts.....	.....	18	.....	17
.....	153 S. Jefferson st.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total No. places inspected—15.	.....	31	157	169	747

WIRE SCREENS, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS AND METAL BEDSTEADS.

Acme Spring Bed Co.....	414-420 Forty-third st.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Crane, Willis E.....	109 Fulton st.....	.....	2	.....	8
Enterprise Wire Cloth Co.....	617-621 Austin ave.....	.....	10	.....	30
Garden City Wire & Spring Co.....	209-215 S. Clinton st.....	.....	80	.....	70
Gibson (The Wm.) Co.....	61-69 N. Jefferson st.....	.....	8	.....	62
Heineman & Co.....	127 Indiana st.....	.....	2	.....	4
Horwich Mfg. Co.....	16 Larrabee st.....	.....	2	.....	5
Hubbard, P. H. & Co.....	103 Fulton st.....	1	.....	5	10
Huether, Jacob.....	249 N. Wells st.....	.....	1	.....	2
Illingsworth, G. M.....	14-16 Ann st.....	.....	.....	5	25
McMullen Wov'n Wire Fence Co.....	Market and Ontario sts.....	.....	50	5	45
Puritan Spring Bed Co.....	345 S. Canal st.....	.....	2	.....	5
Segar Spring Bed Co.....	215-219 S. Clinton st.....	.....	14	3	33
Springfield Wire Screen Co.....	1003 E. Adams st., Springfield.....	.....	1	.....	3
Tremont Spring Mattress Co.....	491 Carroll ave.....	.....	3	2	7
Union Wire Mattress Co.....	73-83 Erie st.....	.....	14	25	106
Total No. places inspected—16.	.....	1	189	45	426

WATCHES AND WATCH CASES.

Elgin National Watch Co.....	Elgin.....	6	13	497	566
Illinois Watch Case Co.....	.....	5	10	48	107
Rockford Watch Co.....	Rockford.....	.....	.....	6	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	71
Total No. places inspected—4.	.....	11	23	509	768

Metal-Working Trades—Continued.

PLATING WORKS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Elgin Silver Plate Co	Elgin .....	...	5	14	41
Peoria Plating Works	104 W. Madison st., Peoria .....	...	...	1	4
Rockford Silver Plate Co.	Rockford .....	...	...	15	85
Total No. places inspected—3.	.....	...	5	30	130

MISCELLANEOUS METAL WORK.

American Cutlery Co	173-193 Mather st. ....	...	39	10	126
Chicago Copper Mfg. Co.	103-107 Fulton st. ....	...	4	...	26
Chicago Spring Belt	Carroll ave., cor Union Park Place.	...	7	...	43
Clark, George W. & Co	153-161 Superior st. ....	...	4	...	121
Continental Bolt & Iron Works.	Michigan and Franklin sts.	...	14	...	46
Decker Bros.	125 Indiana st. ....	...	...	...	7
Hau mill Fire Escape Co	127 Indiana st. ....	...	...	...	9
Kinsley Bros.	99 Kunker st. ....	...	...	...	25
Kieunn, Wm.	138 W. Lake st. ....	...	...	...	6
Meaker Mfg Co	134 W. Washington st. ....	...	...	3	22
Miller, James A. & Bro.	129 S. Clinton st. ....	...	3	...	53
Morris Drive Well Point Co ..	123 LaSalle st. ....	...	...	...	12
Peacock, E. P.	143 S. Clinton st. ....	...	...	...	25
Raymond Lead Co	Lake and Clinton sts. ....	...	3	...	97
Rockford Tack Co.	Rockford, Wyman and Pine sts	...	3	1	14
Randolph, F.	Superior and Sedgwick sts	...	2	...	15
Signall Mfg. Co	44 S. Jefferson sts. ....	...	2	...	14
Union Horse Nail Co	603 W. Twenty-second st. ....	...	...	15	25
Vanderpoel & Co.	497 W. Twenty-second st. ....	...	...	...	25
Winslow Bros. Co.	Carroll ave. and Fulton st	...	10	...	290
Wolff Mfg. Co	93-111 W. Lake st. ....	...	7	18	574
Wolf, Sayer & Heller	Fulton & Peoria sts. ....	...	...	...	50
Total No. places inspected—22.	.....	...	7	92	47
					1,625

PAPER BOXES, CASES, ETC.

Arnold, Charles	15-17 Market st.	1	...	12	3
Arnold & Marquart	47-49 W. Lake st.	2	2	12	2
Bernstein, A.	259 W. Twelfth st.	3	...	3	3
Chicago Case Mfg. Co	47-49 W. Lake st.	12	3	3	3
Chicago Folding Box Co	Jackson & Clinton sts	2	3	9	12
Chicago Label & Box Co	226-228 Lake st.	6	1	7	21
Chicago Novelty Box Co	226-228 Lake st.	4	1	9	13
Clark & Pfister	51-53 S. May st.	9	...	33	11
Economy Metal Edge Box Co.	195-199 S. Canal st.	2	2	18	8
Hauf & Kroeck	421-423 W. Lake st.	12	2	13	3
Howe & Davidson	127-129 W. Washington st. ....	...	...	4	4
Lachman & Hahn	7-9 S. Jefferson st.	1	1	3	1
North Star Egg Case	Quincy, Fourth and Oak sts	14	1	33	8
Ritchie, W. C. & Co	VanBuren and Green st.	58	11	217	64
Schoettle, Wm. G.	39 S. Canal sts	8	1	12	2
Schultz, H., & Co.	117-123 Market st.	16	2	134	48
Schuster, J. Henry	9-13 S. Wilson st. ....	...	1	8	6
Sefton (J. W.) Mfg. Co	Union and Randolph sts.	19	4	25	13
Ulrich, Henry	Rockford, 1010 Mulberry st. ....	...	...	29	3
Total No. places inspected—19.	.....	169	35	584	228

PRINTING AND BINDING.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Amberg File & Index Co.	71-73 Lake st.	4	1	41	5
Anderson, John, Pub. Co.	183-7 N. Peoria st.		6	35	76
Barrett's Bindery	148 Monroe st.	1		14	14
Benedict, J. C.	152 Monroe st.		2	3	24
Blakely Printing Co.	186 Monroe st.				183
Brock & Hankin	87-91 Plymouth Place	2		11	9
Brotherhood of Steam Print	Galesburg.			13	22
Cadogan Hatcher Co.	Quincy, Fifth and Jersey sts			6	14
*Cameron, Amberg & Co	71-73 Lake st.			23	21
Clark, S. J., Printing Co	166 S. Clinton st.			8	8
Conkey, W. B., Co	341-351 Dearborn st.	44	6	156	220
Cook (D. C.) Pub. Co.	Elgin	1	1	43	60
Cox, A. J., & Co.	42 W. Monroe st.	1	1	40	47
Chicago Legal News Co.	142 Indiana ave.			16	28
Chicago Stereotype Works	143 Ontario st.		1		8
Cunningham & Husted	Galesburg.			1	
Decker, E. J.	182 Monroe st.	7	3	8	27
Donohue & Henneberry	407-425 Dearborn st.	14	6	106	159
Donnelly, R. R., & Sons	140-146 Monroe st.	2	1	18	89
Drake, J. C.	155 W. Washington st.		1	6	13
Edmonson Bindery	418-420 Dearborn st.			3	18
Gregory (Geo.) Printing Co.	123-125 LaSalle ave.	2	2	13	31
Hill (Geo. M.) Co.	166-168 S. Clinton st.	1		34	16
Hill (H. S.) Printing Co	Peoria			4	12
Hine, Edward, & Co.	Peoria		1	2	15
Hornstein Bros	148 Monroe st.	1	5	9	19
Jacobs, Coles & Co.	174 S. Clinton st.	1	2	1	10
Jones, J. M. W.	76 Sherman st.	9	4	63	185
Judd, A. F.	Rockford, 211 Walnut st.		1	1	4
Kimber, L. A.	217 E. Main st., Galesburg			5	
Kindergarten Lit. Co.	166 S. Clinton st.		1	5	9
Knapp, Thos.	418-420 Dearborn st.	8		32	32
Knight & Leonard	165-109 Madison st.	1	6	46	98
*LaMonte, O'Donnell & Co.	158-160 Clark st.			50	25
Lawrence Bindery	148-154 Monroe st.	8		24	4
Lloyd, W. G.	128-130 Franklin st.		1	16	18
McCluer Printing Co.	91-93 Dearborn st.		1	12	21
Marshall, George E., & Co.	144-146 Monroe st.		1	10	35
Monitor Pub. Co.	124 W. State st., Rockford			9	22
Morris (John) Printing Co.	130 Monroe st.	3	2	47	218
Mook Bros.	Third and Bell sts., Alton		1		3
Newspaper Union Co.	93 S. Jefferson st.			5	94
Orcutt Co.	253 Kinzie st.		2	3	19
Pictorial Printing Co	Fifteenth and State sts.	10	3	82	71
Palm, Knott & Co	148-154 Monroe st.			2	13
Pantagraph Co.	300 W. Washington st., Bloomington.			22	10
Parker, E. F.	404 S. Adams st., Peoria			1	9
Partibone, Wells & Co.	152 Monroe st.		7	16	60
Phillips Bros.	225 S. Fifth st., Springfield			2	5
Poole Bros.	316-318 Dearborn st.	6	1	45	100
Rand, McNally & Co	166-168 Adams st.	2	4	108	119
Regan Printing House	87-91 Plymouth Place	7	3	18	72
Review Printing Co.	182 Madison st.		2	9	38
Rokker, H. W.	309 S. Fifth st., Springfield			12	12
Rubel Bros.	258 Franklin st.		8	25	42
Smith, Shea & Co	1820 Custom House Place	3	2	12	48
Spies, Herman	227 S. Water st., Decatur			2	2
Springfield Printing Co	219 S. Fifth st., Springfield			1	4
Streich, John C.	327 S. Washington st., Peoria				42
Stromberg, Allen & Co.	327 Dearborn st.		3	7	4
Thayer & Jackson	247 State st.			20	75
Thompson, Blason & Co.	182 Monroe st.		3	11	43
Transcript Pub. Co	316 S. Adams st., Peoria			3	20
Ulrich, Douglass	115 N. Wyman st., Rockford			2	2
Total No. places inspected—64.		138	95	1,349	2,627

* Bindery department only.

† Bindery and ticket departments only.

WOOD-WORKING TRADES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Abbott, S. E., & Bro.	331 S. Jefferson st.			4	3
Adley Mfg. Co.	196-202 N. Union st.	5	12	7	176
Almira Furniture Co.	306-308 S. Clinton st.				13
Andrews, A. H., & Co.	311 W. Twenty-second st.		12		188
Arndt, John	376 S. Canal st.		1		14
Arnhold, C. F.	1013 Campbell ave.		6		9
Automatic Folding Bed Co.	19-27 N. Page st.				30
Austrian, Lee & Co.	45-55 E. Huron st.		4		56
Balkwill, J. F., & Co.	397-405 W. Kinzie st.		6		119
Bamboo Mfg. Co.	153-155 S. Jefferson st.		7		31
Barth, Hermann, & Co.	55-65 Dayton st.		5		30
Bauer, Julius, & Co.	504 Clybourne ave.				66
Bauerle & Stark	224-230 W. Ohio st.		35		215
Becker & Mack	48-50 Jackson st.				15
Becker, P., & Co.	212-214 W. Polk st.		32	3	65
Belleville Keg Factory	Belleville		5		22
Benedict, L., & Son	234-240 W. Green st.		22		33
Benning, J. B.	25 N. Jefferson st.				6
+Bent, Geo. P.	323-333 S. Canal st.				
Berg, Ole	Ada st., cor. Carroll ave.		10	2	53
Bletzinger & Dost	243-245 Wells st.				11
Blumenkrant & Co.	First st. and Church ave., Belleville		2		20
Blumenthal, A.	22 S. Jefferson st.				10
Borgwardt & Ernst	292-294 W. Chicago ave.		3	1	58
Bosworth & Haines	247 Wells st.				3
Brinkenmeier, Peter	379 Center ave.		1		4
Brown & Besley	10-12 N. Canal st.	7	2	9	6
Buhman & Hansen	512 Clybourne ave.		1		33
Burhop, Henry	508-510 Clybourne ave.		1		7
Bush & Gerts	Weed and Dayton sts.		20		203
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.	Market and Huron sts.				200
Cameron, Duncan	167 S. Green st.				12
Campbell Bros.	Franklin and Ohio sts.				50
Canton Cigar Box Factory	149 E. Chestnut st., Canton		3	14	5
Carsley Mfg. Co.	2252 LaSalle st.				50
Carson, E. T.	243 Wells st.				6
Cassmann, Wm.	80-82 Norton st.		2		28
Central Mfg. Co.	37-41 Armour st.				7
Chicago Building Supply Co.	110-126 Weed st.		4		38
" Box Co.	145 Ontario st.	2	3	16	15
" Coffin Co.	465-467 S. Canal st.		2		28
" Cottage Organ Co.	Twenty-second and Paulina sts.		10		190
" +Desk Mfg. Co.	Peoria & Kinzie sts.				
" Veneer Co.	517 Kinzie st.				32
" Office Fixture Co.	306-308 S. Clinton st.		1		19
" Packing Box Co.	Foot of N. Carpenter st.		37		214
Clark, E. B. & Co.	156-170 Mather st.		27	2	51
Colender & Freiberg	35 Indiana st.		4		26
Columbia Planing Mill	Smith ave. and Weed st.		2		58
Columbia Molding Co.	19-21 N. Page st.		2		18
Consumers Box Mfg. Co.	35 Ohio st.		12		91
Continental Mfg. Co.	126-134 Weed st.		6		41
Cooke & Rathbone	Lumber and Union sts.		6		54
Cory, C. P. & Co.	41-45 S. Jefferson st.		3		3
Crayercroft, Ben & Co.	518, 526 W. Twenty-first st.		1		11
Crown Organ Co.	333 Canal st.				20
Decker & Feiss	42 E. Chicago ave.		1		9
Dufour, J. & Co.	259 W. Twenty-first st.		3		17
Dunfee, J. & Co.	104-106 Franklin st.		1		17
Duncan & Johnson	72-76 Ewing st.		6	2	52
Durfee & Findeisen	132-134 W. Lake st.		1		3
Elman & Simon	Elizabeth and Fulton sts.		6		273
Empire Moulding Works	552 Fulton st.			1	2
English, Thornton & Co.	Twenty-second and Morgan st.		12		48
Excelsior Cork Cutting Co.	76-78 Market st.	3	1	3	5
Farson & Libbey Co.	Fulton, Green and Peoria sts.		2		30
Fieldse, N. & Co.	243-251 Wells st.		2		11
Fillman & Co.	201-203 Lake st.		6		34
Fisher, W. E. & Co.	33-31 Illinois st.		2	31	18
Franklin, S.	447-451 S. Morgan st.		45	3	105
Fredericks, Louis	24 W. Huron st.		3		37

† Found not working.

Wood-Working Trades—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Fritts, D. H. & Co.	111-113 N. Wood st.		8	4	57
Garden City Billiard Table Co.	179 Illinois st.				29
†Mfg. Co.	179-193 Illinois st.				
Box Co.	136-138 W. Lake st.	4	4	8	5
Gauger, John A. & Co.	Twenty-second and Laffin st.		2		23
Giffert, Wm.	530 S. Clinton st.		2	1	22
Giffert & Lane	367 W. Randolph st.				4
Globe Moulding Works	197-205 Brown st.		12	8	48
Goodrow, Wm. & Co.	158-160 W. Van Buren st.		3		9
Goodwillie, D. M. Co.	Twenty-second and Allport sts.		34		191
Gunderson, S. T. & Son.	Twenty-second and Laffin sts.				18
Hair & Ridgway	545 W. Twenty-second st.		8		142
Halverson & Bredshall Co.	257-259 N. Green st.		4		16
Hamilton Organ Co.	85-89 Henry st.		6		79
Hamline, L. M., & Co.	80 Moffett st.				40
Hanke Bros.	129-137 N. Ada st.		4		61
Hanson, B.	572 Clybourne ave.				33
Hanson, Louis	126-138 N. Curtis st.		4		56
Harmony Co., The	231-235 N. Green st.		1		9
Harsha Mfg. Co.	Carroll ave. and Robey st.		17		51
Hart, J.	430 W. Lake st.		3	1	7
Hartwell (E. A.) Co.	Desplaines and Fulton sts.		2		141
Harty Bros. & Foley	Loomis and Twenty-first sts.		1		21
Hausski, August, & Co.	100-108 Weld st.		16		56
Headen & McAuley	112 E. Indiana st.				10
Heiss, Edward	3335 N. Clark st.				2
Herhold, F., & Sons	150-160 W. Erie st.		33		122
Heuer, Henry F.	412 Hawthorne ave.		1		19
Hewen, Fred, & Co.	247 249 Wells st.				5
Hill, F. H., & Co.	233 Washington st.	1	10	19	170
Hochschilds, C. A., & Co.	61-65 Clybourne ave.				7
Hoklas, Henry, & Co.	400 First st., Peoria.	2	2	10	6
Hollander & Freiberg	31-33 E. Indiana st.		1		39
Holly, Frank & Sons	509 W. Twenty-first st.				20
Horn Bros.	281-285 Superior st.				90
Hunter & McCue	383 S. Jefferson st.				18
Husche & Jurs.	105-115 Superior st.		12	6	36
Hutchinson Cooperage Co.	Apple and Washington sts.		35		190
Hutt, Louis	Grove and Twenty-second sts.		2		20
Isner, John	295 Kinzie st.				35
Jaeschke, A., & Co.	245 Wells st.		2		7
Johanson, H.	39-41 S. Canal st.		3		7
Johnson Chair Co.	233-255 N. Green st.		30		395
Johnson & Touek	103-105 Lincoln st.		3		15
Keller, George	21 Illinois st.		4		27
Kimball Organ Co.	Twenty-sixth and Rockwell sts.	2	100	8	325
Klicka, Joseph	114-116 S. Jefferson st.		13	4	40
Knaak, Henry	23 E. Indiana st.		4		31
Koenig & Gerner	266-272 N. Green		12		69
Kraus Bros. & Co.	66 Frank st.				25
Kresl, Chas.	579 Fulton st.	4	14	10	14
Huhn, F. & Co.	773 Carroll st.		3		7
Larson, Peter	24 May st.				9
Larson, Peter	240-244 Austin ave.		17		158
Lee, George A.	Fiftieth and Butterfield sts.				3
Lidell & William	591 and 597 Austin ave.		5		11
Livingstone, T. B.	158-160 W. Van Buren st.		2	1	21
Lobstein, J. G.	473 W. Twenty-first st.		4		59
Lowell, M. H., Co.	212-214 Randolph st.			1	25
Lumber District Mill Co.	Throop and Hinman sts.				30
Lumbermen Mill Co.	Robey st. and Blue Island ave.		4		36
Lyon & Healy	Randolph st. and Ogden ave.		15	4	221
Madson & Isen	951-957 Austin ave.		3		12
Mallin, H. Z., & Co.	N. Sixty-ninth st., Johns Place		4		61
Matuska, A.	44-50 N. Elizabeth st.		10		50
Maxwell, Bros.	Twenty-first and Loomis st.		89		360
McCready Cork Co.	43-47 Illinois st.	31	6	19	41
McEwen Mfg. Co.	243-251 Wells st.				14
McFarland, H.	102 W. Harrison st.				30

† Found not working.

Wood-Working Trades—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Melchior Bros.	6-10 Dayton st.				25
Merkle & Grimm	Ninth & Hampshire sts., Quincy.				44
Mennname, H. C., & Co.	960 Rockwell st.				12
Merz, G., & Son.	209-211 Superior st.	4	1	36	35
Midland Desk Mfg.	82-88 Fulton st.		5		35
Moore, John, & Co.	Peoria and Kinzie.		1		7
† Nelson & Maller.	125 N. Peoria st.				
Newman Bros.	Chicago ave. and Dix st.		4		51
Nounast, Louis F.	260-264 N. Green st.		5		45
Oconto Box & Barrel Co.	570-586 N. May st.		6		60
Olbrick & Golbeck.	76-86 N. Ashland ave.		3		112
Olsen, O. C. S., & Co.	Peoria and Kinzie.		1		19
O'Mara Parlor Frame Co.	304-306 S. Clinton st.		1		12
† Ott Lounge Co.	61-65 Clybourne Place.				
Palmer, Fuller & Co.	W. Twenty-second and Union sts.		35		190
Peoria Cooperage Co.	Peoria		8		27
Peterson, A., & Co.	15-21 Armour st.		1		44
Peterson, Geo. L., & Co.	273-281 N. Sangamon st.		6		79
Peterson & Oveson.	141-151 N. Sangamon st.				18
Petty, Geo. B.	627 W. VanBuren st.			5	6
Pilon, Paul.	245 Wells st.				5
Planett, E. J., & Co.	Western ave. and Fourteenth st.		6		14
Press (Adam J.) Mfg. Co.	265 S. State st.		2		38
Quincy Show Case Works.	127 Main st., Quincy.		5		70
Rambold & Lamkin.	19-21 N. Ann st.		6		13
Revell, A. H., & Co.	431 Fifth ave.		5		95
Rhodes & Jacobs	163 Fulton st.		1		4
Rice, C. F.	204-208 S. Green st.				18
Richter, August F.	42-56 E. Huron st.		11		69
Ringwald, Raymond.	481-493 W. Twenty-second st.		1		40
Reswig, Jacob.	667 Austin ave.		1		19
Roberts Mfg.	Union Place and Twenty-second st.		2		18
Roederer, J.	359-361 W. Lake st.				8
Rohn & Wagner.	423 Maxwell st.		3		44
Rounsavell, Geo.	68-76 Clybourne Place.				60
Rutishauser, E.	249-251 Wells st.		1		34
Schoen, John A.	498 Clybourne ave.		7		24
Schram Bros.	14-20 Armour st.		10	6	34
Schultz Cabinet Co.	193 W. Superior st.		12		63
Schumacher & Betzel	96-102 W. Chicago st.		3		35
Schuttler & Hotz	45 W. Monroe st.		20		337
Seaman Cox & Brown.	137-147 N. Hoyne st.		25		175
Smith & Barnes.	471 Clybourne ave.		7		98
Smith, A., & Co.	242-252 N. Green st.		7		68
Spafford Milling Co.	202 Madison st., Rockford.				12
Sparr & Weiss	196-202 N. Union st.		5		18
Sprague, Smith & Co.	794 Carroll ave.				12
St. Clair Planing Co.	716 Convent ave., East St. Louis.		1		34
Star Barrel & Box Co.	143-149 W. Monroe st.				5
Stephens Box Co.	Twenty-second and Loomis sts.		19		31
Story & Clark Organ Co.	687-699 Canal st.		50		198
† Tois, J. W.	57-63 Illinois st.				6
Straight, G. W.	703 Center ave.		2		13
Sturm & Spiegel	11-13 N. Ann st.		3		12
Sundin, J. A.	234-245 Wells st.				14
Tegtmeyer, Chas. W.	Lumber and Canal sts.		17		83
Terribery, W. M.	103-107 Fulton st.		7		18
Thatcher & Fesmeier.	7-9 S. Jefferson st.	4	1	2	3
Touk Mfg. Co.	304 Hawthorne ave.	1	24	3	22
True & True.	Blue Island ave. cor. Lincoln st.		2		6
Union Planing Mills.	309 Twenty-second st.		7		28
Victor Ladder Co.	21 Albert st.		4		11
Vilas, A. H., Co.	321-325 W. Lake st.		20		52
Vondrasek Bros. & Uhar.	223 W. Twelfth st.		2		9
VonPlaten & Dick.	Loomis and Hinmann sts.				45
Wakefield Rattan Co.	1137 S. Robey st.	3	24	17	166
Warren, Wm. H.	36-38 Smith st.				32
Weise, Geo. B., & Son.	Wentworth ave. and Twentieth st.				25
Wenter, The F., Co.	109-115 W. Fourteenth st.		2		28

† Found not working.

Wood-Working Trades—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Western Planing & Mfg. Co	751-764 Austin ave.....	....	3	....	67
Wheeler Novelty Co.....	13 S. Union st.....	....	1	1	5
Wilce, T., & Co	Twenty-second and Throop sts.....	....	11	....	139
Wildner, Geo.....	426 Maxwell st.....	....	3	....	47
Wintermeyer, J. O.....	750-758 Throop st.....	....	4	....	41
Windsor Folding Bed Co.....	Carroll ave. and Sheldon st .....	....	5	1	190
Wohler, P.....	529 W. Twenty-first st.....	....	4	....	21
Wolff Bros. Mfg. Co.....	Erie, Curtis & Ohio sts.....	....	5	....	95
Zangerle & Peterson	687 Clybourne ave.....	....	4	....	71
Zscherpe, Benz & Co.....	243-251 Wells st.....	....	....	....	5
Total No. places inspected—219 .....	.....	72	1359	233	10,175

MISCELLANECUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

Capps Woolen Mill.....	Jacksonville.....	1	19	63	47
Graham's Cotton Mill.....	Rockford, S. Main st.....	1	5	11	11
Springfield Shoddy Mills.....	Springfield.....	....	....	22	8
Springfield Woolen Mills.....	.....	....	1	50	49
Total No. places inspected—4.....	.....	2	25	146	115

ROPE AND CORDAGE.

Carpenter, Geo. B.....	202 S. Water st.....	....	....	40	20
Channon Co.....	24 Market st.....	....	....	40	50
National Cordage Co.....	1083 Clybourne ave.....	17	4	133	183
Peoria Cordage Co.....	Peoria, 1514 S. Washington st.....	9	15	82	44
Total No. places inspected—4.....	.....	26	19	248	197

TENTS, AWNINGS, ETC.

Armstrong, Wm.....	136 Lake st.....	....	....	6	3
Cook, E. C., & Bros.....	32-42 Dearborn st.....	....	1	12	16
Murray & Co.....	Randolph and Jefferson sts.....	2	2	10	34
Roberts Bros.....	71 Market st.....	....	....	30	....
Total No. places inspected—4.....	.....	2	3	58	52

WOOLEN MATTRESSES, BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

Cold Blast Feather Co.....	56-66 W. VanBuren st.....	....	....	24	56
Chamberlain & Co.....	Decatur, 106 E. Williams st.....	....	....	1	6
Decatur Mattress Factory	Decatur, 245 E. Williams et.....	....	....	4	1
†Garden City Feather Co.....	239 S. Canal st.....	....	....	....	....
Schultz & Hirsch	260 S. Desplaines st.....	....	....	25	4
Total No. places inspected—5.....	.....	....	....	54	67

† Found not working.

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Continued.

RUBBER GOODS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Brown Bros	112 S. Adams st., Peoria.....	1	4	.....	2
Chicago Rubber Works	Grand ave. and Rockwell st.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Martin, C. W. & Co.....	148 Monroe st.....	.....	.....	3	12
Morgan & Wright.....	333-339 W. Lake st.....	3	.....	.....	99
Sevinger, W. W.....	Rockford.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total No. places inspected—5.	.....	10	3	.....	202

GLASS WORKS.

Abear Glass Works.....	East St. Louis.....	60	4	.....	56
Illinois Glass Works.....	Alton.....	59	16	.....	43
Streator Bottle and Glass Co...	Streator.....	75	.....	.....	365
Total No. places inspected—3.	.....	194	20	.....	464

BOTTLE, RAG AND METAL SORTERS.

Fiedman, A.....	567 S. Canal st.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fiedman, N.....	147 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	5	.....	2
Gaudiano & Krus	242 W. Taylor st.....	.....	10	.....	5
Goodman & Co.....	600 S. Canal st.....	.....	3	.....	3
Goodman, H.....	722 .....	.....	10	.....	7
Grossman, M.....	622 .....	.....	3	.....	4
Hornthal & Curtis.....	335	1	10	.....	46
Harris, B.....	179 W. Taylor st.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Ickelson, N.....	446 S. Canal st.....	.....	2	.....	2
Lappen, Abraham.....	19 Chicago ave.....	.....	6	.....	1
Leven & Lepasky.....	423 S. Canal st.....	.....	2	.....	2
Levenson and Fellmann.....	450 .....	.....	4	.....	2
Lowenthal Bros. & Co.....	515 .....	.....	12	.....	10
Mendelsohn Bros	431 .....	.....	6	.....	2
Navigato, A.....	171 Ewing st.....	.....	2	.....	2
Nierman & Calitz.....	425 S. Canal st.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Novaletsky & Berlioz.....	590 .....	.....	6	.....	4
Riv, Kowich.....	611 .....	.....	3	.....	3
Slepp, Simon.....	610 .....	.....	7	.....	3
Total No. places inspected—19.	.....	1	91	.....	112

STONEWARE AND POTTERY.

Galesburg Stoneware Mfg. Co..	Galesburg.....	.....	.....	2	23
Peoria Pottery Co.....	Peoria.....	5	6	20	119
Mechwart, Wm.....	141 Liberty st.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co...	Clybourne and Wrightwood aves.....	.....	5	.....	346
Total No. places inspected—4.	.....	5	11	22	494

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Continued.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Adams & Elting Co.....	54 Waldo Place.....		1		4
Allen Paint and Putty Co.....	214-216 S. Clinton st.....		2		16
Alston Mfg. Co.....	Wade, Curries and Crittendon sts.....				30
Aquila-Rich Co.....	257 Dearborn st.....				20
Bradley & Vrooman.....	247 S. Water st.....		3		15
Chicago Paint Co.....	16-20 Sloan st.....				6
Chicago Paste Factory.....	127 Indiana st.....				3
Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.	Green and Fulton sts.....		2		48
Coit & Co.....	33-35 W. Washington st.....				30
Devoe & Reynolds.....	76 Randolph st.....			10	35
Erskine (L. R.) Paint Co.....	347 W. Lake st.....		4		16
Freund Bros.....	2311 Wentworth ave.....				3
Heath & Milligen.....	98-116 Seward st.....		4	6	102
Johns (H. W.) Mfg. Co.....	101 Erie st.....			7	35
Johnson Magnetic Paint Co.....	232 Clinton st.....				3
Kotzenberg (The) Co.....	4203-4205 Halsted st.....				10
Lawson Varnish Co.....	467-473 W. Kinzie st.....				18
Macauley & Reynolds.....	83 W. Jackson st.....				4
Morrison Paint Co.....	194 S. Clinton st.....				25
N. W. Lead and Oil Works.....	84-96 Pratt st.....				30
Pitkin, Geo. W. & Co.....	279 S. Clinton st.....		1		18
Rothschild, M. & Co.....	323 Dearborn st.....				5
Rubber Paint Co.....	36-38 Boston ave.....		2	12	26
Russell Paint Co.....	Paulina and Kinzie sts.....				7
Thurston, F. W. & Co.....	29-31 River st.....				4
Union Paint and Varnish Co.....	300 S. Clinton st.....			2	10
Vilas Bros.....	227 Fifth ave.....				5
Wadsworth-Howland Co.....	127 W. Harrison st.....			4	56
Total No. places inspected—28.			14	51	584

INKS, MUCILAGE, LIQUID BLUE, ETC.

Globe Printing Ink Co.....	300 S. Clinton st.....				3
Sanford Mfg. Co.....	219-225 Fulton st.....	3	2	17	37
Thomas, L. H., & Co.....	229 E. Kinzie st.....			5	4
Twitchell Mfg. Co.....	271 Rockwell st.....		1	2	
Total No. places inspected—4.		3	3	24	44

SOAPS AND PERFUMERIES.

Baldwin, B. D., & Co.....	6-8 Market st.....			13	4
Belfast Mfg. Co.....	Fulton & Desplaines sts.....		3		7
Burr, David, & Co.....	125 Indiana st.....				3
Fairbank (N. K.) Soap Co.....	Eighteenth and Blackwell sts.....	15	50	285	448
Fitzpatrick Bros.....	Western ave. and Twenty-sixth st.....				35
Graham Bros. & Co.....	421 W. Lake st.....	3			21
Kirk, James S., & Co.....	362 N. Water st.....	5	27	17	86
Mexican Amole Co.....	Peoria.....		15		31
Oberney-Hosick Co.....	121 S. Water st.....	4	1	31	39
Peoria Soap Works.....	Kingsbury and Superior sts., Peoria..				
Wrisley, Allen B.....	479 Fifth ave.....		15	15	50
Zehring Bros.....	38 E. Lake st.....		3		2
Total No. places inspected—12.		27	114	367	715

† Found not working.

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Concluded.

PATENT MEDICINES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males over 16 years.
Begg Mfg. Co.	141-143 Ontario st.			7	8
Emmert Proprietary Co.	155 W. Washington st.	1	2	12	12
Fahrney, Dr. Peter, & Sons.	112-114 Hoyne ave.		2	50	48
McGill Laboratory.	3-4 Hubbard ct.	1		10	6
Russell Medicine Co.	198 Kinzie st.			3	2
Sawyer Medicine Co.	161 Colorado ave.			2	
Sylvan Remedy Co.	111 Main st., Peoria.			7	2
Wakefield Medicine Factory.	516 E. Washington st., Bloomington.			21	14
West (The John C.) Co.	Western and Wilcox aves.			64	10
Total No. places inspected—9.		2	4	182	102

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

*DeWitt, E. C., & Co	253 Kinzie st.			8	6
*Lord, Owen & Co	72-74 Wabash ave.			2	7
*Murray & Nickell	147-155 W. Polk st.			5	25
Total No. places inspected—3.				15	38

UNCLASSIFIED.

Acme Copying Co.	302 W. VanBuren st.		4	15	65
American Looking-glass Mfg. Co.	11-23 S. Jefferson st.		3		27
Anderson, E. W.	54 Waldo Place.			2	3
Boyer's Broom Factory.	350 S. Prairie st., Galesburg.		4		25
Bloomington Canning Co.	Bloomington.			35	40
Brown Sand Blast	Clinton & Brown sts.		2		4
Carette & Co.	232 Michigan ave.		2		6
Chicago Envelope Co.	210 S. Water st.		1	9	8
Chicago Hassock Co.	47 W. VanBuren st.		3	5	3
Cox, John.	131 Wabash ave.		1	1	2
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.	Douglas and Dexter sts., Elgin.		3		27
Denny Tag and Envelope Co.	123 LaSalle st.	6	4	2	4
Duffie (C.) Dye House.	103 Main st., Peoria.	1		3	2
Garden City Carpet Cleaning.	42 Michigan st.			4	8
Gerts, Lombard & Co.	Hoyne and Indiana st.		10		139
Hayes & Tracy	327 S. Canal st.		1		3
Hyman, A.	230 E. Kinzie st.		4	8	
Kelsey, M. A.	63 Clybourne Place.	12	3	16	11
Lindholm, Morris S. & Co.	15 N. Clinton st.		1	3	8
Illinois Broom Co.	158 N. Randolph st.		2	10	20
Lazeny, John.	200 Kinzie st.	1		13	
Lowell Art Co.	214 W. Randolph st.	1	1		25
Miller, Henry.	23 Chicago ave.		6		11
Neahr, M. J. & Co.	89 S. Clinton st.	14	4	54	29
Pioneer Paper Stock Co.	322 S. Desplaines st.			40	9
Poll & Webb.	159 Kinzie st.	5	1	6	9
Schuler & Muller.	84 Market st.		2		15
Schumway, R. H.	Rockford.	1		9	3
St. Louis Fire Works.	Fire Works Station, St. Clair County.	4	1	16	19
Sugar Island Nursery.	8 Market st.			92	
Townsend Hostetter Co.	312 Fulton st.		7	15	22
Trent, George W.	28 W. Washington.	1	3		4
Wade, M. S.	LaSalle and Indiana sts.			5	4
Weber & Pfeifer.	4430 S. State st.	2		3	16
Total No. places inspected—34.		48	70	371	580

* Manufacturing department only.

—S. F. I.

SUMMARY.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.	Total No. places inspected.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Total No. children under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total No. females and children.	Males over 16 years.
Breweries and Bottling Works	70	15	48	63	45	108	1,265
Cigars and Tobaccos.....	617	210	213	453	872	1,325	3,028
Clothing Trades.....	950	771	208	979	9,300	10,279	5,351
Food Products.....	120	609	556	1,165	1,811	2,976	3,387
Laundries.....	90	113	7	120	1,341	1,461	396
Leather Goods.....	16	7	23	30	114	144	413
Metal-Working Trades.....	149	113	1,190	1,303	1,304	2,607	22,043
Paper Boxes, Cases, Etc.....	19	169	35	204	584	788	228
Printing and Binding.....	64	138	95	233	1,349	1,582	2,627
Wood-Working Trades.....	219	72	1,359	1,431	233	1,664	10,175
Miscellaneous.....	138	117	478	595	1,676	2,271	3,963
Totals.....	2,452	2,364	4,212	6,576	18,629	25,205	42,876

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

PROPERTY OF THE
PRUDENTIAL INS. CO.

OF THE

FACTORY INSPECTORS OF ILLINOIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 15, 1894.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
ED. F. HARTMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1895.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS,

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15, 1894.

To His Excellency, JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the second annual report of the Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.

Yours respectfully,

FLORENCE KELLEY,

Inspector.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois:

In accordance with Section 9 of the law creating this office, I have the honor to lay before you, on behalf of the inspectors, the second annual report of work done, with such recommendations as have occurred to us in the course of our effort to enforce the law.

As is shown in the statistical tables, there have been inspected in 1894, 3,440 factories and workshops, employing 97,600 men, 24,335 women and 8,130 children, a total of 130,065 employees. In 1893, there were inspected 2,362 factories and workshops, employing 52,480 men, 17,288 women and 6,456 children, a total of 76,224 employees. This shows an increase of 1,078 factories and workshops inspected, employing 45,121 men, 7,047 women, and 1,674 children more than in 1893. Of the 3,440 places inspected in 1894, 1,437 were sweatshops, employing 4,461 men, 5,921 women, and 721 children, an increase over 1893 of 733 shops, 2,250 men, 2,304 women, and 121 children.

Throughout this report the word men is to be understood as including all males above 16 years of age, and the word children as embracing all between 14 and 16 years.

The number 3,440 does not indicate the number of inspections made, because some places have been inspected monthly and others semi-monthly. On the other hand, no account is made in the tables of the many places visited, but not found working at any time during the year.

The sections of the law which it is our duty to enforce are as follows:

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION LAW.

- § 1. *a* Manufacture of certain articles of clothing prohibited in rooms in tenement houses used for eating or sleeping, except by families living therein.
- b* Every workshop to be kept clean, free from vermin, infectious or contagious matter, and shall be subject to inspection.
- c* Persons having control of workshops to report within fourteen days to board of health of locality.
- § 2. Board of health or State inspector to examine workshops and goods; if found to be unhealthy or infectious, either may give such orders as the public health may require.
- § 3. *a* Imported clothing and cigars reported in unhealthy condition, inspector to examine.
- b* If found to contain vermin or to be in unhealthy condition, report thereof to be made to board of health or inspector, orders to be made, board of health authorized to condemn or destroy.
- § 4. *a* Unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age in any factory or workshop.
- b* Register to be kept of children under 16 years of age; unlawful to employ children between the ages of 14 and 16 years unless affidavit of parent or guardian, or child is first placed on file, to be produced on demand of inspector.
- c* The inspectors may demand certificate of physician as to physical ability of children: when may prohibit employment.
- § 5. Eight hours a day, forty-eight hours in a week, legal employment of female.
- § 6. Printed notice of hours of labor, and list of names of children under 16 years of age to be kept posted in conspicuous place.
- § 7. *a* The terms "manufacturing establishment," "factory" and "workshop" defined.
- b* House, place or room used for any process of making goods deemed a workshop and subject to inspection.
- c* Every person, firm or corporation employing workshops required to keep a list of same, subject to inspection of board of health or inspector.
- § 8. Penalty for failing to comply with this act.

AN ACT to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State, and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That no room or rooms, apartment or apartments, in any tenement or dwelling house used for eating or sleeping purposes, shall be used for the manufacture, in whole or in part, of coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, shirts, ladies' waists, purses, feathers, artificial flowers or cigars, except by the immediate members of the family living therein. Every such workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state, and shall be subject to the provisions of this act; and each of said articles made, altered, repaired or finished in any such workshops shall be subject to inspection and examination, as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said articles, or any of them, or any part thereof, are in a cleanly condition and free from vermin and any matter of an infectious and contagious nature; and every person so occupying or having control of any workshop as aforesaid shall, within fourteen days from the taking effect of this act, or from the time of beginning of work in any workshop as aforesaid, notify the board of health of the location of such workshop, the nature of the work there carried on, and the number of persons therein employed.

§ 2. If the board of health of any city or said State Inspector finds evidence of infectious or contagious diseases present in any workshop, or in goods manufactured or in process of manufacture therein, and if said board or inspector shall find said shop in an unhealthy condition, or the clothing and materials used therein to be unfit for use, said board or inspector shall issue such order or orders as the public health may require, and the board of health are hereby enjoined to condemn and destroy all such infectious and contagious articles.

§ 3. Whenever it shall be reported to said inspector or to the board of health, or either of them, that coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, shirts, ladies' waists, purses, feathers, artificial flowers or cigars are being transported to this State, having been previously manufactured in whole or in part under unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said goods and the condition of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any of them are found to

contain vermin, or to have been made in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall make report thereof to the board of health, or inspector, which board or inspector shall thereupon make such order or orders as the public health shall require, and the board of health are hereby empowered to condemn and destroy all such articles.

§ 4. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, factory or workshop within this State. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, corporation, agent or manager of any corporation employing children to keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person employed by him, them or it, under the age of 16 years; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent or manager of any corporation, to hire or employ in any manufacturing establishment, factory or workshop any child over the age of 14 years and under the age of 16 years, unless there is first provided and placed on file an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date and place of birth of said child; if said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and which said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand by the inspector, assistant inspector or any of the deputies appointed under this act. The factory inspector, assistant inspector and deputy inspectors shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular physician of good standing in case of children who may appear to him or her physically unable to perform the labor at which they may be engaged, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that can not obtain such a certificate.

§ 5. No female shall be employed in any factory or workshop more than eight hours in any one day, or forty-eight hours in any one week.

§ 6. Every person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of a corporation, employing any female in any manufacturing establishment, factory or workshop, shall post and keep posted, in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the hours for each day of the week between which work is required of such persons, and in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names, ages and place of residence.

§ 7. The words "manufacturing establishment," "factory" or "workshop," wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean any place where goods or products are manufactured or repaired, cleaned or sorted, in whole or in part, for sale or for wages. Whenever any house, room or place is used for the purpose of carrying on any process of making, altering, repairing or finishing, for sale or for wages, any coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, shirts, ladies' waists, purses, feathers, artificial flowers or cigars, or any wearing apparel of any kind whatsoever, intended for sale, it shall, within the meaning of this act, be deemed a workshop for the purposes of inspection. And it shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation to keep a complete list of all such workshops in his, their or its employ, and such list shall be produced for inspection on demand by the board of health, or any of the officers thereof, or by the state inspector, assistant inspector, or any of the deputies appointed under this act.

§ 8. Any person, firm or corporation, who fails to comply with any provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Said inspector, assistant inspector and deputy inspectors shall be empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours, and as often as practicable, the workshops, factories and manufacturing establishments in this State where the manufacture of goods is carried on. And the inspectors shall report the result of the same to the Governor. It shall also be the duty of said inspector to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction in the State.

CHILD LABOR.

According to the United States census of 1890, Illinois ranked third among the states of the Union judged by the value of the product of its manufactures, as shown by the following table:

Value of Manufactured Product, 1890.

New York.....	\$1,711,577,671
Pennsylvania.....	1,381,523,101
Illinois.....	906,640,280

In the number of children employed in manufacture, Illinois ranked sixth among the states, as follows:

Children Engaged in Manufacture.

Pennsylvania.....	22,417
New York.....	12,413
Massachusetts.....	8,877
Ohio.....	6,551
Rhode Island.....	5,825
Illinois.....	5,426

From these tables it is clear that the number of children does not vary with the value of the product, for if it did New York would lead the second table, and Illinois would stand third instead of sixth in it. The number of children engaged in manufacture seems to vary rather with the nature of the industries.

Of the six states here cited, four had begun to legislate upon child labor before 1890, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The laws of Rhode Island and Illinois date from 1893, and contain but a small part of the provisions for safeguarding life and limb, health, leisure and intelligence, which have been adopted in the four states ahead of them. The shortness of the time which has elapsed since the enactment of the Illinois law, and the scant measure of regulation for the employment of young children which it contains, accounts, perhaps, for the presence in 1894 of 8,130 wage-earning children under the age of 16 years in the factories and workshops; though the cotton mill child of Massachusetts, and the carpet mill child of Pennsylvania are unknown; though the tradition is one of prosperity, of maintenance of the family by the father; though there has been no hereditary proletariat, because the whole industry is new, and the mass of the people have not yet lived two generations within the state.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN.

The children found by the inspectors in Illinois factories and workshops, during 1894, were distributed as follows:

In sweat shops.....	721
In factories employing more than 100 children each.....	1,189
In all other places.....	6,220
Total.....	8,180

The employers of more than 100 children are:

The Altor Glass Works.....	611
The Lancaster Caramel Co.....	143
Spaulding & Merrick, Tobacco Factory....	114
Norton Bros. Can Factory.....	109
Kirk, James & Co., Soap Factory.....	107
Kimball, W. W. & Co., Pianos.....	106
Total.....	1,189

In other words, 1 child in 7 of all the factory children in the state was found in the employ of these six establishments, and one child in 11 of all at work is to be found in the sweat shops.

The distribution of children by trades is shown in the following tables:

Comparison of Children with Males Over 16 Years.

TRADES.	Males over 16....	Children between 14 and 16	Males over 16 to 1 child between 14 and 16.....	Per cent. of children.....	Children to 1,000 males over 16...
Foods.....	23,910	1,996	11.9	8.3	83
Garments.....	8,120	1,468	5.7	18.	180
Leather.....	1,783	61	29.	3.4	34
Metal.....	34,228	1,181	28.9	3.4	84
Paper boxes.....	863	263	1.3	73.9	739
Printing.....	4,213	323	18.	7.7	77
Wood.....	18,501	1,556	11.8	8.4	84
Miscellaneous.....	6,462	1,263	5.	19.5	195
Total.....	97,600	8,180	12.	8.8	83

Comparison of Children with Total Employés.

TRADES.	Total employés...	Children between 14 and 16	Total employés to 1 child between 14 and 16	Per cent. of children	Children to each 1,000 of total employés.....
Foods	29,912	1,996	14.9	6.7	67
Garments	22,863	1,468	15.5	6.4	64
Leather	1,967	61	32.	3.1	31
Metal	37,168	1,181	31.4	3.2	32
Paper boxes	1,404	258	4.9	20.1	201
Printing	6,584	323	19.5	5.1	51
Wood	20,572	1,555	13.2	7.6	76
Miscellaneous	9,645	1,263	7.6	13.1	131
Total	130,065	8,130	16.	6.2	62

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR.

Of the 8,130 wage-earning children in Illinois some are orphans and half orphans, but a large majority are the children of men employed in industries without strong labor organizations; such as laborers, lumber shovers, or employes in the garment trades.

In hundreds of cases during 1893-4 the children left school and went to work because the father, previously the sole support of the family, was now among the unemployed. This is a lasting injury wrought by every industrial crisis; for the children so withdrawn from school are ashamed to return, after a prolonged absence, to a lower class; and having tasted the excitement of factory life and partial self-support are unfitted for anything else. The growth of child labor during these months has been very marked, the demand for children increasing in the universal effort to reduce expenses by cutting wages, so that it was a matter of common remark that in any given trade in which children were employed, that factory was busiest which employed fewest adults. In general, however, it remains true that in the industries of Illinois there is no need, in the nature of the work to be performed, for any characteristic quality of children. The presence of the children in the industries is more by reason of the cheapness of their labor than of any technical requirements of the industries themselves. Everything done by children under 16 years of age could be quite as swiftly done by young people between 16 and 18 years.

CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

Although the law prohibits absolutely the employment of any child under 14 years of age in manufacture, yet the children under 14 years can never be wholly kept out of the factories and workshops until they are kept in school. At present the school attendance law is almost useless, at least in Chicago, where the largest number of children have been found at work. Although

the Chicago Board of Education employs attendance agents, yet children leave school to sell papers; to carry cash in stores and telegrams and messages in streets; to peddle, black boots, "tend the baby," or merely to idle about. Unruly children are expelled from school to suit the convenience of teachers. Principals of schools have sent to the inspectors children 11 years old, with the written request that permits be granted to enable the children to go to work (in violation of the factory law) because in each case the child is "incorrigible." As no factory can be a better place for a child 11 years old than a reasonably good school, this request voices the desire of the principal to be relieved of the trouble of the child. For all these various reasons, and perhaps also because of the want of sufficient school accommodations, children are freed from school attendance at such a rate that the last school census, 1894, shows 6,887 children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, in Chicago alone, who attend no school.

Of these thousands, hundreds are seeking work in shops and factories, and when they find work and the laws of the state are thereby violated, the task of prosecution, which should fall in part at least on the Board of Education of Chicago, devolves upon the State Factory Inspectors alone.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

In three months, September, October and November this department forwarded to the compulsory attendance department of the Chicago Board of Education, the names and addresses of 76 children under 14 years of age who were found by inspectors during these months at work, in violation of Section 4 of the Factory and Workshop law; also the names and addresses of 27 other children who, in these three months, applied at the office for permission to go to work in violation of the law, and to whom we refused age affidavits because they were not yet 14 years old.

These 103 children under 14 years of age, found at work or seeking work since the present school year began, have all been seen and talked with by one or more inspectors of this department, and we therefore speak with knowledge of each case, when we say that none of these children have yet mastered the teachings of a primary school; a large number cannot yet write their own names; and some of them cannot yet speak the English language.

As to the environment in which the 76 children were found working, 30 were in sweat shops, six in cigar factories and 15 at the stock yards; leaving only 25 of the 76 in occupations relatively harmless.

To rescue in three months 51 children under 14 years of age from nicotine poisoning, from the miasma of the stock yards, and from the horrible conditions of the sweat shops is to accomplish something worth doing,—if we could be certain that the rescue would result in added school life and opportunities for normal

growth and development for the children. Unfortunately, our experience has convinced us that we may find the child discharged to-day at work to-morrow, or next week, in some other shop or factory.

The State inspectors having obtained the conviction of 25 employers upon 33 charges of having in their factories or workshops children under 14 years of age, while no parent has been prosecuted under the school laws, it is manifest that parents are going unpunished who share the responsibility for their children's unlawful employment.

The Board of Education has kindly furnished us a report of the disposition made of such of the children reported by us as received the attention of its attendance agents during September and October. This report shows that the officers placed in school 31 children out of 64 investigated by them; a little less than one-half. Upon the remaining 33 cases the report shows that several children were not found by the attendance agents; a few were given permits to work in stores; some were dropped with the remark that the children were "incorrigible;" and in 15 cases the mere statement of the parent that the child was over 14 was received by the compulsory department as sufficient reason for dropping the case, although in each such case the parent declined, in dealing with us, to make affidavit to show the child to be more than 14 years old.

NULLIFICATION OF SECTION 4.

The humane intent of the first clause of Section 4 of the workshop and factory law is obvious: that the child under 14 years is to be safeguarded by the State against employment injurious to it. This intent is nullified if the child is not kept in school, but drifts from one workshop into another, or from the factories into the streets.

We therefore recommend that the legislature make the prosecution of derelict parents not as it now is, merely discretionary with the local school boards, but mandatory upon them; as the prosecution of manufacturers is made mandatory upon the factory inspectors by Section 9 of the factory law.

WORKING CHILDREN NOT YET PROTECTED BY THE LAW.

Among the 6,887 children shown by the Chicago school census of 1894 to be out of school between the ages of 7 and 14, there is a horde of little peddlers of fruit, vegetables and other wares. These children learn no trade and form only habits of roaming the street, irresponsible and lawless. When children are expelled from school at 11 years of age, and prohibited from working in factories until 14, they are apt to fall into this class. They could be reached by requiring every peddler or vendor under 16 years

of age to obtain a license from the State Factory Inspector, and prohibiting all such work for children under the age of 14 years, and for illiterate children under 16 years.

ONE EVASION OF THE CHILD LABOR CLAUSES.

One difficulty encountered in the work of inspection seems to require more than passing mention. It often happens that an inspector, on entering a cigar shop or sweater shop, sees a boy or girl drop into a chair, put on cap or shawl, and pose as a visitor only; a pretense steadfastly supported by the "boss," and the other employés in the room. The child's hands may be stained with nicotine, or with the fluff of the half-made garment, and the inspector may see every indication that the work before the child was in its hands when the door of the shop was opened; but the story of the "visit" is told and maintained in the face of all indications to the contrary. Obviously, any court must hesitate to convict the employer of such a child on the unsupported testimony of the inspector, where the "boss," the child and the other employés of the shop appear in court to contradict the inspector. Again, the employer will insist that a child is a member of his family, or the child of a neighbor or a relative, and is not an employé; or that the child is waiting about to find an errand to do for some one in the place. An example of this is afforded by the report of two inspectors who visited a bottling place and found, in the room where the work was being carried on, three boys under 14 years of age. They were told that the boys "just waited around in the hope of getting an errand to do, and a glass of beer for doing it."

To enforce the law as it now stands in places where such subterfuges as these are resorted to, is difficult always, and sometimes impossible. We, therefore, recommend that the child labor clauses of the law be so amended that the presence of a child in any workshop or factory shall constitute conclusive evidence that it is employed therein. In Massachusetts, after the inspectors had had such experiences as these, such an amendment was embodied in the factory law of that state, and it has effectively cleared the child "visitors" out of the factories.

CHILDREN IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Many of the more orderly and intelligent of the 6,887 Chicago children under 14 years, who are out of school, and who are kept out of factories and workshops by the law, find work in stores or as telegraph and messenger boys. The duty of extending to these children the same degree of protection now afforded by the law to the children in factories and workshops should not need urging. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania all the provisions of the factory law apply to mercantile establishments.

Should Illinois protect such children less? Is it not a discrimination both injurious and anomalous, which leaves the little cash girl without the safeguards afforded to her sister in the factory or

workshop? The situation is illustrated by the Christmas experience of one of their number. A little girl, 13 years of age, saw, in an evening paper of December 23rd last, an advertisement for six girls to work in one of the best known candy stores; candidates to apply at seven o'clock the next morning at a branch store, one and one-half miles from the child's home. To reach the place in time she spent five cents of her lunch money for car fare. Arriving, she found other children, while but one was wanted. She was engaged, as the brightest of the group, and sent to a branch of the establishment at a distance of two and one-quarter miles. This time she walked, then worked till midnight, paying for her dinner and going without her supper. She was paid fifty cents and discharged, with the explanation that she was only required for one day. No cars were running at that hour, and the little girl walked across the worst district of Chicago to reach her home, and her terrified mother, at one o'clock on Christmas morning. No law was violated in this transaction, not even the law which limits the day's work of women and girls to 8 hours, as mercantile establishments are not yet subject to the provisions of the factory law.

Fortunately the development of the pneumatic tube has begun to supersede cash children in the more respectable of the retail stores; and the extension of the workshop law to the mercantile establishment would therefore meet with less opposition now than at any previous time.

CHILDREN NOMINALLY OVER 14 YEARS OLD.

Besides the children confessedly under 14 years of age, there are others whose parents do not accurately know the children's ages, or who perjure themselves for the sake of obtaining the children's wages. The experience of the notaries in this office has convinced us that large numbers of foreign parents keep no record of births and deaths, and literally do not know what to swear to in making affidavit to their children's ages. Many parents have been sent away from the office with the affidavit unmade for this reason, and others have gone away and come back after a family council, ready to testify to the date there fixed upon as the date of the child's birth. But notaries are not all scrupulous, and more than one has been found willing to fill out blanks to suit the letter of the law, leaving the ignorant parent to swear to an affidavit the perjury of which he was not intelligent enough to recognize, the whole performance remaining an empty form, so far as the parent and child are concerned.

Other parents deliberately state one age to the inspector and another to the notary, and the sworn statement must, of course, be accepted in the absence of records by which it could be proved untrue.

INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION AFFORDED BY AFFIDAVITS.

For these reasons, there are hundreds of children in the factories to-day provided with affidavits of legal age, whom we have reason to regard as being under 14 years old, and therefore insufficiently protected by the law as it stands. The only step which can be taken by us to meet their case is the enforcement of the last clause of Section 4, which authorizes inspectors to require a certificate of physical fitness for any child who may seem unable to perform the labor at which he may be engaged. This clause is weak, because it permits any physician in good and regular standing to issue such certificates, and does not prescribe that the physician shall visit the workroom and see the child at work, or shall even thoroughly examine the child.

Parents have sworn that children are 14 years of age, and physicians have certified them physically capable of dangerous and exhausting work, while the children themselves say that they are but 11 or 12 years old; their small stature supports their assertion, and the records of the schools which they left bear entries of statements previously made by the parents which correspond with the present claim of the children. Boys weighing from 56 to 61 pounds have been thus sworn to and certified fit for injurious work, while a normal, healthy school boy of 8 years weighs from 59 to 63 pounds.

For the farther protection of such children other limitations should be imposed upon the employment of children under 16 years of age.

ILLITERATE CHILDREN.

In our last report we recommended the adoption of the New York provision that no child be permitted to work who can not read and write simple English, and the Ohio provision that no child should be employed in any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health or morals. The enactment in Illinois of these two additional restrictions would cover many of the children nominally over 14 years of age, and insufficiently protected by the provisions requiring an affidavit. For it is naturally the most ignorant parents whose children are illiterate and in the worst employments. The provision that no child shall be employed who cannot read and write simple English has been enforced in New York since 1889 and is commended in the report of the New York inspectors for 1893, as follows:

EXPERIENCE OF NEW YORK INSPECTORS.

As against an average of 38 children under 16 years of age in each 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing establishments during 1892, there have been found, during the year 1893, an average of 33 6-10 children in each 1,000 employes. This is a decrease of about 12 per cent. over the previous year, and of over 75 per cent. since the factory law was first enacted in 1886. The continued reduction in the number of children employed indicates that manufacturers are becoming convinced

by experience that child labor is not cheap labor, however small may be the wages paid to children. Not only does this decrease of child labor indicate a gratifying change of policy on the part of many employers, but taken in connection with the enforcement of the law prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age who are unable to read and write English, it indicates that a greater interest is taken by parents in the education of their offspring.

"The requirement that children under 16 must have at least a rudimentary English education was passed in 1889. It has had a far-reaching effect, not only upon our native born children, many of whose parents now know that their progeny will be cut off from employment in factories until they are past 16 unless they receive some education, and therefore take a more lively interest in sending them to school, but it has also had pronounced results among the non-English speaking immigrants who have come among us in such vast numbers of late years. These latter were usually accompanied by numerous offspring of tender years, who were almost immediately after landing sent out to find work in some factory. They usually found it, and no attention was thereafter paid to their education. These immigrants, for reasons of their own, usually settled in colonies, practically isolating themselves in various quarters of large cities, and nothing but the mother tongue was spoken or read. They formed well-defined settlements, whose habits were as alien to the land as were their language; and their children were growing up in almost absolute ignorance of the customs and laws of this country. The provision compelling a slight English schooling has been strictly enforced with reference to these foreign-speaking children, and although this has caused considerable friction at times between the inspectors and those whose interest it was to keep the children employed, there has been no relaxation in our efforts to obtain compliance with it, as we regard it as one of the most important and salutary requirements of the factory law. The extent to which these children gain employment in factories may be judged from the fact that ninety illiterate Italian children, under 16 years of age, were ordered out of a single factory at the opening of the schools in New York last September. It is now generally understood among these people that their children must obtain the rudiments of an English education before they are eligible to work in manufacturing establishments, and there is consequently a more lively interest taken in their education by their parents."

CHILDREN REALLY OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

The requirements of the age affidavit, health certificate, wall record and office register for all children between 14 and 16 years of age has been enforced as strictly as possible in view of the small number of inspectors, the large territory and the limited appropriations for traveling expenses. To facilitate the systematic reinspection of places in which these requirements seemed likely not to be complied with, a special list has been kept of concerns employing more than five children, and of those in which a violation has been found; and these have received more frequent inspection. It is hoped that a continued use and development of this method may greatly reduce the number of violations.

The intent of the law as it stands is to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age, and to give the inspectors power to weed out children conspicuously unfit for the work at which they may be found employed. The affidavit, health certificate, wall record and office register required for children between 14 and 16 years of age are merely means to these two ends, and are not intended to restrict the employment of children over 14.

INCREASE OF CHILD LABOR.

The hope entertained by many of the friends of the law at the time of its passage, that the enforcement of these four requirements would greatly reduce the number of children employed, has not been realized, as the statistical tables of this report clearly show. The total number of children between 14 and 16 years found this year, 8,130, exceeds that of last year, 6,456, by 1,674. This increase is distributed through all the trades except the metal trade, in which the decrease is accounted for by the falling off in all employes at Pullman and the omission of figures for Deering, where we found no children at work during the year. So far are these four requirements from diminishing the number of children that some large employers who proposed at the time of the first inspections to employ only persons over 16 years of age, rather than attempt to comply with them, have now more children between 14 and 16 years of age than ever, as is shown by the following table:

		1894.			1893.			Increase 1894...
		Girls...	Boys...	Total...	Girls...	Boys...	Total...	
Lancaster Caramel Co....	Caramels.....	131	12	143	102	11	113	30
Spaulding & Merrick.....	Tobacco.....	111	3	114	89	3	92	22
Norton Bros.....	Can making.....	11	98	109	5	79	84	25
Kirk, James & Co.....	Soap.....	6	101	107	5	27	32	75
Kimball, W. W.....	Organs.....	5	100	105	2	100	102	3
Crane Bros.....	Brass and iron work.....	22	72	94	16	51	67	27
McLaughlin & Co.....	Grocers' shelf goods.....	87	87	174	75	75	150	12
Nelson Morris & Co.....	Packing house.....	3	80	83	28	28	55	55
Total.....		289	553	842	219	374	593	249

These eight companies, employing 842 children, have 249 children more this year than last, and of these 249 additional children 70 are girls and 179 are boys.

INADEQUACY OF CHILD LABOR SECTIONS.

Reference to the table of prosecutions shows that three of these eight companies have found it more profitable to undergo conviction and the payment of fines than to dispense with the employment of children or to comply with the four child labor requirements of the law.

On the other hand, the employment of 90 or more children each, in places such as Kirk's soap factory, Spaulding & Merrick's tobacco factory, the Crane Company's iron works, or Norton Bros.' can factory at Maywood, where no violation of the child labor clauses are found, tends to show that the law as it stands does

not sufficiently protect children under 16 years of age. At Maywood the company's notary makes affidavits, and the company's physician certifies the children fit for their work, and an efficient clerk keeps affidavits, certificates, records, and register corrected from day to day. The obedience of the corporation to the child labor clauses of the law is perfect, but the law itself is so inadequate that it affords virtually no protection to life, limb, health or intelligence. In the great factory at Maywood, through all the heat of last summer, little boys worked among unguarded shafting and belting, in the fumes of the soldering room, or crouched on a shelf in every crooked and unwholesome posture, poking sharp-edged circles of tin through the holes of the shelf; or were seated at stamp and die machines where every fall of the stamp is a menace to the fingers and hands. Some of these children, Italians, Bohemians and Poles, speak no English, and cannot understand the warnings given them as to the dangers which surround them; some of them cannot read or write in any language. In short, no stronger argument for the amendment of the law could be found than the present condition of the children in this establishment in which every one of its present provisions, intended for the protection of children, is complied with to the letter.

CHILDREN AT THE STOCK YARDS.

Another illustration of the insufficiency of the law as it stands is the presence of 302 boys and 18 girls in eight establishments at the stock yards, distributed as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.	Women.	Total.
Anglo-American Provision Co.....		5	54	59
Armour & Co.....	6	88	174	268
Chicago Provision Co.....		17		17
International & Wells.....		10		10
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	5	37	245	287
Lipton, Thos. J.....		13		13
Nelson Morris & Co.....	3	80	136	219
Swift & Co.....	4	52	11	67
Total.....	18	302	620	940

Some of these children are boys who cut up the animals as soon as the hide is removed, little butchers, working directly in the slaughter house, at the most revolting part of the labor performed in the stock yards. These children stand, ankle deep, in water used for flooding the floor for the purpose of carrying off blood and refuse into the drains; they breathe air so sickening that a man not accustomed to it can stay in the place but a few moments; and their work is the most brutalizing that can be devised.

Other boys cut bones at a buzz saw, placed within fifty feet of the drying racks where skulls and horns are scorching over a flame, and the smell of the smoking bones and rags of hide

excels in horror all the smells for which the stock yards are notorious. Here, in a dark, foul passage, young boys work at a machine of the most dangerous character, an unguarded buzz saw. No criminal in the United States could be punished by an hour's imprisonment in such a place without a horrified protest ringing through the land. But these young victims are kept here by their employers, day after day, and no voice is raised in their behalf. Nor is there any excuse for the existence of such surroundings. With the facilities for ventilation and deodorizing that that are readily available, this passageway could be made inoffensive. Meanwhile, the employment of any human being in such a place is an outrage and should be summarily stopped, but the law confers upon the inspectors no power to stop it.

CHILDREN IN SWEAT SHOPS.

Another indication of the insufficiency of the law, is the presence of 721 children in sweat shops in 1894. Many of the boys in these shops are buttonholers, and every little buttonholer is destined, sooner or later, to develop a lateral curvature of the spine. Other boys run foot power machines and the doom that awaits these is consumption of the lung or intestine. Many of the little girls are "hand girls," whose backs grow crooked over hemming, felling, and sewing on buttons at 50 cents to 80 cents a week. The rest of the girls run foot power machines and incur both the tuberculosis which they share with the machine boys and also pelvic disorders ruinous to themselves at present and to their children in the future. All these children are illiterate; and a majority of them cannot speak English.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

The power of the Illinois inspectors, so far as they have any power to require that only healthy children shall be employed, and these only in safe and healthy places, is found in Section 4 of the law, the last clause. What may be accomplished under this is indicated by the following report concerning medical examinations in the inspector's office, made for the boys by Dr. Bayard Holmes, of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the girls by Dr. Josephine Milligan, resident physician at Hull House:

During four months 135 factory children were given medical examination in the office. The inspectors required these children to secure health certificates because they were undersized or seemed to be ill, or were working in unwholesome shops or at dangerous occupations. They were children sworn by their parents to be 14 years of age, or over.

Each child was weighed with and without clothing; had eyes and ears tested; heart, lungs, skin, spine, joints and nails examined, and forty measurements taken.

Of the 135 children, 72 were found sufficiently normal to be allowed to continue work. Of the 63 refused certificates, 53 were not allowed to work at all, and 10 were stopped working at unwholesome trades, as tobacco stripping, grinding in cutlery factory, running machines by foot power and crimping cans. These were advised to look for lighter work.

Of those to whom certificates were refused, 29 were undersized, otherwise normal; *i. e.* the parents had probably forsworn themselves as to the children's ages. Certificates were refused because of defects to 34, or 26 1-10 of the number examined.

In several cases, different diseases existed in the same child. There were 14 children with spinal curvature, 12 with heart murmur, 6 with lung trouble, 24 with enlarged glands, 25 with defective sight, 6 with defective hearing, and 56 with defective teeth.

The examination of girls resulted as follows:

From sweat shops, 30 examined: 5 had spinal curvature; 1 an organic lesion of the heart (mitral insufficiency); 2, irritable hearts; 2 were anæmic, and of these one had also incipient phthisis.

From tobacco factories, 11 examined: 1 had spinal curvature; 1, enlarged glands in neck and axilla; 2, defective sight.

From baking powder factory, 8 examined: 1 had spinal curvature; 1, enlarged glands; 2, defective sight and slight deafness; 1 had sore hands from using crimping machine; 1 had mutilated forefinger from a swedging machine.

From feather duster factories, 7 examined: 2 had enlarged glands in the neck.

From gum factory, 4 examined: 1 had spinal curvature.

From candy factories, 16 examined: 2 had diseases of the skin.

From book binderies, 4 examined: 1 was anæmic; 1 had enlarged glands in the neck.

From necktie factory, 1 examined: heart murmur.

From a yeast factory, 1 examined: normal.

From cracker bakery, 1 examined: had organic lesion of the heart.

From pop corn factory; 1 examined: anæmic.

Total number of girls examined, 85; certificates granted, 50; certificates refused, 35.

The examination of boys resulted as follows:

From sweat shops, 6 examined: 3 had spinal curvature; 1, hernia; 2, enlarged glands.

From cutlery factory, 12 examined: 5 had enlarged glands; 2, tuberculosis; 2, spinal curvature.

From tobacco factories, 9 examined: 4 had enlarged glands.

From metal stamping factories, 10 examined: 2 had enlarged glands; 1, bronchitis; 1, tuberculosis; 1, spinal curvature; 1, syphilis.

From picture frame factories, 3 examined: 1 was anæmic and had enlarged glands; 1 tuberculosis.

From candy factories, 2 examined; 1 had skin eruption.

From cracker bakery, 1 examined; had phthisis.

From photographic enlargement shop; 1 examined; was anæmic and scrofulous.

From glass sign shop, shoe shop, cabinet shop, organ factory. 1 boy each; found normal.

Total number of boys examined 50; certificates granted, 22; certificates refused, 28.

STAFF PHYSICIANS NEEDED.

This record of volunteer work by two busy physicians, done in the intervals of private practice, is an unanswerable argument for the addition to the staff of inspectors of two physicians, a man and a woman, who should give their whole time to the supervision of the health and surroundings of the toiling children of Illinois, except as much of it as might be needed for the enforcement of Sections 1 and 2. Section 4 should be so amended that only the health certificate of the proposed staff physician should be valid. The health certificates daily issued by charitable dispensaries, gratis to all comers, and by illiterate doctors on payment of 25 cents to \$2, now nullify the intention of the law.

The need of medical supervision of growing children, and the question of the age at which girls can safely begin work in factories and workshops are ably stated in the paper of Dr. Bayard Holmes on "Child Growth in Relation to Factory Inspection." (Appendix C.)

"ACCIDENTS."

In the matter of legislative provisions for the safety of life and limb of employes, Illinois is one of the least progressive of the manufacturing states. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan and Rhode Island, all require employers to report to the factory inspectors, within a specified time, accidents occurring upon the premises occupied by them, and impose a penalty for failure so to report. This provision would be idle in Illinois, where the law contains no requirement of safeguards for limb and life, unless the state inspectors were given such powers as these other states confer to prescribe changes in the safeguarding of machinery, elevators and boilers. It happens constantly that the Illinois inspectors see children engaged among surroundings dangerous to life and limb, and at machines which inevitably deform their backs and threaten a heavy probability of mutilation of fingers, hands and arms; yet the inspectors have no power either to order these children discharged or their surroundings altered. The faithful use of the health certificate has shown that it does not meet this exigency.

In a stamping works, where three boys have been killed in three years, and many safeguards are still lacking, the inspectors have no authority to make any suggestions for improvement. We called the attention of the head of this concern to the danger to which employes were subjected, because of the unguarded shafting and machinery; and required a health certificate for every child employed there, this being the only measure of protection which the law authorizes us to take. A week later a deputy inspector

went to this factory and found twenty-five health certificates in proper form on file. One of these certificates was already superfluous. The boy for whom it had been obtained had been killed in the factory the day before. This boy had lost three fingers at his machine several months before his death.

One machine used in this stamping works consists of an endless chain, revolving over a trough filled with melted solder. In this trough cans are kept moving in unbroken procession, revolving as they go. At each end of the trough stands a boy with a little iron poker, keeping the cans in their places and pulling them out at the end. The poker is not always quick enough, and the boy's hands are apt to get into contact with the melted fluid. In preparation for this danger the lads wrap their hands before beginning work, but this precaution is only good for minor burns, and the real danger to the child is that he may lose a hand outright. This machine has been superseded in some places by a self-actor, which is free from danger, but that is expensive and the class of children employed at this stamping works is so thoroughly defenseless, by reason of poverty and ignorance of the laws and language of the country, that the company finds it cheaper to use the old-fashioned machine, and take the risk of damage suits, than to pay for the more modern solderer. This company employs a large body of recently immigrated Russian and Bohemian men, boys and girls, many of whom are illiterate; but even if they can read their own language, this is of little avail for reading the terms of the contract under which they are employed, or the card of directions, printed in English, which each one is required to carry in his or her pocket, in order that the company may prove in case of injury to an employe that notice of the danger had been given, and that the injury was due solely to the recklessness of the boy or girl and was, therefore, not the fault of the company.

Of the rules printed on these cards, one reads as follows:

11. All employes are strictly forbidden placing their hands under the dies, and all employes other than those whose duty it is to repair or clean machines, are strictly forbidden to place their hands or any part of their body in contact with, or within reach of, those portions of the machinery intended to be in motion, when the machinery is in operation, or in contact with or in reach of the shafting, and this applies to machinery in operation, or not in operation. It is dangerous to disobey this rule.

For middle-aged men, self-possessed and cautious, able to read these rules and ponder them, it would be a gruesome thought that the penalty of violation may be instant death. But where the employes are growing lads, many of them unable to read, and all at the age when risk is enticing and the most urgent warning is often a stimulus to wayward acts, what excuse can be offered for using machinery lacking any essential of safeguard? Yet these rules themselves announce that the surroundings of these boys are so fraught with danger that a code of 14 rules and regulations is needful to protect the pockets of the company in the probable event of injury to the children.

There are other corporations and firms in Illinois to-day holding contracts with the parents or guardians of employed children and with casualty insurance companies, releasing the employers from liability in case of accident to the child. Does any one suppose that an employer would hold such a contract unless accidents to children in his employ were numerous and might be made costly?

Ingenious safeguards are a part of the construction of machines in many modern plants, but more are operated without such improvements. In a factory where accidents are of almost daily occurrence we were told "children never get hurt till they get careless." This may be true, but if it be offered as an excuse for the mutilation of a child, it is an aggravation of rather than an excuse for the crime, since healthy, normal children are always careless.

UNPROTECTED POSITION OF ILLINOIS EMPLOYEES.

Another illustration of the unprotected situation of the employés in factories and workshops in Illinois is contained in the following extract from a letter from one of the ablest lawyers in Chicago:

"Permit me to bring to your attention the following circumstances: A client of mine was working at a machine, the knives of which were unguarded; the belt became loose and, in attempting to throw the belt on again, his arm was caught and drawn against the knives and the hand cut off. Now the trouble in this case is this, and it is a trouble which is found everywhere in the state, and which you can perhaps bring to the attention of the legislature: The rule of law is that the employer must furnish his employés with reasonably safe machinery, but this is modified by another rule, that if the machinery is dangerous, if the danger of the machinery is patent and easily to be seen by the employé, and if, with the knowledge of such danger, he undertakes to work and continues in it, then the master cannot be held liable, the employé, in common language, being said to run his own chances. Now, my client had been in this factory for some time, and quite a time at this machine. It was the custom in the factory not to stop the machinery when the belts came off, but to throw them on while the machinery was in motion. This was done to save time, and because the foreman frowned on delays, and was abusive whenever the machinery was stopped for this purpose. Unfortunately the courts would say, I think, that my client knew the knives were unboxed, knew that it was dangerous to throw on a belt while the machinery was in motion, and, therefore, ran his chances: that the mere fact that the custom of throwing on the belts was a custom of the shop would not alter the case: if he did not like it he should have left the employment. This is the rule, the injustice of which is apparent to all of us who know that men are compelled to get work where they can find it, and that with one position for every five applicants, workmen must be beggars and not choosers. This injustice the legislature, it seems to me, should provide against; should compel the running of machinery in a safe manner, whether the employés are willing to subject themselves to risks or not.

"There is already a statute in this state compelling the owner of threshing machines to guard what is called the 'tumbling rod,' or the rod which runs between and conveys the power from the horse power or engine to the threshing machine, because the clothes of persons working about the machine have been caught, and many accidents have happened. There is no reason that I can see why the owner of a threshing machine should be compelled to guard dangerous portions of his machinery while the owner of a factory is not. This duty is enforced by a criminal statute."

LEGISLATION CONCERNING ACCIDENTS.

Nowhere in the civilized world has it been made a crime to endanger life and limb of the employes in a factory or workshop by failure to supply safeguards. Even in states where inspectors have power to order changes, such failure is not an offense before the visit of an inspector. After his visit, failure to comply with his instructions in the matter of safeguarding is punishable only by fine. If, therefore, accidents happen in factories which the inspectors, by reason of their inadequate number and small available funds, have not been able to reach for inspection, the employer is technically blameless and blame falls upon the inspector. Therefore, although legislation in several states is far in advance of our own, it is still so inadequate that the inspectors of those states are asking to be relieved of a part of the responsibility imposed upon them, and to have this placed where it properly belongs; namely, upon the employer. They are asking that failure to provide the best known safeguards be made a crime punishable as other crimes against the person are punished.

Either of these two methods would be a great advance upon the present disregard of the danger to life and limb involved in factory work in Illinois, where a guarded shaft or belt or a hooded saw or grated elevator door here and there marks the scene of a fatal accident, but systematic guarding of life and limb is unknown.

The provisions of the laws of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Rhode Island will be found in condensed form in the report of the committee on synopsis of laws, International Association of Factory Inspectors. (Appendix D.) Particular attention is asked to the Ohio law of 1890, prohibiting the employment of any child under 16 years of age at any employment whereby its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved. The need of a similar law in Illinois is urgent.

THE ILLINOIS FACTORY LAW AN INITIAL MEASURE.

Compared with the codes of protective legislation of the states above enumerated, the Illinois law is merely an initial measure, intended to mitigate certain conspicuous evils. While prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, it does not, like the New York law, place a premium on the school attendance of such children by prohibiting their employment to the age of 16 in case they fail to read and write simple English. While empowering the inspectors to demand health certificates for certain children, it provides no physicians to furnish the certificates, but leaves them to be furnished to all comers by any physician. While permitting thousands of children to go to work at 14 years of age, it affords them no safeguards against falling down elevator shafts, burning up for want of fire escapes, being mangled in unguarded belting and shafting, or mutilated by uncovered saws and unprotected stamps. It provides for no notice

to the inspectors of accidents occurring in factories, and empowers no one to require modern ventilation and sanitation where employes are poisoned by foul drains, bad air or hurtful fumes engendered in their work.

Viewed as an initial measure, the Illinois law must be regarded as a promising beginning; but compared with the codes of the other states it must be admitted that it does not effectively guard the employes in factories in their life, limbs, health or intelligence; and is far from insuring the people of the State against an increasing burden of orphan children and of cripples, consumptives and other invalids, deprived of the power of self-support by preventable evils in the places in which they work.

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE.

Sections 1 and 2 of the law are intended to restrict, to a certain extent, manufacture in tenement houses, but only so far as concerns a limited number of kinds of goods; viz. garments, cigars, purses, feathers and artificial flowers. By an oversight the list of garments omits gloves, caps, gaiters and neckwear, which are made in sweat shops differing in no particular from such shops manufacturing other garments.

A much more serious omission from the list of articles specified in Section 1 is the manufacture of bread and butter. In practice, during an epidemic, the enforcement of the law works out as follows: If the inspectors find a tenement house with a cloak shop on the third floor, a cigar shop on the second, and a bakery in the ground floor and the cellar, with a small-pox patient lying ill in the baker's bed-room opening into the shop, it becomes the inspectors' duty to ordered destroyed the cloaks and the cigars, because these are enumerated in Section 1 of the law, and the method of dealing with them is prescribed in Section 2. But the bread is not under the inspectors' control, and they have no power to hinder its sale and consumption.

INFECTIOUS FOOD.

In a case actually found, a tailor was making a coat in his bedroom and his wife was making butter in the kitchen, and had several tubs of it ready for sale, while a baby lay ill of smallpox in a room opening into both the others. Under the Workshop and Factory law, the coat could be ordered destroyed, but the butter, so far as the inspectors know, was sold in the ordinary way of trade.

The Special Report of this department, published July, 1894, deals with the infection of garments manufactured in the tenement houses of Chicago during the small-pox epidemic, April-June, 1894.

The work of inspection has been carried on throughout the year, and the statistical tables show 1,437 sweat shops visited, employing 4,461 men, 5,921 women and 721 children, while the list of prosecutions indicates the efforts made to compel the contractors to

comply with the provisions of the law. These efforts will, of course, be continued until the law is amended and made more effective. It would, however, be entirely misleading to hold out any hope of a substantial improvement in the condition of the employes in the garment trades, or of any real safety for the purchasing public, while tenement house manufacture is permitted.

SMALL-POX IN THE TENEMENT GARMENT SHOPS OF CHICAGO.

The work of the inspectors during the small-pox epidemic in the sweat shops of Chicago, consisted in the enforcement of Sections 1 and 2 of the law.

As there are in Chicago between 950 and 1000 licensed shops, and about 25,000 other rooms in which garments are manufactured, it would be a hopeless task for any body of inspectors to enforce these provisions in all of them, and we can make no claim that this has been done. Our inspections during the epidemic demonstrated the impossibility of such enforcement.

In the winter of 1893-4 the increase of small-pox in the tenement house districts in which garment manufacture prevails became so marked that on February 9th a circular letter was sent from this office to each of the 176 wholesale "manufacturers" and merchant tailors whose goods are made up in these districts, warning them of the existing and increasing danger of infection, and notifying them that Sections 1 and 2 of the Workshop law would be rigidly enforced for the protection of the purchasing public.

THE INFECTED DISTRICT.

In April it became clear that while there was an occasional case of small-pox among the Scandinavian tailors on the North Side, the disease was overwhelmingly epidemic in the Polish and Bohemian district extending from Sixteenth street south to the river, and from May street westward to the city limits. In this district, in the months of April, May and June, small-pox was found in 325 different tenement houses. In these houses the number of cases varied from 1 to 11 each.

SOME ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

At 625 West Twenty-first street, on April 30, inspectors visited the shop of J. Kolka. This shop is in the rear of Kolka's living rooms, on the first floor. The entrance is by a side door, used also in going to the living rooms. The inspectors found Kolka and his wife with two men visitors in the shop, and 16 coats for Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co. in process of manufacture. The living rooms of the Kolka family were closed, and in process of fumigation; a 10-year-old son of Kolka died of small-pox on Saturday, April 28, after a week's illness, and was buried from the house on Sunday, April 29. The inspectors inquired when the last work had been returned to the firm. Mrs. Kolka, who attends to that

part of the business, positively asserted that it was several weeks since they had had any work, except the 16 coats then on the premises; and that none had been returned since the boy was taken sick.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co. were notified of the infectious condition of the 16 coats on Kolka's premises, and promised not to accept the goods until said goods had been properly disinfected. The inspector repeated to them Mrs. Kolka's assurance that no goods had been returned since April 13, and requested them to ascertain from their books if this was correct. The books showed that Mrs. Kolka had returned 61 coats on April 23, while small-pox was in the house. The firm requested that these, also, might be disinfected, and agreed to keep them boxed away from other goods until this was done. It was nine days after this before these goods were disinfected, and the inspectors had no power to compel prompter action.

Manifestly, it cannot be maintained that the spread of infection through these 77 coats was prevented. The Kolka boy was ill a week before a physician was called, when the child was dying; and work upon the goods was carried on during that week. Before the report of the diagnosis reached the city board of health or this office, the child was dead and buried, and 61 coats had been returned to the manufacturer. From April 21, when the child was taken ill, to May 8, when the coats were finally fumigated, these garments had been serving as a medium for the conveyance of infection. They were worked upon by the parents (while they nursed their child) and were then in the wholesale house among stores of goods, awaiting fumigation.

At 691 Alport street there is a shop in the rear basement of a tenement house, the contractor, Joseph Triska, an employé of Cahn, Wampold & Co., living on the premises. On May 16 the inspectors found the shop locked, and, looking through the window, ascertained that it was empty. There were then two cases of small-pox in the family of Triska; one daughter lay dead in the house, and another child had just been taken to the pest-house. The yellow card was on the door, and a policeman on guard. From a woman in the house the inspectors learned that goods had been removed from the shop that day. Neither the officer nor any one else present knew who had removed the goods, nor by what authority, nor whither they had been taken. The cases of small-pox in the Triska family were not diagnosed as such till the night preceding this inspection, but the condition of the victims made it manifest that the disease must have been present some days before. How much clothing was manufactured and removed from the shop during that period the inspectors have no means of ascertaining.

There being small-pox, on May 12th, at 704 West Eighteenth street, inspectors visited the shop of David Schwartz, in the basement of the rear house. They found seven persons at work, and made an inventory of the goods in the shop, finding 125 children's cloaks for F. Siegel & Bros. in process of manufacture and in

bundles. Two of the persons in the shop were unvaccinated. The shop was then closed. The inspectors, learning that there were ten families, 65 persons, living on this lot, proceeded to examine the arms of the persons then on the premises, 40 in all. Of these 40 persons they found only 18 vaccinated. In one family they found four children in different stages of the disease. One room was locked and darkened, and access to it could not be gained. Subsequently it was ascertained that there was small-pox there, also, and that there were eleven cases on the premises during the week of May 12-19. Could there be a more appalling example of the possibilities of tenement house manufacture than this case shows, with 65 people living on the premises, but 18 of them vaccinated, 11 cases of small-pox among them in a single week; and men and women coming from tenement houses in all directions to manufacture garments for children while the first five small-pox cases were running their course?

DANGER OF INFECTION INCREASED BY CONCEALMENT.

At 757 West Eighteenth street Mrs. Vrelna lives and works in rooms in the ground floor rear of a frame house. On the floor above, on May 31st, a woman with a new-born babe lay too ill of small-pox to be removed to the pest-house. The inspectors found no work in the possession of Mrs. Vrelna, who said that she had had none for three weeks. In her rooms the inspectors found a young girl whose face showed that she had recently recovered from small-pox. She lived on the ground floor front rooms of this house, adjacent to those of Mrs. Vrelna. This girl told the inspectors that she had been sick with small-pox eight weeks before, and had been well enough to be out for four weeks; that no doctor was called for her, and no one outside of her family and a few neighbors knew of her sickness. She also said that while she was sick Mrs. Vrelna was finishing garments, and Mrs. Vrelna said that this was so. This successfully concealed case of small-pox with garment making going on in the adjoining rooms throughout the entire siege well illustrates the futility of attempted regulation of tenement house manufacture. Goods made up eight weeks before the danger of spreading contagion in them was known to any persons authorized to inspect them and the surroundings in which they were made had, long before the eight weeks had elapsed, passed through the hands of the contractor and the manufacturer, and may have carried contagion to unsuspecting purchasers.

Small-pox cases at 269 West Twentieth street appeared upon the records of the city board of health on April 30th. Our list of tenement shops showed three tailors living and working on the same premises, viz: John Zika, working for M. Born & Co., and I. Kreha and J. Freund, contractors for Kohn Bros. The inspectors found two frame houses on the lot, with small-pox signs on both. In the rear house they conversed with a patient in the pustulous stage (there being no quarantine), and learned from his

wife that all three tailors had moved out, two of them after the small-pox signs were on the houses. The small-pox patient in the front house died on Saturday night, two days previous to this inspection, and all the tenants then moved away. While the inspectors were investigating in the rear house the small-pox sign was taken from the front house and the sign "To Rent" was put up.

The inspectors continued their search for the three tailors, and located Zika at 722 West Morgan street, where they found him at work with nine employes. He told them that he had moved his shop and his family from 269 West Twentieth street the Saturday night before, on the day of the death of the patient in the front house. The inspectors found work on hand, 13 fine custom coats, six of which had been brought from the infected house.

Kohn Bros. were notified of the small-pox cases at 269 West Twentieth street, and asked to assist in locating Kreha and Freund, the two tailors in their employ who had been living and working there. Their books showed that Kreha had returned some overcoats to them the day before, but had not notified them that he had moved; nor had he told them of the small-pox at 269 West Twentieth street. Later they notified the inspectors that he was at 415 West Seventeenth street.

Freund was not located, and his disappearance is an illustration of the weakness of those clauses of the law which require the manufacturers to keep correct lists of the outside shops in their employ, and garment-workers to register their home shops with the Board of Health. His name was not filed with the Board of Health as having moved from 269 West Twentieth street. He may have carried away from the infected house to another tenement house any quantity of goods belonging to some firm other than Kohn Bros., for whom we found he had not been working for some months.

In the case of these three tailors, as in the Kolka case, the arrival of the factory inspectors on the infected premises, while it followed immediately upon their learning that infection was there, was yet too late to prevent the sending out of infectious goods. Before the city Board of Health was aware that there was small-pox at 269 West Twentieth street the disease had made a week's inroad among the tenants crowded in the two houses, and in that time garments had been manufactured on the premises, returned to the merchant tailors, and thence, without doubt, had gone to the customers on whose orders the garments had been made. After the district physician had diagnosed the sickness here as small-pox, it was still possible for the tailors to scatter, and for Zika to move his infectious goods to another tenement house.

The shop of Frank Pospishal, at 644 West Eighteenth street, is on the third floor rear of a tenement house. In the third floor front a child of the Voshlik family died of small-pox on June 26, and was buried on June 27. On June 28 inspectors visited this shop, found no work, and were told that the last coats had been

taken back to L. Loewenstein & Co. on the 22d, while the child that died on the 26th was only taken ill on the 25th. According to this statement, the coats had not been exposed to infection. The books of Loewenstein & Co., however, showed that the sweater still had coats in his possession belonging to the firm. These coats had certainly been exposed to infection, and, as they were now gone from Pospishal's shop, an order was obtained from Loewenstein & Co. for their surrender. The inspector took the order to Pospishal, who then guided him to the basement of a house next door, where they found 19 bundles of Loewenstein's goods concealed, said to contain 13 overcoats and 27 sack coats. Pospishal now confessed that these goods had been taken from his shop to the basement on June 26th, the day of the death of the child. The inspector next called upon the district physician who had attended the child, Dr. Strzyzowsky, who told him that the Pospishal family were regular patients of his; but, suspecting that the child's illness was small-pox, and fearing that he would order it sent to the pest-house, they had concealed the case and refrained, during nine days, from calling him in until, the child's death being imminent, they sent for him late on the night of Monday, June 25th. When he called again, the following morning, the child was dying.

The child's entire period of illness was spent in the room adjoining Pospishal's shop, while the Voshlik family and the employes of Pospishal used the same stairs, halls and water closets. There could, therefore, be no doubt of the exposure of all goods in the shop during those nine days.

This case, like the preceding ones, demonstrates the hopelessness of the attempt to guarantee freedom from infection in tenement house goods. Here, too, the concealment practiced by the family of the patient and by the sweater involved the sending out of infectious goods in spite of the inspection law. So long as garments are made in homes, infectious disease in these homes will be concealed.

On May 14th Dr. Brandt telephoned an inspector that he had found bundles of goods for manufacture on the premises of John Smethoma, 1189 Albany avenue, which he believed to be infectious, for the following reasons: An undertaker now living at 1117 Albany avenue had occupied the premises at 1189 Albany avenue. One of his children had the small-pox there and recovered, without the fact becoming known to the Board of Health. Then another son was taken ill, and the family removed to 1117 Albany avenue, where the second child died of small-pox. After the undertaker moved out of 1189, John Smethoma moved in, occupying the same flat, which had not been fumigated, and using for a shop a room to which the undertaker's family had had free access throughout their illness. Dr. Brandt had notified Smethoma to hold the goods until further notice.

May 15th inspectors went to 1189 Albany avenue and found the shop empty and locked, and Smethoma sitting in the street in front. He denied that he had had any work within four months, and said that before Christmas he worked for A. L. Singer & Co.

The firm was notified, and replied that they had sent to Smethoma 23 men's coats and 27 children's coats on May 11th. On May 16th Mr. Singer brought Smethoma to this office to compel him to confess where the Singer goods were secreted. At this time Smethoma's own child lay dead of small-pox at 1189 Albany avenue, the death occurring that morning. An inspector went with Smethoma to see where the goods were hidden, and reported that they were in barrels, packed in the loft of a barn or shed at 1189 Albany avenue, with empty barrels piled on top of those in which the goods were concealed. At three o'clock on that day the goods in Smethoma's possession were burned by an agent of the Board of Health, in the presence of an inspector. The records of the Board of Health for that day, May 16th, show three new cases of small-pox at 1189 Albany avenue. On May 29th Smethoma came to this office, bringing a physician's certificate for his shop, and asking permission to resume work. The certificate read as follows:

May 28, 1894.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the store of 1189 Albany avenue has been fumigated on May 17th, and no more small-pox exists about the place. He can be allowed to resume business.

(Signed.)

W. E. MILLER, M. D.

The health department records show three cases of small-pox at that number on May 17th, and a new case on May 27th, again in the family of Smethoma, the tailor. Including the two cases in the undertaker's family, which were not made a part of the health department's records, there were 7 cases of small-pox, 2 of them fatal, on these premises in May. Yet the shop certificate was issued by a physician that work could be resumed there during that month. It can hardly be needful to state that this permission to resume work was not endorsed by this office.

The history of this shop is the history of the fatal concealments incident to tenement house manufacture. The undertaker concealed from the Board of Health the fact of small-pox in his family. The incoming tenant, Smethoma, was therefore not warned that there had been small-pox in the out-going family of the undertaker. Smethoma in turn concealed from his employer the fact that there was small-pox in his family; and concealed their work on his premises from the State factory inspectors. When it is taken into consideration that there was, throughout the epidemic in the Bohemian sweat shop district, a vast amount of concealed small-pox, the painful conviction forces itself upon us that the Smethoma case was typical of many which, with all our efforts, we failed to reach.

On May 22d, at 1636 West Twenty-second street an inspector found Anton Randa's shop in his living rooms, in a cottage basement. There were nine people in the family; five of whom, Randa's wife and four children, were ill with small-pox. The four small rooms are used for eating, sleeping, living and manufacturing, and

in the room used for a shop are two machines, three chairs, two tables, and a bed. No goods were found in the shop, and Randa himself had gone to get work. The five small-pox patients were at that time in the house. At 8 p. m. the inspector returned to Randa's house, found him, and learned that the patients had been removed to the pesthouse. Randa at first insisted that he had had no work for six months; but finally admitted that he worked for Kelly Bros., 268 South State street, that he had delivered them a coat very recently, and that he had also taken from them a coat to make on that day. Where the coat was he absolutely refused to tell; nor could the inspector find it on the premises. The next day an inspector went to the store of Kelly Bros. and obtained an order on Randa for the coat in his possession. The inspector learned that the coat returned by Randa during the week had been delivered to a customer, but the name and address of this customer could not be ascertained. An order was issued for Health Commissioner Reynolds to destroy, in accordance with Section 2 of the Workshop law, any goods in process of manufacture found in Anton Randa's possession. The inspector, accompanied by two agents of the board of health, went to Randa's home, showed him the order and demanded the coat. Randa then took them to 1616 West Twenty-second street, where he had concealed the work, and produced it. In the family where this coat was concealed was a boy who appeared to have small-pox, and the inspector remained until a physician was brought, who diagnosed the case as small-pox. The coat was then taken into an adjacent lot and burned by the agent of the board of health, in the presence of the inspector. Can the danger of tenement house manufacture be more clearly illustrated? Randa concealed from the merchant tailor who gave him the coat the fact that small-pox was in his family, though, while he returned work to them and received more from them, five victims of the disease lay in the tenement rooms where the work was done. Again, he concealed the work from the State inspectors, and in so doing exposed it still further by hiding it in another house where, also, there was small-pox.

RECURRENCE OF DISEASE AND DANGEROUS MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

At 796 West Seventeenth street, on May 7th, inspectors visited James Doubek's shop, in the first floor in the rear of a frame tenement house. He lives upstairs, and has two children. The family living on the first floor front also has children, and uses the same hall and outbuildings as the Doubek family; and, in fact, the two families are practically one, so far as associating together goes. During the week preceding May 7th, there was small-pox on the first floor, in the room next to Doubek's shop. A boy was taken from this room to the pesthouse on Saturday, May 5th. All through this week, Doubek was working. He told the inspector that the work was done for the C. P. Kellogg Co., and for Nye Bros. He had on hand, at the time of this inspection, 18 pairs of pants.

The employers of Doubek were warned against sending any more work to his shop until it was ascertained whether there was a recurrence of the disease. Eight days later there were cases of small-pox at 797 West Seventeenth street, and again cases on June 8th, when the disease was also in other houses in that block.

At 699 Alport street on May 2d, Peter Zitnek was found working with four employes, on the first floor rear of a tenement house, his family living on the same floor. He had on hand 43 coats in process of manufacture, belonging to Rothschild Bros. The inspector notified the firm that these coats were in an infectious condition, as there was small-pox in the same house, on the same floor, and the children of the family in which the sickness was were found at play with the children of Zitnek. On May 10th, an inspector found the same 43 coats still in Zitnek's shop. The house at 699 was still nominally in quarantine, the yellow card on the door, and the probability of infection of the goods was much increased, as the families had not been separated since May 2d, any more than before that date. The record of cases by streets (see Special Report on Small-pox, July, 1894) shows the following: Small-pox in Vancura family, May 1st, four cases; Henic family, May 3d; Hossman family, May 11th; all tenants at 699 Alport street, the house in which Zitnek lived and worked. May 12th, an inspector again visited the shop and found the goods still there, and that nothing had been done to them. Upon receiving this report, notice was served on Commissioner Reynolds to destroy these goods, in accordance with Section 2 of the Workshop law. Before 2 p. m. of this day the 43 coats were burned in the presence of an inspector, by agents of the Board of Health.

At 907 West Seventeenth street, on Monday, May 14th, an inspector found a boy who had been taken ill with small-pox on Thursday, May 10th, but had not been recognized as a small-pox case until Friday. On this Thursday and Friday the patient's sister, Bertha Kramp, worked in the coat shop of Wm. Farber, 858 West Twentieth street, contractor for L. C. Wachsmuth & Co. She worked in the shop on Saturday, also, and the only reason that she refrained from her usual avocation on this Monday of the inspection was that the day was a church holiday. Farber's shop is in the basement of a tenement house, and he employs sixteen persons.

In connection with the Farber case we call attention to an especial danger arising from tenement house manufacture. In many instances in this infected district during the three months of the epidemic we found on file in the shop a certificate issued by a physician, stating that the shop was in good sanitary condition, and giving permission for manufacture to be carried on therein. Such a certificate was shown by Farber when the inspector went to his shop directly from this patient's house. We should fail in our duty to the State and the purchasing public if we did not record our opinion, based upon our experience in this epidemic,

that no certificate of this nature can be safely given by any physician who does not visit the homes of all the employes of the shop, and keep such homes under his daily inspection as long as the certificate is in force. That concealed cases were everywhere in the infected district during these three months is known to all who watched the course of the epidemic; and the fact that, where cases were known, quarantine was not maintained was equally a matter of general knowledge. That physicians made a practice, under such circumstances, of certifying shops free from contagion, while not knowing where the employes lived, or the condition of their homes, is one more argument against all tenement house manufacture.

At 635 Alport street, on April 24th, inspectors visited Anton Horky's shop, and found one man working on a fine custom coat, and another coat in process of manufacture, and Horky gone to get more work. Before they left he returned with two more coats for M. Born & Co., and stated that he had been working steadily during the last two weeks. Horky's shop and living rooms are in the rear upper floor of a frame tenement house, in which four families live. In the rear lower floor lives James Olisar, in whose family there had been small-pox for three weeks, seven cases and one death. A yellow card had been placed on the side of the house, two weeks before, after a baby died, but no quarantine maintained. The four children of Horky and the sick children of the Olisar family played together, and the two families used the same vault. M. Born & Co. were notified of the disease on the premises, and were also instructed that Horky could do no more work in his shop until it was separated from his living rooms, as required by Section 1 of the Workshop law.

There followed a recurrence of small-pox at 665 Alport street, on May 12th, in the Varbeck family. In connection with this case, especial attention is asked for the record of small-pox cases by streets, published in the special report on "Small-pox in the Tenement Houses of Chicago," July, 1894, as showing how heavy is the probability of recurrence where small-pox has appeared in a tenement house, the interval exceeding in some houses the 18 days which have been assumed to constitute the normal limit of recurrence. It is impossible to induce people as sorely in need as the garment workers of Chicago to suspend work during three weeks merely because some fellow-tenant in a crowded tenement house has a sick child. He must be both a sanguine optimist and comfortably ignorant of the ways of the dwellers in tenements to expect of them any such reasonable precaution as isolation of the patient. Indeed, the intimacy bred of overcrowding is increased in times of sickness, and neighbors help with the nursing, sit up with the dead and attend the funeral with dogged disregard of the infectious nature of the malady.

At 756 Alport street, on April 24th, inspectors found the shop of Simon Marsalek. This shop, in which 8 persons are ordinarily employed, is a most filthy room, reached only through a kitchen

in the same condition, the shop not being separated from Marsalek's living rooms, which are on the first floor of a rear house, behind a 3-story tenement, over-crowded with people. In this front house there had been two small-pox patients in the week ending April 21st, and on the 21st Marsalek had returned to Kuh, Nathan & Fischer 36 coats made for them in his shop during the week. Kuh, Nathan & Fischer were notified to give no more work to Marsalek-until he complied with Section 1 of the law by separating his shop from his living rooms. The inspector also told them of the danger of contagion to which the goods returned to them on April 21st had been subjected.

The presence of small-pox at 756 Alport street was not made known until the day of this inspection, while the time for an effective inspection was the previous week. On April 21st both the small-pox and the 36 coats were on the premises. On April 24th, when it became known that small-pox was there, both the patients and the coats were gone. On May 18th there were new cases of small-pox in the rear rooms of the front house at this number.

At 20 Zion Place, on April 28th, inspectors found six persons working in a shop on the first floor of a rear house. There were small-pox cases in the front house on the same premises. Honota, the contractor who carries on the shop, was storing bundles of goods in his kitchen, and in other ways was not properly separating his shop from his living rooms. Hirsch, Elson & Co., his employers, were notified not to give more work to Honota until the danger of contagion on his premises was over, and until his shop had been properly separated from his living rooms. On May 9th, Hirsch, Elson & Co. sent a representative to this office to say that the premises at 20 Zion Place had been declared by the district physician free from infection, and requesting permission to send work there to Honota. The next day, May 10th, there was a recurrence of small-pox at this number. In the week, May 14-19 inclusive, a boy from Honota's shop came four times to this office with a certificate from a physician stating that it was safe to work in this shop. Hirsch, Elson & Co. refused to give work unless this certificate was endorsed by the State factory inspector, and this endorsement naturally could not be given for any shop in a locality so infected as Zion Place. There were in Zion Place on May 19th five cases, and the street is only one block long. In the first two weeks of December there was small-pox again in this house.

INSUFFICIENCY OF SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 8.

At 436 West Seventeenth street, on May 15th, between 9 and 10 p. m., inspectors found small-pox in a tenement house, the patient being a woman too ill to be moved. The patient was in a rear basement, and the yellow card was on the door. Directly over the patient's room was the shop of John Vancura, coat-maker for L. Abt & Co., where the full number of employes had worked throughout the day. Three of these employes lived on the

premises, as do Vancura and his family. There are three families in the house, one living next door to the small-pox case in the basement, and Vancura occupying the entire upper floor for living rooms and shop, which are not separated. Inspectors found two of Vancura's children sleeping in the room next to the shop, with the door open between. The arms of the sleeping children were not examined, but Vancura had no vaccination certificates for them. There were 34 overcoats in process of manufacture in the shop. On May 16th an order was served on Commissioner Reynolds to condemn and destroy the goods in Vancura's shop, in accordance with Section 2 of the Workshop law.

At 645 Throop street, on May 13th, an inspector found the shop of John Cerenek, custom tailor for A. A. Devore & Co. The shop is one of the living rooms in a tenement house. Cerenek had a coat in process of manufacture. A boy lay dead of small-pox on the same premises, after an illness of several days. The man declined to name any other owner for the coat than himself; and was notified by the inspector not to remove it until it had been fumigated. As this was Sunday morning, nothing more could be done in the matter. The next day the firm of A. A. Devore & Co. was notified of the fact, and replied by letter that the coat belonged to them, and that they preferred that it should be destroyed rather than returned to them. The following day, May 15th, an order was served upon Dr. Arthur Reynolds, Commissioner of Health, to condemn and destroy this coat, in accordance with Section 2 of the Workshop law. Dr. Henry Reynolds accompanied the inspector and demanded the coat from Cerenek, showing him the letter from Cerenek's employers asking for its destruction. Cerenek refused to give up the coat unless paid \$16 for it, and for the making of another one which had been returned to the firm previously. Dr. Henry Reynolds then went away, saying to the inspector that he would return for the coat the next day, bringing police to take it, if necessary. The inspectors have not been able to ascertain the subsequent history of this coat.

At 414 West Nineteenth street, from May 9th to May 16th, Frank Jirsa was working in the basement of a tenement house, making coats for Simon, Leopold & Solomon. There was small-pox next door, at 416 West Nineteenth street. The shop is a low, dark room, with a window opening upon a yard, and an entrance through a dirty kitchen, Jirsa with his family of four persons having only one other room, a small bedroom. Jirsa employs no outside help, his little 14-year-old girl working with him. Simon, Leopold & Solomon were notified of the unsanitary condition of Jirsa's shop, and of the disease next door.

This case illustrates the inadequacy of Section 1 of the law, which permits the manufacture of garments in kitchens or bedrooms, provided no persons outside of the members of the family are there employed. The danger of the spread of contagion in Jirsa's work in his living room is precisely the same as though he had a shop separate from his living room on these same premises.

In a house on the rear of the same lot is a shop with windows opening on the yard and alley. The contractor, Joseph Mydlil, coatmaker for Hart, Schaffner & Marx, lives over the shop. He was found at work with 12 employés, 4 of whom live on the same premises with the shop, and 1 at 446 West Nineteenth street (next door), where there had been cases of small-pox during the previous 8 days. All of the employés of the shop lived in the infected district, with small-pox all about them. Hart, Schaffner & Marx were notified of the danger of contagion in this shop, and that it might be necessary, at any time, to order the infected goods there condemned and destroyed, in accordance with Section 2 of the Workshop law. Mr. Hart promised that no more goods should be sent to this shop while the danger of infection lasted.

The Mydlil and Jirsa cases afford an excellent example of the danger of the spread of contagion wherever garment manufacture is carried on in tenement houses. With continuous cases of small-pox next door, with employés living on infected premises, it was yet impossible for the inspectors to prove that goods in these two shops were actually infected. There only remained a warning to the manufacturers, with a statement of the facts showing the probability of infection. If the manufacturers continued to send goods to the shops, the inspectors could do nothing except to continue to watch them. The result in this case is shown in the record which follows.

The shop of Anton Benesek, button-holer, is in the ground floor front of a tenement house at 570 Laflin street. While this shop was being inspected, on June 6th, a child was carried away from the house next door, dead of black small-pox. The house beyond that in which the child died also had the yellow card out, and two cases of small-pox within. The inspectors found, in Benesek's buttonhole shop, 24 coats for Shofel, 930 West Eighteenth street, belonging to Hart, Schaffner & Marx; 30 coats for Mydlil, 444 West Nineteenth street, also belonging to Hart, Schaffner & Marx; 3 coats for Prucha, 553 West Nineteenth street, belonging to L. Arnheim & Co.; and several coats for Bombas, 862 South Ashland avenue.

An order was issued that all goods then in the button-hole shop should be sterilized. Before the wagon of the sterilizer could reach 570 Laflin street, the coats belonging to Hart, Schaffner & Marx had been returned to Shofel and Mydlil, whose shops are both in crowded tenement houses.

There are three points of serious import involved in the condition here reported on of the Benesek shop. Any button-hole shop, in a season of epidemic, is likely to become a very reservoir of infection, because of the enormous number of garments taken into it and out of it every day, from and to other tenement houses. Again, the order to hold the coats for sterilization not having been observed by Benesek, the fatal weakness of the penalty clause of the law in not providing a punishment for the offense of not obeying an order issued as the law prescribes, prevented the arrest and prosecution of the buttonholer, which might have served as a

warning to him and others on future occasions. And, lastly, the finding of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx goods, sent from Mydlil's shop two weeks after these manufacturers had been warned of the danger of infection there, and had promised to send no more goods there until such danger was over, effectually demonstrates the folly of looking for voluntary coöperation from any beneficiary of the tenement house manufacture system.

At 663 Alport street, on May 11th, an inspector visited the shop of James Dvorak. This shop is in a basement, and Dvorak was found working alone, with several pairs of pants in process of manufacture. His name does not appear upon any list of contractors furnished by the manufacturers to this office; and he refused to tell the inspectors for whom he was working. He was warned not to deliver the goods, but to hold them for disinfection, as there was small-pox in the other half of the tenement house. He moved out, taking his goods with him, before any further action could be taken.

At 909 West Seventeenth street, on May 12th, inspectors found F. Parlac, pantsmaker for Cahn, Wampold & Co., living and working in rear rooms on the ground floor of a frame tenement house. In the ground floor front lives one Dolezal, whose child died there of small-pox on Thursday, May 10th, and was not buried until Saturday May 12th, the day of this inspection, after an illness lasting from Sunday, May 6th. The inspectors found the yellow card on Dolezal's door; and in Parlac's shop three fathers, three mothers and six children, all living on these premises; three adult visitors and three children from neighboring houses. An examination of the arms of all these people showed but three vaccinated. Cahn, Wampold, & Co. were notified of the danger of sending goods to this shop. Four days later, May 16th, an inspector again visited 909 West Seventeenth street and found Parlac at work in his shop on goods for this firm. At this time the yellow card was on the house next door, 907 West Seventeenth street.

At 426 West Seventeenth street, on May 5th, an inspector found Emanuel Bubnek working, with one employé, upon a coat, and having in his possession, in a bundle, another coat upon which work had not yet been begun. There had been small-pox in the house for some days, on the same floor with the tailor, in a room in the rear of his shop and living rooms. A boy 19 years old died there of the disease the previous night, May 4th. The inspector asked Bubnek for whom he worked, but could get no answer. After much urging, Bubnek said that he worked for M. Born & Co. The inspector warned him not to remove the coats until they had been disinfected. M. Born & Co. were notified, but they stated that they had no tailor in their employ named Bubnek, or living at 426 West Seventeenth street. On the following day an inspector went again to Bubnek's shop. Bubnek and his employé were still working on one of the coats, and the other had disappeared. The workman employed by Bubnek insisted that the coat they were working on belonged to him. Both tailors then took refuge in the Bo-

hemian tongue, claiming that they could not understand English. When the inspector brought in an interpreter no further satisfaction was obtained, no information as to the missing coat, and nothing as to the employer of the men. The coat in hand was of a quality and style which indicated that it was not to be worn by any working man.

This case illustrates one of the disastrously weak spots of the law as it stands, the failure to provide a penalty for disregard of orders issued by the inspectors in regard to infectious shops under Section 2. Very rarely has the sweater obeyed the order to hold goods for disinfection. The procedure is as follows: An inspector, finding small-pox in the sweater's family and the man at work upon an expensive custom-made coat, instructs him to hold it for disinfection. The inspector then goes to the nearest telephone and notifies the merchant tailor that the coat must be sterilized, and if not sterilized will be destroyed under Section 2 of the Workshop law. Before the sterilizer's wagon, called by telephone at the same time, can reach the sweater's dwelling, the coat is on its way to the merchant tailor's store. If the merchant is afraid of small-pox, the sweater is warned off the premises. If, however, the merchant tailor rises superior to the fear of epidemic and the unsuspecting customer is in a hurry for his coat, or if, as is often the case, the suit is destined for a customer in another city, it is promptly delivered, and the law provides no penalty for either the sweater or the merchant tailor.

Section 2 of the Workshop act empowers inspectors to issue such orders as the public health may require, but provides no penalty for failure to comply with the orders. The law should be amended by the insertion in the penalty clause, Section 8, of the following words: "Or any order issued in writing by the inspectors, under the provisions of this act," making this clause of the section read:

"Any person, firm or corporation, or agent or manager of any corporation, who fails to comply with any provision of this act, *or with any order, issued in writing, by an inspector or deputy inspector, under the provisions of this act*, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense."

The cases of Cerenak, Mydlil, Dvorak, Benesek and Bubnek, typify many cases occurring during the epidemic, where, for want of a strong penalty clause, we were unable to enforce this and other sections of the law.

NEED OF STAFF PHYSICIANS.

At 172-174 Coulter street, on May 24th, an inspection was made upon a small-pox suspect notice. The house is a double, two-story, ramshackle tenement, crowded with tenants, used as a boarding house by the employes of the Eighteenth street railway, the barns being next door. A call for diagnosis at both these numbers had been made on May 23d. A room to room search by the inspectors

revealed what appeared to be small-pox in an advanced stage in three instances, one child living at 174 and two at 172. In the rooms above one of these families lived Mrs. Case, who had on that morning returned to Strauss, Eisendrath & Drom, a bundle of waists, which she had made up for them. The firm was notified of the probable presence of small-pox in this tenement house, and the consequent danger of infection in these waists. The next day the three cases were diagnosed by a district physician as small-pox, and the patients were removed to the pest-house.

This is one of many cases in which the work of the inspectors has been hampered by the absence of a staff physician. Much precious time has been lost in waiting for the diagnosis of the district physician in small-pox cases, in which immediate effective action was impossible without it; and in watching other cases which might have been promptly recognized as not infectious had we had a physician at command. The wording of Section 2 of the law implies the need of a physician, for who else can determine, in each case, whether there is evidence of infection or contagion in a shop, with authority sufficient to justify the issuing of an order upon the local board of health to condemn and destroy hundreds of dollars worth of goods in a shop?

REASONS FOR CONCEALMENT IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

Among the reasons for concealment, the chief are fear of the pesthouse, and of financial loss. Parents dread to see suffering little children carried away to a pesthouse, and they resort to extraordinary measures, such as hiding sick children in coffee sacks, locking them in water-closets, or smuggling them away to remote suburbs wrapped as bundles of coats and transported in street-cars filled with unsuspecting passengers. In some cases an entire flat has been darkened and locked for days together, the parents coming and going in the small hours of the night, while they nursed their children through the plague, and neighboring tenants upon the same floor believed that the whole family had gone away. In other cases, doors and windows were barricaded as well as locked and bolted, and the health officers were obliged to break down the doors. The yellow card, which would be of inestimable use to us, if posted and kept in place upon infectious premises as prescribed by the city ordinance, has been tacked upon rear sheds and in hallways, upon inside doors, up three flights of stairs, and in many cases has never been posted at all. Cards have been torn down in scores of cases. Trade has been carried on in groceries, milk depots, cigar shops and drug stores, while the warning card was either gone altogether or carefully concealed in an upper story, or a rear yard, and customers, ignorant of their danger, visited the infected premises as usual. The afflicted families found steadfast allies in their struggle for concealment among the neighbors whose interest in the matter coincided with their own. Landlords dread the yellow card lest it cause their tenants to flee and hinder new ones from

coming. Shopkeepers lose their trade where small-pox is known to be overhead or in the rear of the shop, and fellow-tenants fear for their goods and their chances of employment if the presence of the disease is made known and fumigation and quarantine follow.

All these things happen in greater measure during an epidemic than at other times; but, on the other hand, public attention is then fixed upon the infectious district, and some precautionary measures are taken. At all times we have with us diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid, tuberculosis, scabies; and other forms of contagious or infectious disease. The same concealment is practiced, but the public scrutiny is lacking, and the danger inherent in tenement manufacture is therefore a permanent one.

TENEMENT HOUSE VS. FACTORY.

The presence of a shop in a tenement house adds three elements of danger during an epidemic. It gathers together men, women and children from other tenements where the disease may be, and instead of keeping them by themselves in large, light factory rooms, the tenement house shop throws them into direct contact with tenants living in the most unwholesome conditions, for the shops are in the worst and most unwholesome houses. Thus the presence of a shop in a tenement house increases the probability that the tenants may have the disease brought to them. And the larger the number of employes coming from other tenement houses, the greater this probability. On the other hand, if the shop is itself in an infected house, the employes can not know the fact in time to save themselves from exposure; for, as we have shown, many cases have been recognized as small-pox only after the death of the patient. The third element of danger is the sending out of infectious garments among the unsuspecting purchasing public, which needs no further comment here.

The sanitary value of the concentration of the garment workers in factories which could be permanently located and successfully inspected is wholly beyond computation, even in ordinary times when there is no epidemic. This consideration alone would, in the opinion of the inspectors, justify the prohibition of tenement manufacture as a strictly sanitary measure. There are, in Chicago, a few buildings occupied exclusively by sweaters that are distinct and separate from any tenement house. The very great advantage of these over the tenement house shops to the sweater and his employes, as well as to the manufacturer and the purchasing public, is shown in the case of five shops at 144 Vedder street, a building used for factory purposes only, four-story and basement, well lighted, in good sanitary condition, with steam power supplied. An inspector visited these shops on May 2d, there being small-pox next door, and found 74 persons at work. He met and conferred with the physician in charge of small-pox in that district, from whom he learned that all the employes in the five shops had been successfully vaccinated, and that the goods in process of manu-

facture might therefore be regarded as non-infectious. Had the shops been in a tenement house, with families commingling, and children playing together, the decision must have been very different.

The cases cited in the foregoing pages illustrate both the protection afforded the public by the law as it stands and also the weak points of the law, which would have to be amended if the attempt to regulate tenement manufacture by restrictive provisions were to be carried farther. They show that the Factory and Workshop law, in its present crude and imperfect form, has afforded a limited degree of protection to the purchasing public. Although it is impossible that any regulation of tenement house manufacture should render it free from the danger of spreading infection, yet the power vested in the State inspectors to search for evidence of infection, and to compel the local authorities to destroy infectious goods, and the actual destruction of goods belonging to four different firms, served to check to some extent the sending of garments to be made up in the infectious district. The reports of our inspections through the month of June, filed in this office, show that a number of the too-slowly alarmed manufacturers had at last partially withdrawn their work from this district.

Through June, while we found little diminution of the disease, we found a great number of shops on infectious premises closed. The foregoing illustrative cases show only four instances of goods ordered destroyed, and they show conclusively the failure of Section 2, providing for the destruction of goods—if that section be regarded as a restraint upon merchant tailors and wholesalers. The risk of having their goods caught where infection can be legally proved seems to them so slight that they send out goods and take their chances almost undeterred by the fear of losing goods under condemnation.

THE LESSON OF THE EPIDEMIC.

It cannot be too much emphasized that the difficulties in the way of successful regulation of tenement house manufacture are insuperable difficulties by reason of the vast number of the shops and the shifting about of the workers. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow. It has been the sole occupation of a faithful and skillful inspector for a year to obtain lists of addresses of garment workers, but these lists require daily revision to keep them even approximately correct. After a year's added experience the inspectors can only repeat, with renewed emphasis, the warning that half-way measures are extremely dangerous, because they lull the purchasing public into a false sense of security. To continue the toleration of manufacture in tenement houses in the face of this year's epidemic, would argue the people of Illinois incapable of learning from experience. This record shows the hopelessness of the attempt to protect the public health from dangers which are inherent in tenement manufacture, and cannot be minimized or eradicated while that goes on, but can be removed only by its abolition.

GARMENT MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR SHOPS.

The danger of infection in garments made up in tenement house shops having been shown to be an all-pervading, unavoidable danger, the extent and character of tenement house manufacture becomes a subject of vital interest to the purchasing public. The following tables show the number of "inside" and "outside" shops employed by the leading manufacturers of cloaks and clothing, and the leading merchant tailors, of Chicago.

These tables, in connection with the table upon the garment trades given in Appendix B, show that no goods made up in Chicago in the cloak trade, the clothing trade, or the merchant tailors' custom trade, can be guaranteed free from the dangers inherent in tenement house manufacture. They also show the error of the belief that manufacturers of standing have no goods made up in tenement house shops, and of the equally widespread belief that the only goods there made up are of inferior quality and workmanship. It is not alone the refuse of the trade, destined for the bargain counter, that is tenement made. It is quite as often the fur-trimmed or lace-trimmed cloak, or the costly evening suit.

CLOAK MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR SHOPS.

On page 46 will be found a table giving a list of cloak manufacturers in Chicago, and figures upon the number, location and situation of their shops, and the number of their employés.

By an analysis of the table on the garment trades, Appendix B, it is seen that there are 13 firms engaged in cloak manufacture.

One firm, A. Ellinger & Co., has an inside shop in which 70 persons are employed, and has no outside shops; but this firm has given out work to 52 home operatives. Another, the Nonpareil Cloak Co., employing 75 persons in one inside shop, and having no outside shops, has given work out to the regular employés of the firm, to be taken to their homes for night and Sunday work.

Manifestly, these two firms cannot claim that they have no work done under the system of tenement house manufacture, since the 52 operatives of the one house and the 75 shop employés of the other work in their homes, which are, for the most part, in just such tenement houses as those in which the sweater shops are located.

The remaining 11 cloak houses have outside shops ranging in number from 3 to 29, as the following analysis of the table on page 46 shows:

Barbe, Benedict & Goldman have one inside shop, employing 170 persons, and 17 outside shops, employing 261 persons. These 17 shops are all on tenement house premises, with 45 families on the premises with the shops; 5 of the 17 shops are in basements, 7 are on upper floors, 2 are not separated from the bedroom or kitchen of the sweater, and 2 are over stables or sheds.

Comparison of "Inside" and "Outside" Shops in the Cloak Trade.

NAME.	LOCATION.	INSIDE SHOPS.				OUTSIDE SHOPS.												
		Number of shops.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Number of shops.	Shops not on tene- ment houseprem- ises.....	Shops on tene- ment houseprem- ises.....	Number of fami- lies on premises with shops.....	SITUATION.								
			Children...	Women ...	Men					Total.....	Over stable or shed....	In basement	On upper floors.....	In living rooms.....				
Barbe, Benedict & Goldman.....	237-239 Market.....	1	2	118	50	170	17	3	17	45	2	5	1	2	3	136	122	281
Beifeld, Joseph & Co.....	242-248 Jackson.....	1		150	75	225	22		19	62	1	4	10	2	5	122	137	264
Farwell (John V.) Co.....	48-152 Market.....	1		13	23	38	13		3	16					1	10	24	35
Field, Marshall & Co.....	941 E. Madison.....	1	5	73	42	120	10		10	40	2	2	3	4	4	95	44	143
Griswold, Palmer & Co.....	197-199 Adams.....	1		80	54	130	8		8	35		1	3		5	76	67	148
Hilprin, Louis & Co.....	245-248 Market.....	1	2	49	37	88	8		3	9			1			19	71	90
Holstein, A. M., & Co.....	245-248 Market.....	1		25	10	35	5		5	25		1	3			53	25	78
Mannheimer, Lepman & Israel.....	221-223 Market.....	1	1	41	14	58	10		1	9	31	1	3	5	1	74	85	160
Munzer & Co.....	40 Market.....	1		50	20	70	9		9	54		2	5	1	2	31	43	76
Newman & Lyons.....	Central Union Block.....	1		99	45	145	4		4	17		1	1	1	1	22	37	60
Siegel, F. & Brothers.....	222-228 Market.....	1	1	99	45	145	29		29	118		3	7	13	9	230	184	443
Totals.....	.....	10	11	708	416	1,130	120	4	116	452	11	25	55	10	31	898	775	1,691

Joseph Beifeld & Co. have one inside shop, employing 225 persons, and 22 outside shops, employing 264 persons. Of these 22 shops, 19 are on tenement house premises, with 62 families on the same premises with the shops; 10 of the 22 shops are on upper floors, 4 in basements, 2 not separated from kitchen or bedroom, and 1 is over a stable.

John V. Farwell & Co. have one inside shop, employing 38 persons, and 3 outside shops, employing 35 persons. One of these shops is on the fifth floor of an extremely crowded, unsanitary tenement house, containing 11 families, 1 Jewish butcher shop, 1 Jewish school, 4 clothing shops, 1 custom tailor shop, and 2 cloak shops.

Marshall Field & Co. have one inside shop, employing 120 persons, and 10 outside shops, employing 143 persons. These 10 shops are all on tenement house premises, with 40 families living on the same premises; 5 of the 10 shops are on upper floors, 2 are in basements, and 2 are over sheds or stables.

Griswold, Palmer & Co. have one inside shop, employing 130 persons, and 8 outside shops, employing 148 persons. The 8 shops are all on tenement house premises, with 35 families living on the same premises; 3 of the 8 shops are on upper floors, and 1 is in a basement.

Louis Heilprin & Co. have one inside shop, employing 88 persons, and 3 outside shops, employing 26 persons. The 3 shops are all on tenement house premises, with 9 families living on the same premises; 2 shops are on upper floors and 1 is over a stable.

A. M. Hollstein & Co. have one inside shop, employing 35 persons, and 5 outside shops, employing 78 persons. The 5 shops are all on tenement house premises, with 25 families living on the same premises; 4 of the 5 shops are on upper floors, and 1 is over a stable.

Mannheimer, Lepmann & Israel have one inside shop, employing 59 persons, and 10 outside shops, employing 160 persons. Of the 10 shops 9 are on tenement house premises, with 31 families living on the same premises; 5 of the 10 shops are on upper floors, 3 in basements, 1 in room not separated from kitchen and bedroom, and 1 is over a stable.

Munzer & Co. have one inside shop, employing 70 persons, and 9 outside shops, employing 76 persons. The 9 shops are all on tenement house premises, with 54 families living on the same premises; 5 of the shops are on upper floors, 2 in basements and 1 in room not separated from bedroom and kitchen.

Newman & Lyons have their work made up in 4 outside shops, employing 60 persons. All the shops are on tenement house premises, and 17 families live on the same premises; of the 4 shops 1 is on an upper floor, 1 in a basement, 1 not separated from sweater's living rooms.

F. Siegel & Bros. have one inside shop, in which 195 persons are employed; and 29 outside shops, employing 443 persons. These 29 shops are all on tenement house premises, with 118 families living on the same premises; 13 of the 29 shops are on upper floors, 7 in basements, 3 in rooms not separated from kitchen and bedroom, and 3 are over sheds or stables.

This table shows a total of 120 outside shops (116 of them on tenement house premises) employing 1,694 persons, to 10 inside shops employing 1,130 persons. The figures 120 and 1,694 are, however, too large, as some outside shops work for more than one manufacturer and, therefore, appear more than once in the table. Making allowance for this duplication, it becomes clear that in the cloak trade the factory still survives.

The purchasing public may well ask why a trade that has 50 per cent. of its work done upon wholesome premises shall be permitted to have the other 50 per cent. done in tenement houses; in shops of which 11 are over sheds or stables, 25 in basements, 55 on upper floors of unsanitary dwellings, and 10 in the living rooms of the sweaters.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR SHOPS.

For the clothing trade, figures are submitted on 35 establishments. These are the establishments which were found, in the months of October and November, supplying 10 or more outside shops with work. The location of these shops was ascertained from the lists which the law requires the manufacturers to keep and to produce on the demand of an inspector, and the lists were verified by inspection.

The table, like all others in this report, is compiled from schedules of inspections, filed in the office of the inspector. It will be found on page 50-51. From the table it is seen that the proportion of inside to outside shops is much less in the clothing than in the cloak trade. Of these 35 clothing manufacturers, only five have inside shops, and the number employed in these inside shops is comparatively small, as the following shows:

M. Born & Co. have one inside shop, with 20 persons employed; and 67 outside shops, with 560 persons employed.

Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co. have one inside shop, with 58 persons employed; and 19 outside shops, with 396 persons employed.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer have one inside shop, with 182 persons employed; and 75 outside shops, with 811 persons employed.

Morris, Goldschmidt & Stein have one inside shop, with 37 persons employed; and 20 outside shops, with 188 persons employed.

Stern & Biers have one inside shop, with 37 persons employed; and 15 outside shops, with 241 persons employed.

The other 30 establishments have only cutters in their "factories," and the goods there cut are made up altogether in outside shops.

To each of these 35 manufacturers there is given in this table one line showing: The inside shop (if any) and its employes; the total number of outside shops; the number of these not upon tenement house premises; the number on such premises; the number of families living on the premises with the shops; the situation of the shops and the number of employes.

In the next column to that which gives the total number of outside shops is the number not on tenement house premises. Of these, some are in buildings given over entirely to clothing manufacture; are usually, though not always, supplied with steam power, and are in fair sanitary condition; others are in store fronts, with one family living on the same premises; and still others in a room of a dwelling which is not classed as a tenement house, because only one family lives on the premises.

It is shown: (1) That each manufacturer has some shops not on tenement house premises, but every one has more shops that are on such premises (compare columns 2 and 3 of outside shops); (2) that these tenement house premises are, as a rule, crowded with tenants (compare columns 3 and 4 of outside shops); (3) that a large proportion of these shops are over stables or sheds, in basements, mixed in with the sweater's family, or upon upper floors (see columns of situation of outside shops); and upper floors of these buildings where shops and tenants are crowded together are almost invariably found with defective water supply, pest-breeding closets, walls clothed in filth, infested with vermin.

One deduction from these figures merits attention. The following comparison illustrates it:

The firm among these 35 having the smallest number of employes is J. Shapera & Co. This firm has no inside shop, and has 10 outside shops, with 148 persons employed. Of these 10 shops 8 are on tenement house premises, with 34 families on the same premises; 4 of the 10 shops are on upper floors, 4 in basements, 1 not separated from living rooms of sweater.

The largest employer among the 35 is Hart, Schaffner & Marx. This firm has no inside shop, and has 87 outside shops, with 1,100 persons employed. Of these 87 shops, 74 are on tenement house premises, with 279 families on the same premises; 28 of the 87 shops are on upper floors, 18 in basements, 15 not separated from sweaters' living rooms, 5 over sheds or stables.

Comparing the figures as a whole upon any one establishment in this table with the figures as a whole on any other, the same deduction follows, viz.: that the difference between them is a difference solely in the volume of work done, and that there is no difference in the conditions under which it is done.

This is true also of the garment manufacturers not included in these tables. They are omitted because not found employing 10

Comparison of "Inside" and "Outside" Shops in the Clothing Trade.

NAME.	LOCATION.	INSIDE SHOPS.				OUTSIDE SHOPS.						
		Number of shops.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				SITUATION.				NUMBER EMPLOYED.	
			Children....	Women....	Men.....	Total.....	Over stable or shed....	In basement	On upper floors.....	In living rooms.....	Children...	Total.....
Abt. L. & Sons	218-220 S. Market.....	1	No inside shop	1	15	20						328
Becker, Mayer & Co.....	246-256 S. Market.....	1	No inside shop	5	15	20						393
*Born, M. & Co.....	45 S. Clark.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						87
	367 S. Clark.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						94
	250 S. State.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						210
	167 Fifth Ave.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						560
Cohn, Meyer.....	Adams and Franklin.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						194
Clement, Kane & Co.....	204 Monroe.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						317
Cahn, Wampold & Co.....	240-242 Jackson.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						317
Daube, Cohn & Co.....	Market and Jackson.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						166
Ederheimer, Stein & Co.....	Franklin and Monroe.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						581
Guthman, Ullman & Silverman	160-162 S. Market.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						437
Hirsch, Eleon & Co.....	Central Union Block.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						362
Hart, Schaffner & Marx.....	150 Adams.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						100
Kahn, Schoenbrunn & Co.....	Jackson and Franklin.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						386
Kahn, Schaeffer & Bro.....	Franklin and Monroe.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						228
Kuppenheimer & Co.....	Franklin and Monroe.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						555
Kellogg, The C. P. Co.....	Franklin and Monroe.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						129
Kohn Bros.....	Franklin & Van Buren.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						615
Kuh, Nathan & Fischer.....	194-200 S. Market.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						811
Landthal & Goodman.....	123 S. Franklin.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						217
Lowenstein, L. & Son.....	194 Fifth Ave.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						56
Miller, John G. & Co.....	192-192 Fifth Ave.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						207
Morganthau Bros.....	202-204 S. Market.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						443
Morris, Goldschmidt & Stern.....	Franklin & Van Buren.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						325
Pfeizer, Sutton & Co.....	Jackson and Market.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						188
Rosenthal & Weil.....	373-376 S. Market.....	1	No inside shop	1	1	2						512
Rothschild, E. & Bros.....		1	No inside shop	1	1	2						325
		1	No inside shop	1	1	2						675

Shapera, J. & Co.	150-152 Fifth Ave.	No inside shop	No inside shop	10	2	8	34	4	11	4	1	13	96	37	148
Simon, Leopold & Solomon	109-201 S. Market	"	"	86	8	28	109	8	11	8	1	47	335	136	548
Singer, A. L. & Co.	168-170 S. Market	"	"	90	8	17	50	6	6	6	1	11	115	50	176
Spitz, Landauer & Co.	184 S. Market	"	"	34	4	30	118	10	8	4	4	92	294	123	449
Strouse, Eisenbrah & Drom	344-246 Jackson	"	"	15	1	14	47	2	4	4	4	11	104	42	157
Strouse, Glaser & Co.	248 Monroe	"	"	14	2	11	43	3	4	4	2	23	108	46	172
Strauss, Yondorf & Rose	Market and Quincy	"	"	19	2	12	51	3	8	4	2	30	208	80	318
Stern & Betts	276-278 S. Franklin	"	23	15	2	13	61	6	7	7	4	34	130	67	241
Wachsmuth, L. C. & Co.	122 S. Market	No inside shop	"	32	3	23	91	10	10	10	5	50	353	172	575
Work Bros	Market and Van Buren	"	"	31	3	28	99	4	12	12	8	25	183	186	344

* M. Born & Co. are also Merchant Tailors and "Tailors to the Trade."

or more shops during the months of the inspections on which these tables are based. Their volume of work was less, but the conditions of the work were no better than of those here enumerated.

The table on the clothing trade considered as a whole warrants this conclusion: Though a manufacturer may have an inside shop, though he may have some outside shops in good sanitary condition and upon factory premises, so long as a part of his work is done on tenement house premises, so long will all the garments which he offers for sale share the reproach and the suspicion which attaches to tenement house manufacture.

As a matter of fact, no Chicago-made clothing is guaranteed not tenement house made. Whosoever so sells goods, is guilty of false representation.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND THEIR SHOPS.

Upon the merchant tailor trade in custom-made goods a table of 28 firms is submitted. These firms were found with 10 or more shops employed in October and November, and for this reason only they have been selected for this table. Their competitors have work done under precisely similar conditions. As in the tables on the cloak and clothing trades, the lists of outside shops were obtained from the merchant tailors, and verified by inspection.

It is seen that from the custom clothing trade the factory proper is entirely eliminated. No merchant tailor included in this table has an inside shop (except for cutting), and the number of outside shops ranges from 10 to 38. The proportion of outside shops on tenement house premises to outside shops not on such premises ranges about as in the ready-made clothing trade.

The largest employer shown in the table is L. Arnheim, who has 34 shops, employing 390 persons; 13 shops not on tenement house premises, 21 on premises where 75 families live.

Jerrems, successor to Nicol, has the next largest number employed, 311 persons in 38 shops; 9 of these shops are not on tenement house premises; 29 are on premises where 129 families live.

The custom tailor not on tenement house premises is found working in a home shop on premises occupied by his family only, or in one of the factory buildings already described, or in what is known in the trade as the "back-shop," a room rented in common by a number of tailors, each working independently of the others, perhaps all for the same employer, perhaps each for a different one.

The merchant tailor's shops on tenement house premises are in all respects under the same perilous, unsanitary conditions as the other tenement house shops, and no one of these 28 firms escapes these conditions.

Comparison of "Inside" and "Outside" Shops in the Merchant Tailor Trade.

NAME.	LOCATION.	INSIDE SHOPS.	OUTSIDE SHOPS.											
			Number of outside shops.....	Shops not on tenement house premises.....	Shops on tenement house premises.....	Families living on premises with shops.....	Over shed or stable.....	In basement	On upper floors.....	Not separate from living rooms.....	Children.....	Women.....	Men.....	Total.....
American Tailors.....	Clark and Monroe.....	No inside shop.....	10	4	6	23	2	1	7	3	7	98	89	191
Arnheim, L.....	155-157 S. Clark.....	.....	34	13	21	75	2	4	26	8	10	218	162	380
Berger, Harry & Co.....	178-180 Madison.....	.....	20	9	11	41	1	.....	16	10	9	13	45	67
Boston Tailoring House.....	132 S. Clark.....	.....	10	3	7	26	1	1	5	6	.....	25	32	57
Carver & Mackay.....	109 Adams.....	.....	13	6	7	40	.....	1	10	6	.....	25	15	19
Colby & French.....	Dearborn and Monroe.....	.....	10	4	6	33	.....	1	5	3	.....	25	16	41
Crittenden, F. T.....	27 Wabash avenue.....	.....	10	6	4	12	.....	1	5	5	.....	20	32	32
Day, J. L.....	Auditorium Annex.....	.....	10	3	7	25	1	.....	5	5	9	24	35	68
Devore, A. A. & Sons.....	Pullman Building.....	.....	17	2	15	59	1	.....	13	11	1	40	35	76
Ely (The Edward) Co.....	Wabash avenue and Monroe.....	.....	19	5	14	49	1	1	10	14	.....	2	25	77
Fass Bros.....	161 S. Clark.....	.....	10	6	4	17	.....	2	9	2	1	69	51	121
Gatzert, J. L. & Co.....	179-181 S. Clark.....	.....	13	4	9	34	1	.....	7	5	3	63	40	106
Grubey, Wm. H.....	111 S. Clark.....	.....	11	2	9	28	.....	2	4	7	.....	11	11	19
Italla, Chas.....	167 Dearborn.....	.....	10	6	4	14	.....	1	7	5	.....	5	11	14
Haverkamp, John L.....	192 Randolph.....	.....	16	3	13	35	.....	3	7	15	.....	17	17	17
Jerrens, W. G., successor to "Nicol, the Tailor".....	Clark and Adams.....	.....	38	9	29	129	.....	2	27	22	4	195	112	311
Lamm & Co.....	196-200 S. Market.....	.....	15	4	11	47	1	.....	9	4	5	130	164	199
Mathews, G. W.....	4 Monroe.....	.....	10	3	7	21	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	12	12
McCarthy, M. H. & Co.....	120 Dearborn.....	.....	20	3	17	73	.....	4	11	10	.....	22	58	88
Murphy Bros.....	109 S. Clark.....	.....	13	3	10	32	1	2	5	7	10	27	33	70
Pershing & Anderson.....	233 Jackson.....	.....	10	4	6	33	1	1	4	2	6	120	51	177
Reinach, Ullman & Co.....	173 Madison.....	.....	12	5	7	39	.....	7	7	1	1	162	70	232
Rose & Co.....	127 S. Clark.....	.....	13	4	9	39	.....	.....	10	2	2	130	87	189
Royal Tailors.....	163-165 W. Madison.....	.....	27	5	22	95	2	.....	12	13	8	163	100	271
Schafer Bros.....	165 Adams.....	.....	11	3	8	26	1	2	3	8	.....	3	13	16
Schonlau Bros.....	212-214 Dearborn.....	.....	22	8	14	77	.....	4	12	13	.....	6	38	44
Ullman, Gus & Co.....	Washington and 5th avenue.....	.....	10	3	7	25	.....	3	6	3	.....	4	21	64
Vehon, M. H. & Co.....	24 S. State.....	.....	10	1	9	32	.....	1	3	7	.....	4	3	19
	213 W. Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

For the most expensive tailor-made garment, therefore, no guarantee can be given that it is free from the infection of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or consumption. The risk run by the purchaser of an \$100 custom-made suit is precisely the same as the risk taken by the woman who buys cheap, ready-made knee pants for her child, or a ready-made cloak for herself.

This statement, made in our last annual report and here repeated, should not be challenged by any person unacquainted with the technical processes of garment manufacture, so long as no attempt is made by any merchant tailor to vindicate himself from the sweeping charge, made in the annual report for 1893, that the danger of infection by means of custom-made garments is exactly the same as the danger of infection in ready-made goods.

THE HOME FINISHER.

Beyond the "inside" shop, the "outside" shop and the home tailor, there remains one ever shifting, elusive contributor to tenement house manufacture, the home finisher. Some work is finished in shops, but a very small proportion of the whole. More than one thousand outside shops employ home finishers; the larger the shop, the greater the number. These are employed upon garments of all grades. Coats, indeed, usually go only to the button-hole shop, that reservoir of infection (see p. 39), but vests and pants (ready made and custom made), cloaks and knee pants go to the home finishers.

The foregoing tables, presenting outside shops on tenement house premises and the numbers of families on such premises, fall far short of showing the actual exposure of garments in process of manufacture to the disease germs of the unsanitary homes of the very poor; because in such tables the home finishers cannot be included, and the home finishers all live in tenement houses.

The conditions under which these home finishers work are the conditions under which they live, and these it is impossible to regulate by any amount of faithful inspection or by any statutory provision, for this reason:

Only the poorest of the poor women in Chicago work at finishing, as the remuneration for the work is so slight that only those in desperate straits accept it. One result of this is that the garments to be finished are taken into the most crowded and, from the sanitary point of view, most dangerous of the tenement houses; and a second result is that the finishers constantly change, no one continuing at this work when anything else can be found to do.

Under Section 1 of the Workshop act the contractor is required to keep a list of these workers, and to produce it on demand of the inspector, and the workers themselves are required to register with the Board of Health. Neither of these provisions can be enforced, because of this shifting of the workers. In the course of the trial of Hyman Kapizi (see Record of Convictions), Mr. Joseph Greenhut, of the city Board of Health, testified that no

contractor or home finisher had ever *voluntarily* complied with the state law or the city ordinance requiring registration. Since there are thousands of home finishers isolated one from another, and these thousands are constantly changing, it is clear that they cannot be *forced* to register.

The theory of regulation is founded upon registration, followed by frequent inspection. Registration is partially successful in the cigar trade, where the United States revenue officers seize goods found in unregistered shops and Federal courts impose ruinous fines or imprisonment or both upon violators of the Federal license laws. But in all other cases in this country registration as a means of regulation has broken down, and the registration of the home finishers of Chicago is no exception to the rule. Moreover, if these homes of the poorest of the poor were daily registered and daily inspected they could not be made fit places for manufacture.

THE SWEATERS' VICTIMS.

In taking legislative action upon tenement house manufacture, the condition of the goods sent out from the shops is not the only point to be considered. Of prime importance is the health of the employes within the shops. Shops over sheds or stables, in basements or in the upper floors of crowded tenement houses, are not fit places for men, women and children to work. Nor do these words convey an adequate idea of the horrors of the situation of these shops. For most of the places designated as "basements," "cellars" would be more accurate. These "basements" are ordinarily low-ceiled, ill lighted, unventilated rooms below street level, damp and cold in winter, hot and close in summer, foul at all times by reason of adjacent vaults or defective sewer connections.

In shops over sheds or stables the operatives receive from below the stench from the vaults or the accumulated stable refuse; from the rear the effluvia of the garbage boxes and manure bins of filthy alleys, and from the front the varied stenches of the tenement house yard, the dumping ground for all the families residing on the premises.

Shops in upper floors of tenement houses have no proper ventilation, are not large enough or high enough to live or work in healthily, are reached by narrow and filthy halls and stairways, are cold in winter unless all fresh air is shut out, and hot and close in summer. If in old houses, these shops afford no sanitary arrangements for men and women beyond the vaults used by all the tenants; in modern tenements the drains are always out of order, water for the closets does not rise to the upper floors, and poisonous gases fill the shops.

Fire escapes are rarely provided, and the pressers' charcoal irons or gasoline stoves not only injure the health of the employes, but are a continual menace to life itself, as is shown in the following illustrative case: At 987 Van Horn street, Frank Prospal lives and has a sweater shop. The whole city lot is covered by

two houses, the rear house extending to the alley line. The front house is a one-story brick with basement, and four families are crowded into it. The rear building is a two-story frame with frame basement, in which are the vaults for tenants and employés and kindling wood and coal. Outside steps lead to the floor above, and divide the Prospal family's living rooms from the shop where there were employed on Saturday, December 1st, 4 men, 1 boy and 7 females. The floor above Prospal's—which could be reached only by a wooden inside stair, narrow and dark—was occupied by two families, one of seven persons, the other of five. On that day the boy carried the presser's iron to the basement, filled it with charcoal, lighted it, and "blowed" the fire, returning to the shop when the iron was hot enough for pressing. A little later the wooden stair to the top floor, directly over the place where the boy had lighted his charcoal fire, was burning so fiercely that escape from that floor was cut off except by the windows. Although the fire department subdued the flames before the small frame building was destroyed, one child was burned to death and two others were severely burned.

The trade life of the sweater's victims is shorter than that of any other employés and this is due above all other causes to the foot power machine. No other power is used in tenement house shops. Work in these shops is done at high pressure, a case of "rush" alternating with a season of idleness and semi-starvation for the employés. Hence, throughout the busy season, the machines are driven at full speed and for long hours.

From the tenement house shop there is no escape for the sweaters' victims so long as they follow the only occupation for which they have skill. There is no room for them in the garment factory, for the factory itself is disappearing before the "cheap and nasty" tenement shop.

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY IN TENEMENT SHOPS.

The wholesalers who have inside shops have, without exception, violated the 8-hours section of the law. While this remained true it was impossible to coerce a host of contractors, many of them abjectly poor and all of them subject to the wholesalers, into obedience to a law which their employers taught them by example to disobey.

In no direction has the delay of the Supreme Court wrought such disastrous results as in the case of the sweatershops. In these there has been no limit to the hours worked. Men, women and children have toiled through entire days and nights in them, and contractors, when expostulated with, have said with a shrug: "When the law makes the firm work eight hours in the inside shop, they'll let us work eight hours."

It has been the belief of the employés in the garment trades that the enforcement of an 8-hours law would abolish the sweating system; because the restriction of the hours of labor would compel contractors to employ larger numbers of people, and large

groups never submit to the conditions of labor and wages which are now constantly forced upon the small groups of very poor people working in the sweater shops.

This belief the inspectors share, and they therefore expect to reduce the number of sweater shops during the coming year, when the Supreme Court has sustained the 8-hours clause now pending before it.

SWEATING SYSTEM RESTS IN PART ON SAVING IN RENT.

It remains to be said, however, that another element which gives great strength to the sweating system is the fact that it reduces to a minimum the item of rent. The contractor who works in his kitchen or in a loft over a stable, or a garret over a tenement, or a basement under one, saves rent. The fact that he saves it at the cost of life and health to his employés, and at the risk of sending out disease and death among the purchasing public, does not weigh in the garment-manufacturer's practice against the fact that the sweater saves rent, and thereby reduces the price at which he can take the manufacturer's contract.

CONGRESS ASKED TO LEGISLATE.

The inspectors of the various States in which garments are manufactured are now urging upon Congress the adoption of a measure designed to take from the manufacturer this inducement to the maintenance of the sweating system. The New York inspectors have bowed to the decision of the New York Supreme Court which annulled the law prohibiting manufacture in tenement houses. They have enforced for several years the "Tag and License Law." Finding this, also, insufficient for the protection of the employés and of the purchasing public, they now join in asking Congress to enact a law imposing a tax upon the contract system, which shall swallow up the saving in rent now accomplished by the contractor, and so lead indirectly to the erection of factories, and to the rescue of the garment industry from its present demoralization.

The Massachusetts inspectors have enforced the tag and license laws for years, only to see a large part of the manufacture of garments transferred from Massachusetts to other states, while the stores of Massachusetts are flooded with infectious goods made beyond her borders, and out of reach of her inspectors. Hence they, too, ask Congress to do for the State what no State can do for itself alone.

The proposed congressional measure meets the approval of all inspectors who have had experience in attempting to enforce the statutes now applying to sweatshops. It is believed that by taxing manufacturers for their contractors, and contractors for their home finishers, and merchant tailors for their kitchen tailors, and all manufacturers of garments of any sort for the people who carry

work home to do at night and on Sunday, the advantages of the sweating system can be so far withdrawn from the garment manufacturers as will induce them to carry on their business on the same business principles on which the whole remaining production of this country is now carried on.

THE STATE SHOULD PROHIBIT TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE.

The Illinois factory inspectors will urge upon Congress the enactment of a measure to protect each State from the danger of importing disease in garments made elsewhere. They are, however, constrained by their experience, gained during the small-pox epidemic in the tenements of Chicago, to urge upon the legislature the immediate necessity of a state measure prohibiting the manufacture in any tenement house not of garments alone, but of cigars, bookbindings, bread, butter, cheese, and all other articles whatsoever intended for sale.

Although tenement house manufacture is of relatively recent origin in this State, it is assuming in Chicago dimensions so vast and so threatening to the health of the community in which it is carried on, and to the life and health of the larger public among whom its products are distributed, that prohibitive measures have become imperatively necessary.

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.

From the transmittal of our last report to May 3d, when argument upon nine appealed cases was heard by the Supreme Court of Illinois, an effort was made to enforce the 8-hours section of the law by prosecution of employers found violating it; and the conviction was obtained of the four whose cases are now pending, viz: Lee Drom of the Banner Waist Co., 171 South Canal street; William E. Ritchie, of W. C. Ritchie & Co., paper box manufacturers, corner Green and Van Buren streets; Ferdinand Bunte, of Bunte Bros. & Spohr, candy manufacturers, 135 West Monroe street; and Joseph Tilt of the Tilt Shoe Mfg. Co., 5 Huron street.

The brief submitted by counsel for the State is appended, and no further comment need be made here upon these cases.

During April three cases were tried, in which the managers of the firms pleaded guilty of violation of the 8-hours section and paid their fines. (See Record of Convictions.)

After argument had been heard upon the nine cases now pending before the Supreme Court, it seemed reasonable to await its decision instead of accumulating large numbers of appealed cases, the fate of which was involved in doubt. The inspectors, therefore, waited seven months. During this period it was impossible to enforce Section 5.

Secure under the protection of a decision pending before the Supreme Court, manufacturers have violated the law, and the files

of this office contain large numbers of complaints from employés, to which it has not been possible to give any answer more satisfactory than the assurance that a decision is daily expected, which will either enable the inspectors to enforce the law, or will put at rest the hopes kindled by its passage. Those employers who have complied to the letter with Section 5 feel justly aggrieved that competing firms require any hours of their female employés which may suit the convenience of the moment.

In December it was decided that there was no reasonable ground for farther delay. Five warrants were sworn against Norton Bros. at Maywood; six against the Elgin Watch Co.; six against the Cook Publishing Co. at Elgin; and the policy was adopted of prosecuting systematically all violations of all kinds wherever found.

It is a significant fact that in divers trades individual employers have found it possible to reduce the hours of labor of their employés, in accordance with the law and without prosecution, during a year of such financial depression, and without the protection of a general enforcement of this provision upon their competitors. No firm is known to have left the State to escape the law; and none of the firms complying with it have suffered disaster.

HOURS OF LABOR OF BOYS.

An anomalous feature of the law as it stands is the unprotected position of little boys in the matter of hours of labor. At Maywood, on the hottest night of September, boys between 14 and 16 years of age worked in the soldering room until 9:30 o'clock at night, after working from 7 in the morning. At McLaughlin's coffee factory, whenever any order requires it, boys pack coffee until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. In the glass works at Aiton, boys under 16 years of age fetch and carry all night long, every night during which the establishment is working. The places mentioned are by no means alone in this practice, and they are cited simply as illustrations of what may happen at any time or place, with the full knowledge of the inspectors, and with no power on their part to intervene for the protection of these children. If the principle of limiting the hours of labor of minors is accepted, it is difficult to see why its application should be confined to girls. Certainly the hundreds of delicate little boys found at work should not be permitted to work longer hours than the law allows for women.

HOURS OF LABOR IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In August, 1893, a month after the Illinois law went into effect, the people of the Canton Zurich by a popular vote, under the referendum, adopted a law limiting the working hours of women and girls engaged in manufacture to 10 per day, and placing its enforcement in the hands of factory inspectors. After enforcing this measure for a year, Dr. Schouler, the factory inspector, states in a recent publication that obedience to the law has been gen-

eral and obtained without friction. The hours of women in Zurich, like the hours of women and children in Illinois, had been virtually unlimited, previous to the passage of the law in 1893.

In the same year in France the principle of restricting the hours of employés in factories and workshops was recognized by the enactment of a law limiting the hours of work of men to 12, of women to 11, and of children to 10. The difficulties found in the way of enforcing a working day of such varying length have driven the French inspectors to urge upon the law givers the necessity of making the day of the women and children uniform.

HOURS OF LABOR IN OTHER STATES.

After the enactment of the 8-hours clause of the Illinois factory law, the International Association of Factory Inspectors, which met at the University of Chicago September 19 to 22, 1893, in its seventh annual convention, adopted the following

RESOLUTION.

Recognizing the inequality of existing laws regulating the employment of women and minors in the different states and territories, and with a view of bringing into effect more uniformity in the same, which would be just and profitable to all engaged in industrial pursuits, by placing the employers in the different states on an equal basis of competition so far as hours of labor are concerned, and by affording to the employed the same fair protection from the evils which follow the overworking of women and children, wherever practiced; therefore, we recommend the adoption by the several states of laws restricting the hours of labor of women and minors to forty-eight (48) per week.

This Association is composed of the inspectors of thirteen states and two provinces of Canada. They are appointed by the governors of their respective states and provinces, are of various political parties, and represent widely different regions of North America. In matters of factory legislation their opinion carries the weight of expert knowledge. When, therefore, they unanimously adopted the above resolution, the principle of restricted hours of labor for women and children received a weighty endorsement.

At the eighth annual convention, held in Philadelphia, September 25 to 30, 1894, the International Association of Factory Inspectors again adopted this resolution.

The New York factory inspectors have adopted, since the enactment of the Illinois law, the following as the third of their recommendations to the New York Legislature:

"3. That eight hours be made the limit of a day's work for all women, and for all children under 16 years of age, employed in mills, factories, workshops and mercantile institutions."

In support of this recommendation the State Factory Inspector makes the following statement:

"The law of New York makes 10 hours the limit of time which women, and youths under 18 years of age, may labor, in any one

week, in manufacturing establishments. It is provided that the number of working hours in one day for such persons shall be 10, unless the excess over that number shall be deducted on the last day of the week, so that the total hours for the week shall not exceed 60. The law of Massachusetts prohibits the employment of all women for more than 58 hours in one week. Mercantile as well as manufacturing establishments are included. New Jersey restricts the hours of labor of women and minors in manufacturing establishments to 55 hours a week. The law of Illinois, passed within a year, goes still farther and makes 8 hours a day's labor for all women and minors in manufacturing establishments. It will be seen from this that the Empire State is somewhat behind the times in the direction of ameliorating the conditions under which its women and children are employed.

"The tendency of the age is toward a shorter work day for all classes of workers. The employés of the state and several cities in the state have had eight hour laws passed for their benefit and the trade organizations composed mainly of men are agitating for the establishment of an 8-hours work day, and some of them have already succeeded in getting it. The others will no doubt succeed in getting it in time. But the women, who are a constantly increasing element in our industrial life, and the children who are certainly entitled to all the legal benefits possible to bestow, cannot organize successfully to obtain a reduction of their hours of labor, although from a physical standpoint, at least, they are more entitled to consideration in this direction than are the members of the trades unions as a rule. An illustration of the need of legislative assistance to obtain for women and children an equal work day with the organized members of the same trade, is seen in the cigar business. The cigar maker's union has for a number of years enforced an 8-hours work-day among its membership, which comprises a vast majority of the journeymen of that trade. The women and children who are employed as strippers, however, who have no unions and who are the poorest paid workers in the trade, must work for the same employers two hours longer each day. Their work is just as laborious and confining as the actual making of cigars, and to them comparatively more unhealthy than cigarmaking is to cigarmakers.

"It will be seen from this that the women and children can only look to the legislature to obtain the relief which nature and existing industrial conditions demand for them, and now that a number of sister States have adopted laws of this character, it is to be hoped that New York will this year follow their lead."

The example of the legislature of Illinois having thus stimulated the movement for restricting the hours of labor in other great manufacturing States, there is ground for hoping that similar action by other legislatures may follow during the present winter. The fear that the manufacturers of Illinois might suffer from the competition of employers in other States where the hours of labor are still unrestricted would then be rendered wholly groundless.

RECORD OF CONVICTIONS.

1. December 16, 1893.—Joseph Kadie, 140 DeKoven street: coatmaker for Guthman, Ullman & Silverman, H. Berger, J. L. Day and M. Born & Co. Charges, employing 4 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Eberhardt; fined \$5 and costs in 1 case, and costs in 3 remaining cases.

2. December 21st.—Leonard Heinrichs, 34 Julian street; coatmaker for the Chicago Supply Co., Guthman, Ullman & Silverman, Simon, Leopold & Solomon, and L. C. Wachsmuth & Co. Tried before Justice Kersten. Charges, employing 2 children under 14 years of age. Fined \$3 and costs of both cases.

3. December 26th.—Wm. Krahulic, 509 West 16th street: coatmaker for Hirsch, Elson & Co. Charge, employing child without affidavit. Tried before Justice Eberhardt: fined \$3 costs.

4. December 26th.—Michael Svocek, 145 Newberry avenue; coatmaker for M. Born & Co., Strauss, Yondorff & Rose, and Work Bros. Charges, employing 1 child under 14 years and 2 females without posting the hours of labor. Tried before Justice Eberhardt; fined \$3 and the costs of 2 cases.

5. December 26th.—Edward Just, 509 West 16th street; coatmaker for Kuppenheimer & Co. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits and failure to post hours of work of females. Tried before Justice Eberhardt: fined the costs of 3 cases.

6. December 29th.—George E. Frye, manager of the Frye & Kleinbeck Candy Manufg Co., 204 East Illinois street. Charges, refusing to produce on demand of inspector affidavits for 3 children. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each of 3 cases.

7. January 3, 1894.—Adolph Wurtzman, 532 West 14th street: coatmaker for Rothschild & Bros., and Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Charges, employing 2 girls without posting hours of labor. Tried before Justice Eberhardt; fined \$5 and costs of 2 cases.

8. January 11th.—Karl H. Kleinbeck, manager of the Lancaster Caramel Manufacturing Co., 119-121 West Harrison street. Charges, employing 1 child under 14 years of age, and 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$5 and costs in each of 3 cases.

9. January 16th.—C. H. Chase, Chicago Stamping Co., corner Harrison and Green streets. Charges, employing 3 boys without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$3 and costs of 3 cases.

10. January 22d. Lewis C. Holmes, manager John C. Neemes' candy factory, 24 Michigan avenue. Charges, employing 1 boy without affidavit and 2 girls without posting hours. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$5 and costs in each of 3 cases.

11. January 24th.—E. B. Shaw, manager of the Dake bakery of the American Manufacturing Co., corner Adams and Clinton streets. Charge, employing boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$5 and costs.

12. January 24th.—A. P. Grant, manager Aldrich Baking Co. 6 South Green street. Charge, employing boy under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

13. January 24th.—H. J. Evans, manager New York Biscuit Bakery, corner Randolph and Morgan streets. Charge, employing boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

14. January 27th.—John B. Langan, manager Shield & Co.'s candy factory, 43 State street. Charge, employing child under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Scully: fined \$5 and costs.

15. February 1st.—George Frank, manager Bunte, Frank & Co., candy factory, 129 LaSalle avenue. Charge, employing girl without affidavit. Tried before Justice Hamburger; fined \$5 and costs.

16. February 1st.—August Jung, manager Heissler & Jung's bakery, 359-409 39th street. Charge, employing boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$5 and costs.

17. February 1st.—Wm. F. Johnston, photographer, 172 South Clinton street. Charge, employing boy under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$5 and costs.

18. February 3d.—Solomon Kohn, 257 Maxwell street, cigarmaker. Charge, employing girl without posting hours of labor. Tried before Justice Eberhardt: fined \$5 and costs.

19. February 6th.—A. Bernstein, 137 West 12th street, paper box manufacturer. Charge, employing girl without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

20. February 6th.—John J. Zimmerman, manager M. E. Page & Co., candy factory, 211-213 East Lake street. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in one case, and costs in the other case.

21. February 12th.—Wallace W. Lufkin, manager W. W. Kimball & Co., piano factory, 26th and Rockwell streets. Charges, employing 3 boys under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$3 and costs in each of 3 cases.

22. February 13th.—Solomon Kohn, 257 Maxwell street, cigarmaker. Charges, failure to produce affidavits for 2 boys. Tried before Justice Eberhardt: fined \$3 costs.

23. February 14th.—Henry F. Wolf, manager Schultz & Co.'s paper box factory, 117-123 South Market street. Charge, employing girl under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten: fined \$5 and costs.

24. February 28th.—Lee Drom, manager Banner Waist Co., 171 South Canal street. Charges, employing 7 girls longer than 8 hours in 1 day. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each of 7 cases; appealed. Four of these cases now pending before Supreme Court.

25. February 28th.—H. Wolf, manager Schultz & Co.'s paper box factory, 117-121 South Market Street. Charges, employing 3 children without affidavits, and 2 girls without posting hours of labor. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each of 5 cases.

26. February 28th.—Wm. E. Ritchie, manager Ritchie & Sons' paper box factory, Green and VanBuren streets. Charges, employing 2 women more than 8 hours in one day. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs; appealed. Now pending before the Supreme Court.

27. February 28th.—Ferdinand Bunte, manager Bunte Bros. & Spohr's candy factory, 135 West Monroe street. Charge, employing woman more than 8 hours in one day. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs; appealed. Now pending before Supreme Court.

28. February 28th.—Ferdinand Bunte, manager Bunte Bros. & Spohr's candy factory, 135 West Monroe street. Charges, failure to produce affidavit for child, and failure to post hours of labor. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

29. February 28th.—Joseph E. Tilt, manager David Tilt & Co.'s shoe factory, 3-5 East Huron street. Charges, employing 2 women more than 8 hours in one day. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs; appealed. Now pending before Supreme Court.

30. March 10th.—Max Hirschberg, 617 South Halsted street; coatmaker for Morgenthau Bros. and Spitz, Landauer & Co. Charge, failure to post hours of work of female employé. Tried before Justice Eberhardt: fined \$3 and costs.

31. March 29th.—Hyman Kapizi, 83 Wilson street, home finisher for Siegel & Bros., cloakmakers. Charges, failure to keep shop clean and free from vermin, and failure to notify Board of Health of address of shop. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs of 2 cases.

32. April 5th.—August Prieske, 1297 West 17th street, pantsmaker for Morganthau Bros., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Spitz, Landauer & Co., Strauss, Glaser & Co. and Fred Myer & Bro. Charge, keeping incomplete list of addresses of his home finishers. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

33. April 9th.—Charles Jurs, manager Husche & Jurs' bakery, 105-115 Superior street. Charge, employing boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs.

34. April 11th.—Allen B. Roy, manager Seaman, Cox & Brown's coo-
perage, 147 North Hoyne avenue. Charges, employing 2 boys under 14 years of age, and 2 boys without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each of 4 cases.

35. April 11th.—Henry Kuh, manager Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, whole-
sale clothing manufacturers, corner VanBuren and Franklin streets. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits, and 3 children longer than 8 hours in one day. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$10 and costs in each of 5 cases.

36. April 14th.—James Silhanek, 196 West Taylor street, coatmaker for Simon, Leopold & Solomon. Charge, failure to post hours of labor. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

37. April 16th.—Frank Ksander, 27 Emma street, coatmaker for Morganthau Bros., Spitz, Landauer & Co. and Kohn Bros. Charge, failure to post hours of labor. Tried before Justice Eberhardt; fined \$3 and costs.

38. April 16th.—P. F. Pettibone, manager P. F. Pettibone & Co., 48 Jackson street, bookbinders. Charges, employing females more than 8 hours in one day. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs of 3 cases.

39. April 16th.—Newton Lull, manager Geo. E. Marshall & Co., printers and binders, 144 Monroe street. Charge, employing female longer than 8 hours in one day. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

40. April 20th.—John L. Wolff, manager Wolff Manufacturing Co., corner Lake and Jefferson streets, brass founders. Charge, employing child without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs.

41. July 31st.—Karl Kleinbeck, manager Lancaster Caramel Co., 119-121 West Harrison street. Charge, failure to post hours of labor. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

42. August 28th.—Emmanuel Selz, manager Selz, Schwab & Co., shoe factory, corner Larrabee and Superior streets. Charges, employing 5 boys without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each of 5 cases.

43. August 29th.—Jacob Spector, cigarmaker, 241 South Peoria street. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs in 2 cases.

44. August 29th.—David Bremner, manager D. F. Bremner & Co., cracker bakery, 76 O'Brien street. Charges, employing a child under 14 years of age, and child without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs of 2 cases.

45. August 29th.—Nels Swenson, tailor, 741-745 Elk Grove avenue; coatmaker for Daube, Cohn & Co., A. L. Singer & Co., Ederheimer, Stein & Co. and Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co. Charge, employing child under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined costs.

46. September 5th.—Julius Rosenberg, manager Rosenberg & Friede's candy factory, 219 South Clinton street. Charges, employing child under 14 years of age, and 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs in the first case, \$5 and costs in the second and \$10 and costs in the third.

47. September 10th.—David Tilt, manager R. P. Smith & Co., shoe factory, 76-78 Illinois street. Charges, employing 5 boys without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each of 5 cases.

48. September 10th.—Andrew Burgland, manager Burgland & Shead, pail factory, West Pullman. Charges, employing 2 boys without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

49. September 11th.—Samuel Grossman, manager B. Grossman & Co., tin shop, 42-45 South Canal street. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

50. September 12th.—John C. Ware, manager laundry department Pullman Palace Car Co. Charges, employing 4 girls without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

51. September 17th.—Edmond F. Brown, manager Smith & Jones, shoe factory, Peoria and 121st street. Charges, employing boy under 14 years of age and boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

52. September 17th.—Frank E. Vogel, manager Nelson Morris & Co., packers, Stock Yards. Charges, employing 2 children under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

53. September 19th.—Matthew W. Berriman, manager Berriman Bros., cigar factory, 200 Kinzie street. Charge, employing child under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs.

54. September 20th.—Charles Emery, manager Libby, McNeill & Libby, packers, Stock Yards. Charges, employing 2 children under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

55. September 21st.—August Tarkovsky, manager Globe Moulding Works, corner Brown and Henry streets. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs in each case.

56. September 21st.—J. W. Barnhurst, manager Dearborn Duster factory, 50-52 South Canal street. Charge, employing child without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs.

57. September 26th.—E. B. Shaw, manager Dake bakery of the American Biscuit Manufacturing Co., corner Adams and Clinton. Charges, employing 2 boys without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

58. October 9th.—Stanislaus Kopelski, 60 Augusta street, coat-maker for Becker, Meyer & Co., Daube, Cohn & Co., E. Rothschild & Bros. and Ederheimer, Stein & Co. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs in one case and \$5 and costs in the other case.

59. October 16th.—H. J. Fitzgerald, manager Vogler & Guedtner, trunk factory, 407 Wells street. Charge, employing boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

60. October 16th.—R. W. Stafford, pickle-maker, 698-700 Austin avenue. Charges, employing boy under 14 years of age and boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

61. October 16th.—Calvin H. Hill, manager Morrill Rattan Co. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

62. October 18th.—Henry Henneberg, manager Home Rattan Co., Wells and Sigel streets. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

63. October 20th.—Ira J. Ordway, merchant tailor, 205 West Madison street. Charge, employing girl under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

64. October 22d.—David Bremner, manager D. F. Bremner & Co., cracker bakery, 76 O'Brien street. Charges, failure to keep office register and employing child without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs and \$5 and costs.

65. October 23d.—Edward C. Williams, manager for Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., manufacturers of electrical machinery, 183 South Canal street. Charge, employing child without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

66. October 23d.—Wm. G. Schoettle, 39-41 South Canal street, paper-box manufacturer. Charges, employing 2 girls without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs in each case.

67. October 23d.—Charles H. Smith, manager American Cutlery Co., 173-193 Mather street. Charges, employing boy under 14 years of age and boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

68. October 31st.—John H. Touhy, manager Wakefield Rattan Co., 1179-1217 South Robey street. Charges, employing boy under 14 years of age, and boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

69. October 31st.—Minnie Mohr, 678 West 19th street, pantsmaker for Hirsch, Elson & Co. Charge, employing girl under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

70. October 31st.—John Puhl, manager Puhl & Webb, 157 East Kinzie street, baking powder factory. Charges, employing 4 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in one case, and costs in remaining cases.

71. October 31st.—Melville Clark, manager Story & Clark Organ Co., 699 South Canal street. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

72. October 31st.—George Bancroft, manager Garden City Wire and Spring Co., 28 Chester street. Charges, employing 2 boys without affidavits and one boy under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in one case, \$3 and costs in remaining cases.

73. November 7th.—Henry L. Hall, manager Chicago Case Co., paper-box factory, 47-49 West Lake street. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs in each case.

74. November 12th.—John Straka, 833 Alport street, coatmaker for Cohn & Co., and Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Charges, employing 2 girls without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs in each case; fines remitted by Court.

75. November 13th.—L. Friedman, manager Champion Chemical Works, 195 Michigan street. Charge, employing a boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Hamburger; fined \$5 and costs.

76. November 13th.—Edward Bangs, manager of the Monarch and Chicago Cycle and Sewing Machine Co., 42-52 North Halsted street. Charge, employing boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

77. November 14th.—Otto Kucera, coatmaker for Murphy Bros., and Edward Strauss. Charge, employing a child under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

78. November 21st.—Samuel Friedman, 110-112 Brown street, kneepants maker for Daube, Cohn & Co. Charges, employing 2 children without affidavits. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs in each case.

79. November 21st.—Frederick Herhold, manager F. Herhold & Co., chair factory, 152-160 West Erie street. Charge, employing boy without affidavit. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

80. December 1st.—Morris Kramer, 650 South Canal street, coatmaker for L. Wachsmuth & Co. Charge, employing 2 girls in his kitchen. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

81. December 1st.—Wolf Gold, 43 Tell place, coatmaker for J. Cohn & Co., L. Hefter & Co., Meyer Cohn, and L. Loewenstein & Sons. Charge, employing girl under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$5 and costs.

82. December 1st.—Jacob Newman, 53 Bauwans street, cloakmaker for F. Siegel & Bros. Charge, employing child under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs.

83. December 7th.—Charles Nebransky, 436 West 18th street, coatmaker for Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Charge, employing child under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs.

84. December 11th.—Frank Smeja, 646 Holt avenue, pantsmaker for Rosenwald & Weil. Charge, employing a child under 14 years of age. Tried before Justice Kersten; fined \$3 and costs.

CASES PENDING BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

William E. Ritchie, manager of the Ritchie paper box factory, corner Green and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Question of employing a woman 27 years of age more than 8 hours in one day. Piece-worker in factory.

William E. Ritchie, manager of the Ritchie paper box factory, corner Green and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Question of employing a woman 27 years of age more than 8 hours in one day. Piece-worker in factory.

Ferdinand Bunte, manager of Bunte Bros. & Spohr candy factory, 135-141 West Monroe street, Chicago. Question of employing a woman aged 20 years longer than 8 hours in one day. Week-worker in factory.

Joseph E. Tilt, manager of David Tilt & Co., shoe factory, 3-5 East Huron street, Chicago. Question of employing a female 25 years of age more than 8 hours in one day. Piece-worker in factory.

Joseph E. Tilt, manager of David Tilt & Co., shoe factory, 3-5 East Huron street, Chicago. Question of employing a woman 20 years of age more than 8 hours in one day. Time-worker in factory.

Lee Drom, manager of the Banner Waist Co. for Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom, 171 South Canal street. Question of employing a girl 14 years of age 11½ hours in one day. Wage-worker in factory.

Lee Drom, manager of Banner Waist Co. for Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom, 171 South Canal street. Question of employing a girl 14 years of age 12½ hours in one day. Piece-worker in factory.

Louis Eisendrath, partner of Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom, 171 South Canal street. Question of employing a girl 14 years of age more than 8 hours in one day. Week-worker in factory.

Emil Strouss, partner of Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom, 171 South Canal street. Question of employing a girl 14 years of age more than 8 hours in one day. Week-worker in factory.

CASES PENDING IN LOWER COURTS.

Dec. 4th.—Warrant sworn for arrest of Edward Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co., packers, Stock Yards. Charge, employing child under 14 years of age.

Dec. 13th.—Warrant sworn for arrest of H. F. Akin, manager of Norton Bros., can factory, Maywood, Ill. Charges, employing 5 girls longer than 8 hours in one day.

TABLE OF CONVICTIONS.

	Charges.....	Defendants....	Convictions...	Pending on Appeal to Supreme Court..
Children under 14.....	33	25	33	.....
Children without affidavit.....	95	51	95	.....
Failure to post hours of labor.....	14	10	14	.....
Working more than eight hours.....	12	12	12	9
Employing strangers in dwelling.....	2	2	2	.....
Failure to keep list of home finishers.....	1	1	1	.....
Failure to keep register.....	1	1	1	.....
Filthy shop.....	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	159	103	159	9

The number of persons convicted is 81. The figure 103 results from the fact that a number of persons have been convicted of different violations, or the same violation repeated.

The list of prosecutions shows that 159 convictions have been obtained during the year and that 9 suits are awaiting final disposal before the Supreme Court, while 6 warrants have been sworn for farther prosecution. The convictions have proved the power of the inspectors to enforce in the courts 8 of the provisions of the law. They show that the willingness of employers to comply with the law is not universal. Many employers continue even yet to discharge children under age only after an inspection has been made and prosecution begun, ignoring the fact that inspection is for the purpose of enforcing the law, not expounding it; and that the employment of such children is in itself unlawful, irrespective of the visit of an inspector.

DIFFICULTY OF ENFORCING THE LAW.

Literal compliance with Section 9 would occupy the entire time of a staff of twice the present number, five times as well equipped with money for traveling and other legitimate expenses as the present one; for Section 9 requires the inspectors to prosecute all violations of the law. With growing experience and efficiency the inspectors may, however, find it possible to make it more expensive to violate the law than to comply with it. The successful prosecution of 81 employers this year, as against 23 last year, is a fair indication of the more vigorous enforcement attempted.

OBSTACLES TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

In some places the inspectors have found difficulty in performing their duty because the contractors resented the inspection of their filthy kitchens and bedrooms. In other cases the managers of corporations insisted that the law applied only to sweatshops and threatened the inspectors with suits for trespass. To meet all such difficulties there should be inserted in the law a pro-

vision which is found in the laws of other States, making it a misdemeanor to interfere with the inspectors and deputy inspectors in the performance of their duties.

THE PENALTY CLAUSE.

Twelve suits brought in Elgin against the Elgin Watch Co. and the Cook Publishing Co., on the charge of employing women longer than 8 hours in one day, were decided against the inspectors because of the defective wording of Section 8. The justice before whom these cases were tried stated his reasons as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. *In Justice Court, before J. H. Becker, J. P.*
KANE Co.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE
OF ILLINOIS
VS.

GEORGE HUNTER.

} *Violations of the statute in relation to
the employment of females.*

The proof in this case clearly shows that women have been employed in the manufacture of watches by the Elgin National Watch Co. for more than 8 hours in one day.

It is admitted that the defendant, as general superintendent, has authority to hire and dismiss employes; that the defendant is himself an employe of the company; that all payments for wages and all contracts for the same are from the Elgin National Watch Co. It is proven that the defendant did not directly employ the women who have worked for this company for more than 8 hours in one day, but that other servants of the company into whose hands such matters have been given did employ these women; that this defendant had no personal knowledge that these particular women were at work for this company.

The prosecution in this case have arrested an individual, one George Hunter. It is conceded that he is the executive officer of the Watch company. If he is fined, the fine must be against him as an individual. The law has made no provision for the manner of punishing corporations for the violation of its enactments; certainly none for the arrest of the executive officer or any other of the officers for such violation.

Can an individual be made to suffer for the offenses of a corporation? I think not. It would be neither good law nor good morals.

[Signed.] J. H. BECKER,

Justice of the Peace.

The same reasoning covered the dismissal of the cases against the Cook Publishing Co.

As this decision, if generally followed, would exempt corporations from the penalty to which persons and firms are liable, Section 8 should be amended to render liable the individual who is really responsible for the violation or failure to comply. This point is covered by the wording of Recommendation 14c, page 72.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation of \$4,000 per year for payment of office expenses, printing, postage, legal counsel and court costs, besides all the traveling and other legitimate expenses of 12 inspectors, is wholly insufficient.

The geographical distribution of factories in Illinois makes it impossible to keep the inspectors moving about as the enforcement of the law demands, while meeting the necessary expenses of the prosecutions required by Section 8. In 1893, 16 of the towns and cities of Illinois were visited. In the year December 15, 1893, to December 15, 1894, 12 cities and towns were visited.

The period of industrial depression in which the first enforcement of the law fell is now over, and the activity required of the inspectors henceforth will be greater rather than less. Every city and town should be visited not once in a year or two years, as hitherto, but as frequently as the effective enforcement of the law may require. There are still some industrial centers which have not been inspected at all.

The example of Massachusetts and New York, with 28 inspectors each and an ample equipment, should stimulate the legislature of Illinois to place the third great manufacturing State of the Union nearer than it now stands to the head of the list of commonwealths that guard the dearest interests of the wage earning class.

SALARIES OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

The position of deputy factory inspector is a responsible one, requiring integrity, intelligence, tact and physical endurance. The efficiency of the staff depends upon the presence of these qualities in every deputy inspector. These qualities are not to be had cheaply, and the quality of service cannot permanently be kept up if the present salary prescribed by law is left unchanged. After an experience of a year and a half it becomes my duty to point out that the compensation of the Illinois deputy factory inspectors is not proportional to the demands made upon them by the law; and to urge that their salaries be made \$1,000 each. All that is true of the deputies applies in greater measure to the assistant inspector, whose salary should be made not less than \$1,250.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In accordance with Section 9, we recommend:

CHILD LABOR.

1. That the presence of a child in a factory or workshop should be made to constitute conclusive proof of its employment;

2. That no child under 16 years of age should be employed at any occupation likely to injure life, limb, health or morals, and that the inspectors should be given power to prohibit such employment;

3. That no child under 16 years of age should be permitted to work at any occupation who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language;

4. That all peddlers or vendors under the age of 16 years should be required to obtain licenses from the State factory inspectors, and that none should be licensed who are not 14 years of age and none under the age of 16 years who cannot read and write simple English;

5. That the prosecution of parents violating the law which requires children between 8 and 14 years of age to attend school be made not as it now is discretionary with but mandatory upon local School Boards, as the prosecution of all violations of the factory law is now mandatory upon the factory inspectors (this is essential to the successful enforcement of Section 4);

6. That the factory law should be extended to mercantile institutions;

7. That two physicians be added to the staff of inspectors, a man and a woman, who should give their whole time to the enforcement of Sections 1 and 2 and to the children employed in factories and workshops, in mercantile establishments, and as peddlers and vendors and that no other health certificates except those granted by these physicians should be valid;

8. That the inspectors should have the power to prescribe ventilation, sanitation, lighting and heating, safeguarding machinery, elevators and well holes, and employers should be required to report to the inspectors within 24 hours after its occurrence every accident upon their premises;

9. That failure to supply the best known safeguards for life and limb in factories and workshops should be made a crime.

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE.

10. That no article whatsoever intended for sale should be manufactured in any tenement house or in the rear of any tenement house.

HOURS OF LABOR.

11. That it should be unlawful to employ any minor longer than 8 hours a day; besides the present provision prescribing 8 hours as the legal working day for females. No woman and no minor should be permitted to work after 9 p. m. or before 6 a. m. in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment;

12. That work done at home for any employer in addition to a day's work in a factory or workshop should be deemed a continuation of the day's work and therefore a violation of Section 5 of the law.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

13. a. That the appropriation for traveling and other expenses of the inspectors should be made \$10,000 per year;

13. b. That the salary of the assistant inspector be increased to \$1,250 per year, and the salary of all deputy inspectors to \$1,000 each per year.

ADDITIONS TO THE PENALTY CLAUSE.

14. a. That the penalty clause should be so amended as to render it a misdemeanor to interfere with the inspectors in the performance of their duties;

14. b. Section 8 should contain the following clause: Failure to comply with any provision of this law *or with any order issued in writing by an inspector or deputy inspector in accordance with its provisions*, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$3.00 nor more than \$100;

14. c. Any person, and every member of any firm, and any agent or manager of a firm or corporation, employing persons or managing factories or workshops covered by this act, who, whether for himself or for such firm or corporation, or by himself or through sub-agents or foreman shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$3.00 nor more than \$100 for each offense; and any corporation which by its agents, officers or servants shall fail to comply with or shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the same penalty; which may be recovered against said corporation in an action of debt or assumpsit brought before any court of competent jurisdiction.

APPENDIX A.

BRIEF AND ARGUMENT OF DEFENDANT IN ERROR IN THE SUPREME
COURT OF ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN GRAND DIVISION,
MAY TERM, A. D. 1894.

STATEMENT.

The plaintiff in error was fined by the magistrate for violating the fifth section of this law, which provides that no female shall be employed in any factory or workshop more than eight hours in any one day. The plaintiff in error appealed the case to the Criminal court of Cook county, and upon trial in that court was convicted and fined, and the case was taken by him to this court by writ of error. It was proved and is admitted by all parties that the plaintiff in error violated Section 5 of the law by employing a female in a factory more than eight hours in a day, and the sole defense is the alleged unconstitutionality of the law.

BRIEF OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES OF DEFENDANT IN ERROR.

I.

The law is an exercise of the police power of the State.

The police power in the state is "that inherent and plenary power in the state which enables it to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety and welfare of society."

Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, Vol. 18, 735.

Lake View v. Rose Hill Cem. Co., 70 Ill., 191.

Cole v. Hall, 103 Ill., 30.

Fisher v. People, 103 Ill., 101.

That the employment of women in factories is a subject of such police power is well recognized in

Cooley on Const. Lim., 745.

Parker & Worthington on Pub. Health & Safety, Sec. 260.

Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, Vol. 18, 753.

Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co., 120 Mass., 385.

Ex Parte C. F. Kuback, 85 Cal., 274.

Territory v. Ah Lim, 1 Wash. St., 156.

Munn et al v. People, 69 Ill., 80, 92.

People v. Bellett, 57 N. W. Rep. (Mich.), 1094.

And by the fact that statutes similar to the one in question have been enacted in a large number of the states of the Union.

II.

The law does not "deprive" either employer or employé of "life, liberty or property with due process of law," and is, therefore, not in contravention of either the State or Federal constitutions. The legislature is the judge of the necessity of such laws under the police power.

People v. Bellett, 57 N. W. Rep. (Mich.), 1094.

Barbier v. Connelly, 113 U. S., 27, 31.

People v. Ewer, 19 N. Y. S., 933.

Soon Hingo v. Crowley, 113 U. S., 703, 709.

Powell v. Penna, 127 U. S., 678.

Butchers' Union Slaughter House Co. v. Crescent City Live Stock Co., 111 U. S., 746, 757.

Dent v. West Va., 129 U. S., 114.

Mo. Pac. R. R. v. McKay, 127 U. S., 205.

Munn et al v. People, 69 Ill., 80, 92.

Kennard v. Louisiana, 92 U. S., 480.

In re Ah Fong, 3 Sawyers, 144.

Werts v. Hoagland, 114 U. S., 606.

Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. Co. v. Alabama, 128 U. S.

Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co., 120 Mass., 385.

Parker & Worthington on Public Health and Safety, Sec. 260.

Cooley on Const. Lim., 745.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. v. Herrick, 127 U. S., 210.

Mo. Pac. R. R. Co. v. Humes, 115 U. S., 512.

Presser v. Illinois, 116 U. S., 252.

Richmond, Fred. & Potomac R. R. Co. v. City of Richmond, 96 U. S., 521.

Powell v. Commonwealth, 114 Pa. St., 294, 295.

Braceville Coal Co. v. People, 147 Ill., 66.

Fraser v. People, 141 Ill., 171.

Ramsey v. People, 142 Ill., 380.

Millett v. People, 117 Ill., 294.

Ex Parte, C. J. Kuback, 85 Cal., 274.

III.

The provision restricting the employment of women is germane to the subject of the bill, and sufficiently expressed in the title.

O'Leary v. County of Cook, 28 Ill., 534, 536.

Cole v. John Hall, 103 Ill., 30.

Larned v. Tiernan, 110 Ill., 173, 176.

Ex Parte Liddell, 29 P. R., 251; 93 Cal., 633.

State v. Kingsley, 18 S. W. (Mo. sup), 994.

State v. Hannub (Ala.). 10 So., 752.

Johnson v. People, 83 Ill., 431.

Sun Mut. Ins. Co. v. Mayor, 8 N. Y., 239.

Prescott v. City of Chicago, 60 Ill., 121.

Reg. v. Payne, L. R. 1 C. C., 27.

Kurtz v. People, 33 Mich., 279.
 Sutherland Stat. Con., Sec. 88, 278.
 Johnson v. People, 83 Ill., 436.
 Foster v. Blount, 18 Ala., 687.
 Ellis v. Murray, 28 Miss., 129.
 Chapman v. Woodruff, 34 Ga., 98.

IV.

The presumption is in favor of constitutionality.

In re Walsh, 17 Ill., 161.
 Bunn v. People, 45 Ill., 397.
 Lane v. Dorman, 3 Scam., 238.
 Wulff v. Aldrich, 124 Ill., 591.
 Bureau of County Supervisors v. R. R. Co., 44 Ill., 229.
 Hawthorne v. People, 109 Ill., 302.
 People v. Morgan, 90 Ill., 558.
 People v. Hazelwood, 116 Ill., 319.
 Nelson v. People, 33 Ill., 390.
 Quincy v. Bull, 106 Ill., 337.
 People v. Hazlewood, 116 Ill., 319.
 Hinze v. People, 92 Ill., 406.

ARGUMENT.

I.

The section of the law in question here which provides that women shall not be employed in factories more than eight hours in one day is not unconstitutional in that it regulates certain industries and discriminates between men and women. It is a sanitary measure for the protection of health and morals, and comes under the police power of the State.

"The police power of the State is that inherent and plenary power which enables the State to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety and health of society, and may be termed 'The law of overruling necessity.'"

Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, Vol. 18, 753.
 Town of Lake View v. Rosehill Cemetery, 70 Ill., 191.
 Fisher v. People, 103 Ill., 101.
 Cole v. Hall, 103 Ill., 30.

Cooley in his work on Constitutional Limitations, page 745, after reviewing the subject of laws interfering with the liberty of contract, says:

"But here, as elsewhere, it is proper to recognize distinctions that exist in the nature of things, and under some circumstances to inhibit employments to some one class, while leaving them open to others. Some employments, for example, may be admissible for males and improper for females, and regulations recognizing the impropriety and forbidding women to engage in them would be open to no reasonable objection; the same is true of all children, whose employment in mines and factories is commonly and ought always to be regulated."

Parker and Worthington on Public Health and Safety, Sec. 260, say:

"The State may forbid certain classes of persons from being employed in occupations which their age, sex or health renders unsuitable for them, as women and young children are sometimes forbidden being employed in mines and certain kinds of factories. And statutes are perfectly valid which provide that women or minors shall not be employed in laboring, by any person in any manufacturing establishment, more than a certain number of hours in any one day, with reasonable exceptions. Of such laws it has been said that they do not violate any constitutional rights. They do not prohibit any person from working as many hours of the day as he chooses. They merely provide that in an employment which the Legislature deems to some extent detrimental to health, no person shall be engaged above more than the prescribed number of hours per day. There can be no doubt that such legislation may be sustained as proper health regulation."

See Am. and Eng. Enc. of Law, Vol. 18, 753.

In this State, in *Cole v. Hall*, supra, the Court, in sustaining a license imposed on all dogs, the proceeds to go to persons whose sheep had been bitten by any dogs, said:

"Everything hurtful to the public interest is subject to the police power of the State, and may be brought within its restraining or prohibitory influence. * * * It is known that dogs often impart a most fearful disease to persons injured by them and that they are often most destructive to domestic animals, such as sheep, and the State may well provide such regulations for the keeping of them, as will insure safety, and may, to effectuate that purpose, impose upon the owners or keepers either a license or a penalty. There is nothing in the constitution that forbids it."

A law like the one in question, and under a constitution substantially like ours, has been in operation in Massachusetts since 1874, and has been fully sustained by the courts of that State.

In *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Manufacturing Company*, 120 Mass., 385, the statute provides:

"No minor, under the age of 18 years, and no woman over that age, shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation, in any manufacturing establishment in this commonwealth, more than ten hours in any one day," except in certain cases, and in no case shall the hours exceed sixty per week.

Mary Shirley, a woman over 21 years of age, was employed for more than the stated ten hours.

The employer was convicted.

The Supreme Court, affirming the judgment, said:

"The learned counsel for the defendant, in his argument, did not refer to any particular clause of the constitution to which this provision is repugnant. The general proposition was that the defendant's act of incorporation (Stat. 1284; Ch. 44), is a contract with the commonwealth and that this act impairs that contract. The contract, it is claimed, is an implied one, that is, an act of incorporation to manufacture cotton and woolen goods, by necessary implication confers upon the corporation the legal capacity to contract for all the labor needful for this work. If this is conceded to the fullest extent, it is only a contract with the corporation that it may contract for all lawful labor. There is no contract that such labor, as was then forbidden by law, might be employed by the defendant, or that the general court would not perform its constitutional duty of making such wholesome laws as the public welfare should demand. The law, therefore, violates no contract with the defendant and the only other question is whether it is in violation of any right reserved, under the constitution, to the individual citizen.

"Upon this question there seems to be no room for debate. It does not forbid any person, firm or corporation from employing as many persons or as much labor as such person, firm or corporation may desire; nor does it

forbid any person to work as many hours a day or week as he chooses. It merely provides that, in any employment which the legislature has evidently deemed, to some extent, dangerous to health, no person shall be engaged in labor more than ten hours a day and sixty hours a week. There can be no doubt that such legislation may be maintained, either as a health or police regulation, if it were necessary to resort to either of those sources for power. This principle has been so frequently recognized in this commonwealth that reference to the decisions is unnecessary.

"It is also said that the law violates the right of Mary Shirley to labor in accordance with her own judgment as to the number of hours she may work. The obvious and conclusive reply to this is, that the law does not limit her right to labor as many hours per day or per week as she may desire. It merely prohibits her being employed continuously in the same service more than a certain number of hours per day or week. Which is so clearly within the power of the legislature that it becomes unnecessary to inquire whether it is a matter of grievance of which this defendant has the right to complain."

The same law has been in operation in New York for a number of years, and has been sustained by the courts of that state, upon the authority of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, no case under the New York law having been taken to the Supreme Court of that state, so far as we have been able to find.

In California, in *in exparte* C. F. Kuback, 85 Cal., 274.

"An ordinance of the city of Los Angeles, making it a misdemeanor for any contractor to employ any person to work more than eight hours a day, or to employ Chinese labor, was declared unconstitutional, as a direct infringement of the right of such person to make and enforce their contracts."

The Court, however, said:

"It is simply an attempt to prevent certain parties from employing others in a lawful business and paying them for their services, and is a direct infringement of the right of such persons to make and enforce contracts. If the services to be performed were unlawful, or against public policy, or the employment were such as might be unfit for certain persons, as for example *females or infants*, the ordinance might be upheld as a sanitary or police regulation."

The same principle has very recently been laid down by the Supreme Court of Michigan, in *People v. Bellett*, 57 N. W. Rep., 1094, from the opinion in which we quote further along.

In *Territory v. Ah Lim*, 1 Wash. St., 156.

It was held that a statute making it a misdemeanor to smoke or inhale opium was not unconstitutional, as being in violation of the right to liberty in the pursuit of happiness. Although an act which should discriminate against any class of persons, or against any persons of any particular sect, race or nation, as, for instance, against Chinese would be.

In *Munn et al. v. The people*, 69 Illinois, 80, 92, a case in which the constitutionality of a law regulating warehouses and the inspectors of grain was attacked and the law upheld, the court said: "The use of money is a matter of the greatest public concern, and that it may be regulated by law has never been positively denied. Kindred subjects, such as public warehouses, public mills, the weight and price of bread, and public ferries, are so connected with the public welfare that a government destitute of the power to regulate them—to impose restrictions upon them, as may be deemed necessary to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, would be but the shadow of a government, whose blazonry might well be the 'cap and bells' and a 'pointless spear.'"

It will be seen that the police power is exercised in the protection of woman on account of her sex, and also of her more delicate physique. This distinction between the physical strength and power of endurance of men and women has always been observed, and women protected on account thereof in the law of this State.

The act passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1872, in response to the demand of women—and which opens the occupations to women, expressly excepts military duty, services on juries, and work on the streets and roads. This law of 1872 has been satisfactory to the inhabitants of the State, both male and female, and has been obeyed for over twenty years; and no court has questioned the power of the legislature to pass it. And yet it distinguishes between men and women, and is based wholly on the distinction in sex and difference in physical endurance, just as in the case at bar; and in 1879 our legislature passed, under the police power, "an act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," in which the employment of "females, of any age," in coal mines is prohibited. This act is based on the same distinction between men and women, and recognizes and enforces the police power of the State in making that distinction. It has been acquiesced in for fifteen years; and without it the horrible and disgraceful scenes which shocked the world in the English coal mines thirty years ago would be possible in Illinois to-day. We cite these laws to show how thoroughly this exercise of the police power of the State in distinguishing between men and women in labor and in the regulation of the employment of women, and based upon the natural and invariable distinction between the sexes, have become a part, not only of our laws, but of our civilization. If the law in question in the case at bar is unconstitutional because it distinguishes between men and women, then of course the law which prevents employment of women in the mines of this State, and the laws which exempt and practically prevent women from military duty, and from service on juries, and from working on the streets and roads, are also unconstitutional.

Indeed, the constitutionality of laws regulating the employment of women in factories, and their right to a place among the police laws of the American States and European nations has very generally been conceded. To use the language of Judge Cooley, the "distinction (between man and woman) which exists in the nature of things has been recognized." The employment of women in factories is limited by law in New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in Australia, in England, in France and, we believe, other European countries, in all of which the hours during which men may labor are left unrestricted. The prohibition of the employment of women in mines is almost universal. The law of New York in regard to the employment of females in factories is similar to that of Massachusetts, and the wisdom and reasoning of the decision of the Massachusetts court in the case of *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Manufacturing Company* has been so fully recognized that no attempt has been made in New York to test the validity of their law beyond the lower courts (where it has been sustained), though it has for years been upon the statute books. Indeed, no law of the nature of the one under discussion has as yet been overthrown.

A glance at a few of the reports of labor bureaus and other public departments will show the philosophy underlying these laws and the necessity for them. These reports are almost all founded upon medical investigations, and will show conclusively that the injury to a girl or a woman in her sexual functions, the breaking down not only of her own health and the shortening of her own life and productive powers, but the injury to society in the form of a physically and often mentally degenerate offspring, for whom society must afterwards care, resulting from such employment, are dangers which the state in the exercise of its police powers should carefully guard against.

In the report of the Bureau of Labor of the State of Massachusetts, of 1875, issued by Carroll D. Wright, the head of the department, the injurious effects of work in factories on females is strikingly illustrated.

See Report, pages 67 to 112.

On page 81 of the report we find these words, in regard to the manufacture of textile fabrics:

"While, with exceptions, it may be fairly considered in the average as not an extremely laborious employment, either in this country or abroad, for the younger portion of the female operatives employed therein, in some of its processes in particular, there is a degree of toil disproportionate to the condition and capacity of those engaged, while the effects of the unremitting and monotonous character of most of the work, can but stand in a direct causative relation to the disturbances and depressions we have pointed out as especially deplorable. It will further be seen that in this branch of industry in particular the special influences that operate for the production and aggravation of pulmonary complaints, exists to a degree that obtains in no other. Reviewing the unremitting and monotonous character of factory work, as productive of lessened vigor and vitality, Messrs. Bridges and Holmes (Report to British Board of Local Government, 1874) state that 'Light though factory labor, in almost all its departments, unquestionably is, additional leisure of six hours per week would tend to increase the vitality and vigor of the women engaged in it.' We have already referred more than once to the unremitting and monotonous character of all labor at machines driven by steam. If the day's work of a house maid, or even a char woman, be closely looked at and compared with that of an ordinary mill hand in a card room or a spinning room, it will be seen that the former, though making greater muscular efforts than are ever exacted from the latter, is yet continually changing both her occupation and her posture, and has very frequent intervals of rest. Work at a machine has inevitably a tread-mill character about it. Each step may be easy, but it must be performed at the exact moment under pain of consequences. In hand work and house work there is a certain freedom of doing or leaving undone. Mill work must be done as if by clock-work."

On page 99 of the report are given the replies of a number of physicians in regard to sewing machine labor in factories. The answer of one, which is as follows, is characteristic of them all: "Quite a number of cases, in which pain and lameness in the back and thighs, dyspepsia, leucorrhœa, vaginitis, and menorrhagia existed, I have attributed to their use."

□ These remarks will apply to all factories where foot power is used, and in this State such are in the vast majority.

On page 83 attention is called to the injury to the nerves and health by the constant tension of factory work, the machine-like method of toil, and the accompanying tremendous strain on the female system. Especially does he note this in regard to piece workers (to which class the large majority of factory operators in this State belong), on account of the excitement and "spurring" incident to such employment, where, by the very fact that compensation is dependent upon the amount of work performed, great exertion is stimulated.

The whole report is worthy of perusal, and shows, beyond a question, that the effect on the sexual functions of women of incessant labor in factories is extremely harmful.

In the report of Messrs. Bridges and Holmes to the British Board of Local Government, in 1874, the opinions of numerous authorities are given. These all tend in same direction, and a reduction of the hours of labor of women is recommended.

The latest report of the Royal Commission on Labor of England (see Report Royal Commission on Labor, 1893), after reviewing the whole subject, states that it will not recommend a *universal* eight hours labor day, but does recommend it in relation to *women and children*, especially in employments peculiarly injurious to health,

Dr. Edward Jarvis, in the fifth report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, in regard to the employment of female operatives, says: "In Massachusetts during the seven years, 1865 to 1871-72, 727 died in their

working period. In the fullness of health and completeness of life they would have had an opportunity of laboring for themselves, their families and the public, in all 3,666,350 years; but the total of their labors amounted only to 1,681,125 years, leaving a loss of 1,925,224, by their premature deaths. This was an average annual loss of 276,461 years of service and co-operation. Thus it appears that in Massachusetts, one of the most favored states in this country and of the world, those who die within seven years had contributed to the public support less than half—46.07 per cent.—of what is done in the best conditions of life."

In the report on the change of hours and ages of employment of females in textile factories in England, in 1874, before referred to, it is said: "Other deranged states of a still worse character are present; *e. g.*, leucorrhea and too frequent and profuse menstruation; cases also of displacement, flexions and versions of the uterus, arising from constant standing, and the increased heat of and confinement in the mill."

In the annual report of the Factory Inspectors of Pennsylvania of 1883, the inspector says: "I strongly urge that all *women* be given the same advantage provided for minors." And this will be found to be the general verdict of all state inspectors.

The fourth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor of the United States (1888) gives the result of an examination of the employment of women in factories in twenty-two of the largest cities of the country, covering a period of four years. It shows that the average age of commencing work in factories for women is fifteen years and four months; that out of a total of 17,427 taken 15,393 began work between the ages of 11 and 20, only 773 between 21 and 30, 101 between 31 and 40, and only 176 after the age of 40. This shows conclusively that the bulk, we might say practically all, of the work done by females in factories is done just at the ages when such work is most injurious to the female organs and female functions. The same report shows an alarming decrease in the health of the factory operators after four years of work, as measured at the beginning and end of the four years of the investigation. The reports on the city of Chicago give substantially the same results.

See also Second Annual Report of Massachusetts Board of Health, where the death rate in cotton factories is shown to be alarmingly high.

The injurious effect of such employments on woman as a mother and child-bearer are too well known to need further mention.

These laws, for the protection of women in labor, are the result of progress, as are those opening occupations to women. They are the remedies of civilization for abuses which have come down to us from barbarism. You have not to go back a century to find the stage of society where women were treated as if there were no physical difference between them and men; where they worked side by side, in attempted equality, not only with men, but also with cattle, in the more laborious and even brutal occupations; and you can consult history for the physical, intellectual and moral results of this attempt to reverse a natural law.

II.

The law is not in contravention to the provision of the constitution of the State, which provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," nor to the provision of the Constitution of the United States to the same effect. Nor does it deny to any person the equal protection of the law. Due process of law and the equal protection of the laws is defined in the following cases:

Kennard v. Louisiana, 92 U. S., 480.

In re Ah Fong, 3 Sawyer, 144.

Wurts v. Hoagland, 114 U. S., 606.

It has been decided that there was no deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law, in the following cases:

Regulations requiring the examination of physicians and regulating their practice.

Dent v. West Virginia, 129 U. S., 114.

Requiring the examination of locomotive engineers.

Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. Co. v. Alabama, 128 U. S. (1888).

Fixing the liability of railroads for injury to their employés.

Mo. Pac. R. R. v. Mackay, 127 U. S., 205 (1887).

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. v. Herrick, 127 U. S. 210 (1887).

Requiring the fencing of railroad tracks.

Mo. Pac. R'y. Co. v. Humes, 113 U. S. 512 (1885).

The statute of Illinois forbidding the assembling of citizens of the United States to drill or parade, except as therein provided, is not within the prohibition of the 14th amendment.

Presser v. Illinois, 116 U. S. 252 (1885).

This whole matter has been very thoroughly discussed in a recent decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Michigan last February.

In *People v. Michael Bellet*, 57 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 1,094. An act prohibiting barbers from plying their vocation on Sunday was declared constitutional, and not objectionable in that it deprived persons of property without due process of law. The court says:

"It is conceded that the State, in the exercise of its police powers, has the right to enact Sunday laws, and that it also has the right to provide for the regulation and restriction of those engaged in an employment, which in and of itself may prove harmful to the community, such as the liquor traffic. But it is contended that the business of conducting a barber shop is not of this class, and that it is in the nature of class legislation to prohibit this business, under more severe penalties than those provided for the conduct of other legitimate business on Sunday. We do not deem the act in question open to such objection. By class legislation we understand such legislation as denies rights to one which are accorded to others, or inflicts upon one individual a more severe penalty than is imposed upon another *in like case* offending. In *Cooley on Constitutional Limitations*, page 482, it is said: 'Laws public in their objects may, unless express constitutional provision forbids, be either general or local in their application: they may embrace many subjects or one, and they may extend to all citizens, or be confined to particular classes, as minors or married women, bankers or traders, and the like. * * * The legislature may also deem it desirable to prescribe peculiar rules for the several occupations and to establish distinctions in the rights, obligations, duties and capacities of citizens. The business of common carriers, for instance, or of bankers, may require special statutory regulations for the general benefit, and it may be matter of public policy to give laborers in one business a specific lien for their wages, when it would be impracticable or impolitic to do the same for persons engaged in some other employments. If the laws be otherwise unobjectionable, all that can be required in these cases is that they be general in their application to the class or locality to which they apply; and they are then public in character, and of their propriety and policy the legislature must judge.' In *Lieberman v. The State*, 26 N. E. 464, an ordinance of the city prohibited the keeping open of any business house, bank, store, saloon or office, excepting telegraph offices, express offices, hotels, photograph galleries, railroad offices, telephone offices, restaurants, cigar stores, eating houses, ice cream parlors, drug stores, etc. It was contended that the ordinance was open to the objection that it did not operate upon all citizens alike; that the respondent was compelled to close his place of business on Sunday, while drug stores, tobacco houses, and others in competition in business, were not required to do so. But the court held the act valid. In the present case it may have been the judgment of the legislature that those engaged in the particular calling

were more likely to offend against the law of the State providing for Sunday closing than those engaged in other callings. If so, it became a question of policy as to whether a more severe penalty should not be provided for engaging in that particular business on Sunday than that inflicted upon others who refuse to cease from their labors one day in seven."

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Co. v. City of Richmond, 96 U. S. 521 (1877).

"Right of a city to prohibit the use of engines on streets." In this case the court lays down the principle in these words: "All property within the city is subject to the legitimate control of the government unless protected by 'contract rights' which is not the case here. Appropriate regulation of the use of property is not 'taking' property within the meaning of the constitutional prohibition."

In Barber v. Connelly, 113 U. S., 27 (1884). Soon Hingo v. Crowley, 113 U. S. 703 (1884). Dent vs. West Virginia, 129 U. S., 114 (1888).

"An ordinance prohibiting the hours when laundries shall be closed and prohibiting work therein on Sunday, is a police regulation wholly within the power of State legislation and the Federal tribunals cannot supervise such regulations. They do not deprive persons of property without due process of law, nor deny them the equal protection of the law."

In the case of Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S., 678 (1887), the court held that: "The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was not designed to interfere with the exercise of the police power by the State for the protection of health, the prevention of fraud and the preservation of the public morals." The statute of Pennsylvania of May 21, 1885: "For the protection of the public health and to prevent adulteration of dairy products and fraud in the sale thereof," which *absolutely prohibited* the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or any such articles, neither denies to persons within the jurisdiction of the State the equal protection of the laws, nor deprives persons of their property without that compensation required by law; and is not repugnant in these respects to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S., 678 (1887).

In the case of Butchers' Union Slaughter House Co., &c., v. Crescent Live Stock Co., 111 U. S., 746, at 757, (1883), the court held that "the power of a State Legislature to make a contract of such a character that, under the provisions of the Constitution, it cannot be modified or abrogated, does not extend to subjects affecting public health or public morals, so as to limit the future exercise of legislative power on those subjects, to the prejudice of the general welfare."

At page 757, the court says: "The common business and calling of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits which are innocuous in themselves and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must, therefore, be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions. The right to pursue them, without let or hindrance, *except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex and condition, is a distinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States*, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birthright."

In the case of Barbier v. Connelly, 113 U. S., 27, at 30, after saying that in error, to a State Court, this court cannot pass upon the question of conformity of a municipal ordinance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State, *the court holds valid* the ordinance of the City of Francisco, declaring: "That no person owning or employed in a public laundry or a public wash-house, within the prescribed limits, shall wash or iron clothes between the hours of 10 in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, or upon any portion of Sunday," and imposes a penalty for carrying on the business outside of the hours prescribed, of not less

than \$5, or more than \$50 fine, or imprisonment not more than one month, or both. Mr. Justice Field, who delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, says, at page 30:

"The prohibition against labor on Sunday is not involved. The provision is chiefly a police regulation within the competency of any municipality, possessed of the ordinary powers belonging to such bodies. And it would be an extraordinary usurpation of the authority of a municipality, if a Federal tribunal should undertake to supervise such regulations. * * * Any correction of their action in such matters can come only from State legislation or State tribunals. There is no invidious discrimination against anyone within the prescribed limits by such regulations. There is none in the regulation under construction. * * * It is not legislation discriminating against anyone. All persons engaged in the same business with it are treated alike; are subject to the same restrictions and are entitled to the same privileges under similar conditions."

The first section of the fourteenth amendment is explained at page 31, where the court says:

"But neither the amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment, was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the State, develop its resources and add to its wealth and prosperity."

At page 32 the court further say:

In the execution of admitted powers unnecessary proceedings are often required which are cumbersome, dilatory and expensive, yet if no discriminating against any one be made and no substantial right be impaired by them, they are not obnoxious to any constitutional objection. The inconveniences arising in the administration of the laws from this cause are matters entirely for the consideration of the State. They can be remedied only by the State. * * * This is a matter for the determination of the municipality in the execution of its police powers and not a violation of any substantial right of the individual."

In *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, 113 U. S., 703, the decision in *Barbier v. Connelly*, *Ibid.*, 27, is reviewed and affirmed by Mr. Justice Field, who wrote the opinion in both these cases. The defendant in *Soon Hing v. Crowley* was arrested for violating the ordinance mentioned in the case of *Barbier v. Connelly*, *supra*, and a divided court refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus. The complaint was that the defendant had washed and ironed clothes in a public laundry within the prescribed limits, between the hours of 10 in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, thereby violating the provisions of section 4 of the said ordinance. The prohibition against labor on Sunday was not involved.

After considering and deciding the first, second, third and fifth points in accordance with the opinion of the court in the case of *Barbier v. Connelly*, the court, in considering the fourth point, "*as to whether said section is void on the ground that it deprives a man of the right to labor.*" says at page 709:

"There is no force in the objection that an unwarrantable discrimination is made against persons engaged in the laundry business because persons in other kinds of business are not required to cease from their labor during the same hours at night. There may be no risk attending the business of others, certainly not so great as where fires are constantly required to carry them on. *The specific regulations for one kind of business, which may be necessary for the protection of the public,* can never be the just ground of complaint because like restrictions are not imposed upon other business of a different kind. The discriminations which are open to objection are those where persons engaged in the same business are subjected to different privileges under the same conditions. It is only then that the discrimination can be said to impair that equal right which all can claim to the enforcement of the laws."

"The objection that the fourth section is void on the ground that it deprives a man of the right to work at all times is equally without force. However broad the right of every one to follow such calling, and employ his time as he may judge most conducive to his interests, it must be exercised subject to such general rules as are adopted by society for the common welfare. All sorts of restrictions are imposed upon the actions of men, notwithstanding the liberty which is guaranteed to each. It is liberty regulated by just and impartial laws. Parties, for example, are free to make any contracts they choose for a lawful purpose, but society says what contracts shall be in writing, and what may be verbally made, and on what days they may be executed, and how long they may be enforced if their terms are not complied with. So, too, with the hours of labor. On few subjects has there been more legislation. How many hours shall constitute a day's work in the absence of contract; at what time shops in our cities shall close at night, are constant subjects of legislation. Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not from any right of the government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physical and moral debasement which comes from uninterrupted labor. Such laws have always been deemed beneficent and merciful laws, especially to the poor and dependent, to the laborers in our factories and workshops and in the heated rooms of our cities, and their validity has been sustained by the highest courts of the States."

The court further held, at page 709, that "it is not discriminating legislation in any invidious sense that branches of the same business, from which danger is apprehended, are prohibited during certain hours of the night, whilst other branches involving no such danger are permitted."

See also

Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, 745 *supra*.

Parker and Worthington, Public Health and Safety, Sec 260, *supra*.

Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co., 120 Mass., 385, *supra*.

Ex Parte C. F. Kuback, 85 Cal., 274, *supra*.

The section (Section 5) of the law in question in this case regulates employment in factories and workshops, and provides that women shall not be employed in factories for more than 8 hours in a day. It applies to all factories and workshops. All persons engaged in the same business are treated alike. It will be seen by the foregoing citations and authorities that such a law does not deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; does not discriminate against anybody and does not deny to any person the equal protection of the law. We do not know of any important case which holds the contrary.

That it is within the power of the legislature to limit the hours of labor of women in factories—that it is within the police power of the state—is established, as a matter of law, by the courts in the cases cited on pages 75-80 of this argument. And, although we have shown that such labor is particularly prejudicial to health, and therefore particularly subject to the restraining influence of the state under its police power, it has not been necessary for us to do so.

The question whether or not the particular employment regulated by the law is unhealthful or dangerous will not be inquired into by the courts: the law being, upon its face, an exercise of the police power, the exclusive right to determine whether it is an employment which needs regulating must be left with the legislature.

Cooley in his work on Constitutional Limitations, page 482, says: "Laws public in their object may, unless express constitutional provision forbids, be either general or local in their application, they may embrace many subjects, or one, and they may extend to all citizens, or be confined to particular classes, as minors or married women, banker or

traders, and the like * * *. The legislature may also deem it desirable to prescribe peculiar rules for the several occupations and to establish distinctions in the rights, obligations, duties and capacities of citizens. The business of common carriers, for instance, or of bankers, may require special statutory regulations for the general benefit, and it may be matter of public policy to give laborers in one business a special lien for their wages, when it would be impractical or impolitic to do the same for persons engaged in other employments. If the laws be otherwise unobjectionable, all that can be required in these cases is, that they be general in their application to the class or locality to which they apply; and they are then public in character and of propriety and policy the legislature must judge."

In *Munn v. The People*, 69 Ill., 93, the Circuit court in speaking of the law regulating warehouses in this state said:

"The power to legislate on all subjects affecting the great interests of a whole community, must be conceded to exist, and it will exist until civil government shall be resolved into its original elements. We have nothing to do with the policy of this enactment. That was a question exclusively within the jurisdiction of the general assembly, which, under no circumstances, has the judicial department a right to question or arraign."

In *People v. Ewer*, 19 N. Y. S., 933, was a prosecution for exhibiting a female child as a dancer contrary to the statute. The court said: "But says counsel, the legislature cannot go further, and take from the parent the right to employ a child in a lawful occupation, not indecent or immoral, and not dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health or morals of the child; and while the nightly exhibition of very young girls as dancers in public theaters, concert halls, and dance houses, may, in many cases, be injurious to their health or morals, nevertheless in this particular case, the nightly exhibition by the defendant of her little girl as a dancer, in a separate piece, performed in a respectable theatre, could not injure the health or morals of the child; and therefore the above cited provisions of the penal code, which forbid the mother to permit such exhibitions are unconstitutional. * * * But assuming that in this present case, and in some other cases, young girls may be exhibited as dancers without injury to their health or morals, that fact does not tend to establish that the act in question is unconstitutional. The legislature is vested with entire police power possessed by the people of this state, and in having determined that it is for the best interest of the state and of young girls that they should not be exhibited as dancers before they reach the age of fourteen years its decision is final, and is not subject to review by the courts upon the ground that the law infringes upon the rights of parents in some particular cases."

See also:

People v. Bellet, 57 N. W. Rep. (Mich.), 1,094.

Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mngf. Co., 120 Mass., 385.

Frorer v. People, 141 Ill., 171.

Braceville Coal Company v. People, 147 Ill., 66.

Millett v. People, 117 Ill., 294.

It would be impracticable to admit proof in such cases that the particular occupation did not need regulating, or that the defendant was carrying on his business in such manner as to render it nearly or wholly innocuous; and to leave this an open question would effectually destroy the foundation of the police power of the government. Most vendors of liquors, or opiates, or poisons, or managers of mines, or steam engines, or elevators in buildings, or other employments which are liable to be dangerous or unhealthful, would assert that it was safe in the particular case, or that it did not need regulation; and if this were permitted, the enforcement of a general police regulation by a state or city would be practically impossible. The question is left to the legislative body. We

have not been able to find a case where the court has permitted this question to be inquired into in the trial of an alleged violation of such regulations.

In the case at bar the law is unquestionably an exercise of the police power. The first, second and third sections of the law provide for keeping workshops in a cleanly state, and provide for inspection to ascertain whether they are in a cleanly condition, free from vermin and infectious and contagious matter; and provide for the Board of Health to act in cases where the shops are found to be in an unhealthful condition. The other sections are in the same line, regulating the employment of children and of women in factories and workshops, and providing for the reports of the results of inspections and investigations and abuses, in all these places, and recommendations in regard to the same. In fact the whole scope of the act is plainly within the police power.

A law under this branch of the legislative power is not obnoxious to the objection that it does not regulate all occupations which are dangerous, or which need regulation. It is palpably impossible to apply such rule to laws of this nature. They are regulations, demanded by considerations of public policy. This kind of legislation, whether by state legislatures or city councils, must be progressive; it cannot cover the ground in one act; it must furnish the remedy as the need appears, or the public necessities demand. And the law, in any event, only requires that the regulation should apply to the particular class which is affected in the same manner, as has been held by this court in cases hereinafter cited.

The counsel for the plaintiff in error seem to think that the decisions of this court in *Frorer et al. v. The People*, 141 Ill. 171 ("Truck Store" case), *Millett v. People*, 117 Ill. 294, *Ramsey v. People*, 142 Ill. 380, and *Braceville Coal Co. v. The People*, 147 Ill. 116 ("Weekly Wages" case), establish a different rule in this State from the one established by the authorities cited by us. It seems to us, on the contrary, that, in so far as those decisions touch the questions involved in the case at bar, they are directly in line with the authorities we have cited. All of those cases—as well as the authorities cited by the court in the opinions—were cases where the court declared acts unconstitutional, which prohibited certain specified parties from doing things which were in no way connected with the regulation or operation of their business; and where they permitted the same things to be done by other parties who were situated toward them in exactly the same way as the prohibited parties. In *Frorer v. The People*, the law prohibited miners and manufacturers from keeping a truck store for the sale of supplies to their employes; and the court held that this was in no way a regulation of the process of mining or manufacturing, was entirely independent of the carrying on of the business, and that there was nothing in the keeping of such a truck store which could affect the employers or employes of miners and manufacturers differently from the employers or employes of house builders, or transportation companies, who were not prohibited; and for these reasons, substantially, the law was held to take away, by special legislation, property—right to acquire property—and was unconstitutional. The court says in the decision, page 179:

"In all that relates to mining and manufacturing wherein they differ from other branches of industry, we recognize the supremacy of the General Assembly to determine whether any, and, if any, what, statutes shall be enacted for their welfare and that of operatives therein, and necessarily affecting them alone. But keeping stores and groceries, or supplies of tools, clothing and food, by whatever name, to sell to laborers in mines and manufactories is entirely independent of mining and manufacturing, and has no tendency in any possible way to affect the mechanical process of mining and manufacturing. The prohibition of the statute operates not directly upon the business of mining and manufacturing, but upon the individual, because of his participation in the business. *It is*

not imposed for the purpose of rendering mining and manufacturing less perilous or laborious, nor to restrict or regulate the duties of employer and employe in respects peculiar to those industries."

In the case at bar the law regulates the employment in the operation of the business itself; and it applies to all factories; nobody is omitted who is situated in the same way toward the prohibited thing as the prohibited parties are. There could be no employe who would be injured in the same way, or to the same extent, by working more than eight hours in a day in any other business; neither would the injury to the public be the same. There might be injury in overworking in other occupations, but it could not be the *same*, either in kind or degree.

Again the court says, page 181:

"It is not doubted that laws may be enacted properly, and without infringing this section of the constitution, which, by reason of peculiar circumstances, may affect some persons or classes of persons only, who were not before affected by such restrictions; but in such instances the circumstances must be so exceptional as to leave no others affected precisely the same way upon whom a general law could have effect."

Again, on page 185:

"So, under what is denominated the 'police power,' laws may be constitutionally enacted imposing new burdens on persons and property where, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public welfare demands it." * * *

"In general, all laws whereby one person is prohibited from so using his liberty or property as to injure or endanger the liberty or property of another."

This case certainly seems to us an authority for the rule we are contending for.

In *Braceville Coal Co. v. The People*, the law required weekly payment of wages by certain specified corporations. It was held that no reason could be found that would require weekly payments by the corporations specified in the law that would not require the same payments by other corporations not covered by the law: therefore the law must be declared unconstitutional under the decision in *Frorer v. The People*. The only other point considered in the case was that the law in question there, applying only to corporations, was obnoxious to the clause in the constitution with reference to creating and amending the charters of corporations. In this case, as in *Frorer v. The People*, the court say that the right of every man to pursue his avocation is subject "to the restraint necessary to secure the common welfare;" and that laws distinguishing against special classes are valid when based upon distinctions or reasons not applicable to those parties not included in its provisions. The same principle is applied in *Millett v. The People*, 117 Ill. 294, and in *Ramsey v. The People*, 142 Ill. 380; as in *Frorer v. The People*, and the *Braceville Coal Co. v. The People*. As in all these cases, the decisions are largely based upon quotations from Judge Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations," and as Judge Cooley says on page 745 of his "Constitutional Limitations" (already quoted herein), that "some employments for example may be admissible for males and improper for females, and regulations recognizing the impropriety and forbidding women to engage in them would be open to no reasonable objection"—it can hardly be possible that either Judge Cooley or the decisions of this court in those cases, are intended to be in conflict with our position in this argument. Indeed, Judge Cooley lays down the very rule we contend for himself. See this brief page 75. Again, this court in *Frorer v. The People* quote largely from the opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in *Commonwealth v. Perry*, 139 Mass. 198, in support of the position that laws like those in the *Frorer* case and the *Braceville* case are invalid; but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Manufacturing Co.*, 120 Mass. 385 (herinbefore quoted), also holds that a law like the one in question in the case at bar is valid, and will be enforced.

III.

TITLE.

The law is not in contravention to the provision of the constitution which requires that "no act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title, but if any subject shall be embraced in an act, which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed."

The act is entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles." Counsel for appellants contend that the clause forbidding the employment of females for more than eight hours is not germane to the subject of the act as thus expressed.

In *O'Leary v. County of Cook*, 28 Ill., 534, 538, where the bill was entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Northwestern University," and a clause in it forbade the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the university. The bill was held constitutional, the court, by Caton. C. J., said:

"The object of the charter was to create an institution for the education of young men and it was competent for the legislature to embrace within it everything which was designed to facilitate that object. Every provision which was intended to promote the well being of the institution or its students, was within the proper subject-matter of that law. We cannot doubt that such was the single design of this law. Its purpose was to keep far away from the members of the institution the temptation to intemperance and its attendant vices. Although this provision might incidentally tend to protect others residing in the vicinity from the corruption and demoralizing influences of the grog-shop, yet that was not the object of the law, but its sole purpose was to protect the students and faculty from such influence. It was designed for the benefit and well being of the institution, and this is the touchstone of the constitutionality of the enactment."

In *Larned v. Tiernan*, 110 Ill., 173, 176, the bill was entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence." The act provided for penalties, etc., for gambling and also provided that any person who lost money by gambling could sue and recover the same in an action of debt, etc.

The court says:

"It is said that this section gives a civil right and a civil remedy, which is another subject than that of crimes and their punishment, and so not expressed in a title relating to criminal jurisprudence; that there can not be, in such an act, a combination of criminal and civil provisions without making two subjects, and so rendering the act obnoxious to the constitutional inhibition in question. But wherefore not? There is no authority cited in support of the proposition, and it rests upon assertion attempted to be supported upon the idea of there being a difference between criminal and civil proceedings, and between what is punishment and a private recovery for a private benefit. But there is a broader view than that, which is taken by the courts, of this constitutional requirement. It being a not uncommon one, it has been the subject of frequent adjudication and has ever received a liberal construction. The decisions concur in laying down, substantially, the rule that in consistency with that provision, there may be included in an act any means which are reasonably adapted to secure the object indicated by the title." (See the numerous cases cited.) "The only legitimate inquiry here, then, under the adjudications upon this subject, is, as we conceive, what is the provision of this section of the statute in its effect? That if its tendency in effect, be the discouragement and suppression of gambling, then it is germane to the general object of the act—not an independent subject—and it is sufficiently expressed in the title of the act."

In *ex parte Liddell*, 29 P. R., 251 (93 Cal., 633), the bill was entitled, "An Act to establish a state reform school for juvenile offenders and to make an appropriation therefor."

Sec. 16 provided for the committal to such school of "Any boy or girl, between the ages of ten and sixteen, who had been convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary."

This was held constitutional and not in violation of the constitutional provision that: "Every act shall embrace one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title."

See *State v. Kingsley*, 18 S. W. (Mo. Sup.), 994.

In *State v. Hanub* (Ala.), 10 So., 752, the bill was entitled, "An Act to regulate the taking and planting-of oysters in the waters of the state."

A provision made it unlawful to ship beyond the state any oyster taken in the waters of the state while it was in shell.

This was held constitutional.

In *Phillip Cole v. John Hall*, 103 Ill., 30, the bill was entitled, "An Act to indemnify the owners of sheep in cases of damage committed by dogs."

In this bill there was a provision imposing a license fee on all dogs to whomsoever belonging, the funds thus raised to be used to reimburse parties who had suffered damage to their sheep by dogs.

The imposing of this license was held sufficiently germane to the subject expressed in the title of the bill as to be fairly embraced in it, and therefore constitutional.

In *Johnson v. People*, 83 Ill., 431, the bill was entitled, "A bill for an act to revise the law in relation to license."

There was a provision in the bill imposing restrictions on the sale of liquor to minors. This was held germane to the subject of the bill, sufficiently expressed in the title and constitutional.

A statute which by its title is merely for the incorporation of a railway company may properly embrace provisions authorizing municipal subscription in aid of construction; such a provision is germane in the matter of the charter.

Schuyler County Supervisors v. R. R. Co., 25 Ill., 181.

Abington v. Cabeen, 106 Ill., 200.

Viriden v. Allen, 107 Ill., 505.

In *Sun Mut. Ins. Co. v. Mayor, etc.*, 8 N. Y., 239, it is said, the object of constitutional provision is, "That neither the members of the legislature nor the people should be mislead by the title."

"The intent of the provision of the legislature was to prevent the union in the same act of incongruous matters and of objects having no connection nor relation. And with this it was designed to prevent surprise in legislation by having matters of one nature embraced in a bill whose title expressed another."

In *Prescott v. City of Chicago*, 60 Ill., 121, the act was entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Chicago, to create a board of park commissioners, and to authorize the levy of a tax in West Chicago, and for other purposes."

The provisions of the act extended the city limits and created parks, etc.

It was held constitutional, covered by the words, "An act to amend the city charter of Chicago."

In *Reg v. Payne*, L. R. 1. C. C. 27, the act made it a penal offense to convey to a prisoner in order to facilitate his escape, "any mask, dress or disguise, or any letter, or any other article or thing."

This was held to include a bar.

In *Kurtz v. People*, 33 Mich. 279, the rule is laid down as follows:

"The constitutional provision is a very wise and wholesome provision intended to prevent legislators from being entrapped into a careless passage of bills on matters foreign to the ostensible purpose of the statute as entitled, but it is not designed to require the body of the bill to be a mere repetition of the title. Neither is it intended to prevent including in the bill such means as are reasonably adapted to secure the objects indicated by the title."

The principle as laid down in the foregoing cases seems to us to fully cover the case at bar. We can form no conception of the operation of manufacturing disassociated from the labor involved. Manufacture is labor. Regulating the hours of labor in the factory is regulating manufacture.

SPECIFIC ENUMERATION.

In answer to the contention that there are specific enumerations both in the title and in the body of the act of manufactured articles followed by general words, and that these general words must refer to articles of the same class as those enumerated, and therefore do not apply to articles such as candy, etc.

The specific enumerations in the *body* of the act only occur in connection with provisions for inspection, etc., for sanitary purposes, which are in Sections 1, 2 and 7.

Wherever the question of child labor or employment of females is treated of, the words "any manufacturing establishment" and like general words are used, there being no enumeration whatsoever; the case at bar, and all the cases brought under the Factory act, raise only the question of the employment of females for more than eight hours in a day, and the only section of the law which prohibits such employment is Section 5. There is no specific enumeration in such section. The body of the act therefore unquestionably makes the eight hours question apply to all factories of whatsoever nature. The intention of the legislature is to be derived from the wording of the whole act, not from the title alone. The only contention, therefore, that can be raised is that in the *title* of the act itself there is an enumeration of specific articles followed by the general terms "and other articles," and that, therefore, on this ground, the law cannot be made to apply to other articles belonging to a class different than that of the articles enumerated.

1.

The answer to this contention is that the title of an act is for the information of the public and of the legislature and that alone; that the constitutional provision requiring that no act shall embrace more than one subject and that shall be embraced in the title, was designed to prevent the insertion into acts of provisions having no connection therewith, and thus deceiving the public and sleepy legislators. All that was designed was that the act should be referred to in the title in such way as to put the public and the legislators upon inquiry.

Sutherland, in his work on Statutory Construction, at Section 88, says:

"The title must state the subject of the act for the *purpose of information to members of the legislature and public* while the bill is going through the forms of enactment. It is not required that the title should be *exact and precise*. It is sufficient if the language used in the title, on a *fair construction*, indicates the purpose of the legislature to legislate according to the constitutional provision, so that, making every reasonable intentment in favor of the act, it may be said that the subject or object of the law is expressed in the title. As said by the Supreme Court of Illinois, the constitution does not require that the subject of the bill shall

be specifically and exactly expressed in the title, which calls attention to the subject of the bill, although in general terms, is all that is required."

When the subject is stated in the title the constitution is so far complied with that no criticism of the mode of statement will affect the validity of the act. The statute is valid in such a case; the degrees of particularity in expressing the subject in the title is left to the discretion of the legislature.

No particular form has been prescribed in the constitution for expressing the subject or purpose of a statute in its title. It need not index the details of the act, nor give a synopsis of the means by which the object of the statute is to be effectuated by the provisions in the body of the act.

Johnson v. People, 83 Ill. 436.

It will be seen from these authorities that the rule as to specific enumeration does not apply to titles.

There is a wide difference between the provisions in the body of an act and those in the title. The purpose of the title is to *guide*, to indicate, not to lay down. It can be referred to to aid in the interpretation of the act, but the provisions of the act itself govern. The rules applicable to the construction of the body of a statute can in no sense be held applicable to the title, the mere sign post, and we have not been able to find any authorities where they have been so applied.

2.

But even if the same rules of construction should be held applicable to the title as to the body of an act, yet the specific words exhaust a whole genus, the general words must refer to a genus beyond.

Foster re. Blount, 18 Alabama 687.

An act made it an offense for county judges and clerks of county courts to receive any other or greater fees (than certain in the act prescribed) from any guardian, executor, administrator or other person, the court, while recognizing the rule for limiting general words to persons and things *ejusdem generis*, said:

"This is but a rule of construction by which courts are to ascertain the intention of the legislature, and when that is apparent we are bound by it, and can no more disregard the intention of a penal statute than any other.

"The court held that the true meaning of the act was to punish as an offense the taking of greater than the prescribed fees from *any person*, whether in matters relating to the administration of estates or other matters."

See Sutherland on Stat. Con., Sec. 280.

Sutherland, in his work on Statutory Construction, Section 278, says:

"But where the result of thus restricting the general words would be that they would have no effect at all, they must be extended to things superior in quality to those enumerated. This naturally proceeds from the rule of construction to give effect to all the words of a statute if possible, so that none will be void, superfluous or redundant. Thus the statute of Marlebridge, 52 Henry III., chapter 19, refers to courts baron or other courts, and it was held that these words extend to the Courts of Record at Westminster, though the act begins with inferior courts; for otherwise these general words would be void; for it cannot, according to the general rule, extend to inferior courts, for none be inferior or lower than those that be particularly named.' For the same reason the restrictions of general words to things *ejusdem generis* must not be carried to such an excess as to deprive them of all meaning. The enumeration of particular things is sometimes so complete and exhaus-

tive as to leave nothing which can be called *ejusdem generis*. If the particular words exhaust a whole genus, the general words must refer to some larger genus. When a statute of limitation, enumerated certain periods for bringing actions for inferior estates and following the enumeration were these words, 'or other action for any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or a lease for a term of years,' and under the general words it was sought to bring action for a higher estate, it was recognized that, as a general rule, a statute which treats of things or persons of an inferior degree cannot by any general words be extended to those of a superior degree; yet when all those of inferior degree are embraced by the express words used, and there are still general words, they must be applied to things of a higher degree than those enumerated, for otherwise there would be nothing for the general words to operate on. Therefore, these general words were held to include a real action, citing *Ellis v. Murray*, 28 Miss., 129."

See also:

Chapman v. Woodruff, 34 Ga., 98.

In the case at bar the words "clothing, wearing apparel," in the title exhaust the genus, there are no other manufactures in the same class; the general words must therefore apply to something beyond, and cover all other manufactures.

IV.

PRESUMPTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

The presumption is in favor of the constitutionality of a statute.

In re Walsh, 17 Ill., 161.

Bunn v. People, 45 Ill., 397.

A statute can be declared void as in violation of the constitution only where the violation is clear and plain.

Lane v. Dorman, 3 Scam., 238.

Wulff v. Aldrich, 124 Ill., 591.

The courts will not declare a statute unconstitutional unless it is clear beyond reasonable doubt that the legislature has transcended its constitutional power.

Bureau County Supervisors v. R. R. Co., 44 Ill., 229.

Hawthorn v. People, 109 Ill., 302.

Where it is doubtful whether a statute is in violation of the constitution, the doubt must be solved in favor of its validity.

People v. Morgan, 90 Ill., 558.

People v. Hazelwood, 116 Ill., 319.

If the court should hold that the act could only refer to articles of the class of clothing and wearing apparel, then of course under the rule requiring a construction in accordance if possible with constitutionality, Section 5 would be so construed as to refer only to this class. The other provisions of the law requiring sanitary inspection and forbidding the employment of children under the age of fourteen years, etc., the constitutionality of which are not questioned here, are in any event independent and able to stand alone, and under the words of the constitutional provision itself and the cases of *Nelson v. People*, 33 Ill., 390; *Quincy v. Bull*, 106 Ill., 337; *Hinze v. People*, 92 Ill., 406; and *People v. Hazelwood*, 116 Ill., 319 would remain unaffected by any decision rendered in this case.

Even if the section of the factory law in question in this case should be held to apply only to factories for the manufacture of clothing or wearing apparel, still the cases which involve the violation of that section by the employment of females for more than eight hours in fac-

tories for the manufacture of clothing or wearing apparel, such as ladies' waists and boots and shoes, should be sustained, and the section held to cover such cases.

As for the necessity of discriminating against the factories for the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel the legislature, as shown by the authorities cited on page 74 of this brief, was the sole judge. Further than that there is the right to discriminate against these manufactures under the police power, because they could not be affected in the same way by the act prohibited as other manufactures which are not included within the law; as held by this court in *Frerer v. People* and *Braceville Coal Company v. People*, supra, and by other authorities hereinbefore cited.

FACTS.

There was cross-examination by counsel for plaintiff in error of the employé, in some of the cases, to bring out answers that she was not forced to work over-time, and that they worked because they wanted the wages to support themselves and families, etc. They also drew out answers as to the condition of the particular factories. All this testimony was, in our view, incompetent; and when admitted can properly have no bearing on any question in the case. On re-direct examination some of these witnesses testified that they had nothing to do with fixing the hours of labor; that they were fixed by the employers without any consultation with the employés; and they understood that they would be discharged if they refused to comply. This, in the very nature of the case, is probably true in all these cases. It is apparent, therefore, that the supposed "willingness" of the girls to work cuts a very attenuated figure in any aspect.

And again it should be remembered that these girls are subpoenaed to testify against their employers, who are facing them at the trial; that they are losing a day's work every time they are subpoenaed; and that they are testifying all the time with the consciousness that when they return to the factory they may be told that their further services are not required. We are glad to be able to say, however, that in many of these cases these witnesses have bravely and successfully passed even this cruel test.

This kind of testimony does not help the violators of this law, even in a sentimental sense, which seems to be the sense in which they expect to use it. In most cases of sanitary regulation, under the police power, those engaged in violation of the regulation are willing to do so, on account of the apparent and immediate gain, either of money or of unwholesome indulgence. The man to whom intoxicating liquor is sold wants it, so the opium eater wants his dose, and young children, whose parents are greedy for their earnings, are willing to work beyond their strength, until they cripple themselves for life. Women, driven by want to desperation, insisted upon working in the English mines under unwholesome, immoral, revolting conditions, until overwhelming public sentiment forced legislation prohibiting such employment. This very fact, that violators of this law tempt women to work beyond their strength by appealing to their necessities, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the law.

Ashton Cross said in behalf of the government in the British Parliament in 1874 when the bill was passed reducing the hours of women in factories to nine, that "It may be that women wish to work as at present, but in the long run they will be benefited by shorter hours, and in eight or ten years from now they will be better fitted for work."

Parliamentary debates March 5 to May 8, 1874, page 1795.

Again, even if the employés were willing to sacrifice themselves, there is a *public* injury which such laws also prevent. It is against public policy that the health of citizens should be impaired by unwholesome

employment, and one of the most far reaching results, of this nature, is the injury to their children from the overwork of married women in factories, which has been alluded to elsewhere in this argument.

Again, as a matter of fact, the law does not deprive women of an opportunity to labor, in any true sense. All the scientific evidence is one way, *viz:*—that labor in factories more than eight hours a day deprives the average women (to say nothing of girls and delicate women) of their health. They break down in a few years; they are deprived of the power to bear children, at least healthy children; their lives are shortened; so that in the end they are in fact *deprived* of labor by a long day; and obtain more labor, and the results of labor, by a short day.

Again, counsel have said that the competition of men who are allowed to work more hours will drive women out of their places. Intelligent women do not claim that they want to, or can, compete with men in the occupations which are peculiarly adapted to men; as in mines, or on the highways, or in heavier muscular work; and no laws, giving them equal, or longer days, will force them into such occupations. The converse of this is true as to men competing with women in the work adapted to women. A large proportion of the work in factories where women are employed can be done better and more cheaply by women than by men. Men cannot compete with them in that kind of work, and never will, even assuming that men will always work ten hours to women's eight. The advantage of the natural adaptation can not be destroyed by extending this kind of protection to women. This has already been proved. The experience in the states where the law has been in operation for years, as shown by the reports, demonstrates that men are not only not driving women out of woman's work in these factories, but that women are earning more in eight hours than in nine, on account of the sanitary protection afforded by the law. And the result has been the same in this State, under the law in question, where the law is being enforced; as shown by the reports.

The hours of labor of women in factories in England were reduced in 1847 from 12 to 10, and the factory returns in 1870 show that there had been no reduction in the percentage of labor employed since the passage of the law. During the same period, under the shorter day, the wages of the women employes increased over 60 per cent., while wages of the male workers increased less than 30 per cent.

Counsel have said that this law would unfavorably affect the interests of manufacturers in their competition with other manufacturers outside of the State. Of course such an objection, by employers, should not be considered at all where a sanitary regulation of employes is in question: but assuming that it could be considered, as a matter of fact, such laws are in the interest of manufacturers as well as employes, as shown by experience where they have been in operation. In England the law was opposed at first, upon this ground, by an association of a few manufacturers called the "Manufacturers' Association"—the same sort of an association which is generally formed by a few manufacturers to oppose the law when it first goes into operation. And after the law had been in operation in England for several years, the reports show a large increase in manufactures in factories where women are employed, since the reduction of hours of labor of women, and a much larger proportion of increase than on the Continent, where women labor is unrestricted.

"Parliamentary Debates," March 5 to May 8, 1874, pages 1,785 to 1,795.

The same effect is reported in this country.

It must not be assumed from the contest made against the law by individuals who appear in these cases that this law is not being enforced in this State, and obeyed by people affected by it.

Only a few have concluded to contest the law; and it is fair to assume that the others, who are obeying it, are satisfied with it. In some of the cases under the same law, now in this court, there is testimony that

the factories are not in a wholesome condition, and that there are children, 14 and 15 years of age, working over twelve hours a day, with only two half hours out for luncheons, eaten in the factory, and standing at their work during all these hours; and it is fair to assume that the cases brought here, by the employers, to test the constitutionality of the law, would not be the ones which we would present to the court, nor the worst factories, or even the average ones. It is matter of general information what "sweat shops" are; and under what revolting conditions women were working in them in the city of Chicago.

The reports of the investigations of the legislative committees have made us all familiar with the filth and fetid atmosphere, the interminable hours of labor, the emaciated women and child-workers in these factories, and the disease-germs which went out in the clothing manufactured there and which retain their vitality long after they leave the factory; all of which features are being so surprisingly modified by this law and by the exceedingly effective inspectors provided for in the law.

Of course, that class of factories—which contains a large proportion of the places affected by this law—will not be presented to this court, so long as a few higher grade factories can be brought here to test the law; but, of course, a decision declaring the law invalid would close up these factories, of all grades, to the investigation of the inspectors appointed under the law, and stop the regulation thereof, and of the labor therein, and would set again in operation all the nefarious and abhorrent features which distinguished the greater number of these places up to the time the law went into effect.

There are nine cases under this law, brought to this court at this term, numbered in this court from 3 to 11, inclusive, and all the cases being brought here together.

The following is a brief description of these cases:

William E. Ritchie,	}	No. 3.
<i>Plaintiff in Error,</i>		
<i>vs.</i>		
The People of the State of Illinois,		
<i>Defendant in Error.</i>		

This case is for employing a female, Mollie Fach, age 27, by the plaintiff in error, in working for him in his factory for the manufacture of paper boxes, making paper boxes; worked nine and three-quarter hours on February 23, 1894; worked for wages, was paid by the piece by the plaintiff in error. She (Mollie Fach) testified that the hours are prescribed by the employer, that she could not work less hours, nor more hours; that she must work according to the hours that are prescribed in the factory; often when business was brisk she worked more than nine and three-quarter hours in a day—into the evening; that as a matter of fact she knew that she had to work according to the rules and hours prescribed in the factory; that she would have to work as much as the other girls in the factory did.

William E. Ritchie,	}	No. 4.
<i>Plaintiff in Error,</i>		
<i>vs.</i>		
The People of the State of Illinois,		
<i>Defendant in Error.</i>		

This case is for employing a female, Lizzie Furlong, aged 27, by the plaintiff in error, to work for himself in his factory for the manufacture of paper boxes, making paper boxes. She testified that she worked nine and three-quarter hours on that day; worked for wages, was paid by the piece, by the plaintiff in error; that the hours were arranged by the employer; that she had nothing to do with fixing the hours of labor; that it is a rule in the factory that when the bell rings the workers stop; the rule is made by the employer; she don't have anything to do about it; "if a girl would not work up to those hours she might get a scolding, she would not be allowed to stay there if she made a habit of it; if she made a habit of not working those hours she would be discharged."

Ferdinand Bunte, <i>Plaintiff in Error,</i> <i>vs.</i> The People of the State of Illinois, <i>Defendant in Error.</i>	}	No. 5.
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This case is for employing a female, Mary Breen, age 20, by plaintiff in error, in working for him in his factory for the manufacture of candy, making candy; worked nine hours on February 23, 1894; worked for wages, was paid by the week, \$3.60 per week, by plaintiff in error. She testified that she was standing up all day at her work; when she went there she was to work nine hours a day for the \$3.60 per week.

Joseph E. Tilt, <i>Plaintiff in Error,</i> <i>vs.</i> The People of the State of Illinois, <i>Defendant in Error.</i>	}	No. 6.
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This case is for employing a female, Mary C. Sherlock, aged 25, by plaintiff in error, in working for himself in his factory for the manufacture of shoes, making shoes; worked ten hours on that day, February 23, 1894 (stopped at half-past five); worked for wages, paid by the piece by the plaintiff in error. She testified that she operates a machine, run by steam power; work requires exercise of her hands, her eyes and her brain; they are supposed to work full time, nine and one half hours; has worked in that factory two years, and worked same number of hours during that time; the sixty to sixty-five other women there work the same number of hours during that time; machinery is kept running until half-past five, and the women are expected to work for that length of time; if they refuse they don't get back there any more.

Joseph E. Tilt, <i>Plaintiff in Error,</i> <i>vs.</i> The People of the State of Illinois, <i>Defendant in Error.</i>	}	No. 7.
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This case is for employing a female, Margaret Taylor, aged 20, by plaintiff in error, in working for him in his factory, for the manufacture of shoes, making shoes; worked nine and one-half hours (ten hours, with half an hour out for dinner) on that day, February 23, 1894; worked for wages, paid by the hour by plaintiff in error; was forced to work nine and one-half hours on that day; her agreement with her proprietor provided that she should work that number of hours; was her duty to work those hours under her agreement with Mr. Tilt.

Lee Drom, <i>Plaintiff in Error,</i> <i>vs.</i> The People of the State of Illinois, <i>Defendant in Error.</i>	}	No. 8.
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This case is for employing a female, Mamie Robinson, aged 14, by plaintiff in error, in working for himself in his factory for the manufacture of wearing apparel, ladies' cloth waists, making such waists; worked eleven and one-half hours February 8, 1894; worked for wages, was paid by the week, by plaintiff in error. The factory inspector testified that the factory occupies the fourth and fifth floors of a block on South Canal street, Chicago, with a laundry room, belonging to the factory, on the front of the fourth floor; that 206 women and girls are employed there; that the light on fifth floor was good; no windows back of the laundry on the fourth floor, has to be lighted by gas, night and day; fair as to cleanliness; air is very hot on account of gas and laundry; it is extremely hot.

Lee Drom,
Plaintiff in Error,
 vs.
 The People of the State of Illinois,
Defendant in Error, } No. 9.

This case is for employing a female, Hattie Renfranz, aged 14, by plaintiff in error, at working for himself in his factory for the manufacture of ladies' cloth waists, making such waists; worked twelve and one-half hours—from half-past seven in the morning till twelve, then half an hour for dinner, and from half-past twelve to half-past eight at night, Feb. 9, 1894; worked for wages, paid by the piece, by plaintiff in error. She testified that she was pressing and ironing waists; had to stand up all of the time; they asked her to work, and she worked. Minnie Keefe testified that she was assistant forelady in this factory. She testified as to the labor of Hattie Renfranz, on Feb. 9, 1894, substantially the same as the testimony of Hattie Renfranz. On the cross-examination by counsel for plaintiff in error, she testified that if one department of the factory worked it was necessary for the others to work: that pressing and ironing waists is not easy work; that about 200 girls are employed in that factory; that on cold days the ventilation in the factory is bad; that the girls are expected to work when asked, but had never seen any one compel them; that if a girl said she did not want to work overtime, she (witness), as her forelady, would have ordered her to work if she possibly could; that if she had said she was not strong enough, she (witness) could not positively say whether she would have been discharged, but that she might and she might not. On the re-direct examination the witness testified that when business is brisk they probably run in the evening—up to half-past eight or nine—two or three evenings in the week; they are supposed to have half an hour for lunch; must eat in the factory; the girls must pay for it themselves if they send out for it. The factory-inspector, Mrs. Stevens, testified the same as No. 8, with reference to the factory (it is the same factory as in No. 8); also that the factory is crowded and badly ventilated.

Louis Eisendrath,
Plaintiff in Error,
 vs.
 The People of the State of Illinois,
Defendant in Error. } No. 10.

This is a case for employing a female, Mamie Robinson, aged 14, working in the factory of Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom, for the manufacture of ladies' cloth waists, in making such waists. It is stipulated and admitted that the said firm is a copartnership, and composed of Emil Strouss, Louis Eisendrath and Lee Drom; that said factory is owned by said copartnership; is located in Chicago; that said Lee Drom, a member of said firm, employed said Mamie Robinson to work on February 22, 1894, in said factory, for more than eight hours; and that said Lee Drom was the manager of said factory for said firm, and was authorized by the said firm to employ the help in said factory. Said Mamie Robinson testified that she was employed in said factory on the said day eleven and one-half hours (from eight in the morning up to half-past eight in the evening, with half an hour for dinner and half an hour for supper); was paid by the week; when working at night stands up all the time; that she worked over eight hours every day she worked there; that she was asked to work overtime and she worked.

Emil Strouss,
Plaintiff in Error,
 vs.
 The People of the State of Illinois,
Defendant in Error. } No. 11.

This case is for employing Rosa Koencke, aged 14, at working in the factory of Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom, for the manufacture of ladies'

cloth waists, in making such waists. The stipulations and admissions in this case are the same as in No. 10. Said Rosa Koeneké testified that she was so employed in said factory for eleven and one-half hours—from eight in the morning till half-past eight in the evening, with half an hour out for dinner, and half an hour for supper; worked on a sewing machine.

In cases 3 and 4 the work is making paper boxes, in a factory for such manufacture.

In case 5 the work is making candy, in a factory for such manufacture.

In cases 6 and 7 the work is making wearing apparel—shoes—in a factory for such manufacture.

In cases 8, 9, 10 and 11 the work is making wearing apparel—cloth waists.

In cases 8, 9, 10 and 11 the girls employed were under sixteen (fourteen or fifteen).

In cases 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 it is testified that the girls are expected by the employers to work over-hours; that the machinery is running, and everybody is expected to work during those hours; that the employers fix the hours; the employés having nothing to do with it, being expected to comply; and in some of the cases that if they do not comply they would be discharged; and, in some of the cases, the girls were employed on the condition that they should work the long hours. The forewoman corroborates this testimony as to employés in a factory employing over 200 women and girls.

In cases 3, 4, 6 and 9 the girls are paid by the piece; and in cases 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 they are paid by the hour, day or week. We do not see that this cuts any figure. In any case, they work for wages, and are "employed" in violation of the law—as is admitted. Whether they are paid by time or piece, it seems to us, makes no difference.

In cases 8, 9 and 10, the children, fourteen or fifteen years old, worked twelve and one-half hours, with only two half hours out for luncheon (if they had any) eaten in the factory, and standing up through all those hours; one of them ironing and pressing. And in case 11 the girl, aged fourteen, was running a sewing machine through the same hours. And the forewoman of the factory testified that the 200 women and girls in the factory worked these hours two or three days in the week, when business was brisk, and they worked every day more than eight hours. This shows that a large proportion of the women, covered by this law, are children, undeveloped and delicate, and peculiarly unfit for long hours' work in factories, and engaged in work which only strong women, or men should do, and working continuously, with only two half-hour lunches, for hours which would wreck the health of able bodied adults. We submit that if such children as these must work in such places at all, when they ought to be at school, the least the state can do for them is to limit the hours of employment, so that there may be at least a little margin of the day for education and other necessary purposes. Girls like these are a large proportion of the women covered by this law, and, as has been shown, the older women equally need the protection of the law, and especially those who are, or who are about to be, mothers.

In the cases against Louis Eisendrath and Emil Strouss (Nos. 10 and 11), the defendants are members of a firm violating the law. The testimony show that the factory was owned and operated by the firm; that the help was employed by Lee Drom, a member of the firm, who was manager of the factory for the said firm, and authorized by the other members to employ the help. There is no question but the defendants, as members of the firm, knew the terms of employment, the hours worked and the general rules of the factory, for all the members shared in the benefits thereof, and the hours of work had been the same for many months. It is an entirely different case from one in which an occasional drink is sold by a partner to a minor, where the other mem-

bers of the firm can have, in the nature of things, no control over the acts of their agents. In Mississippi by statute one partner can be convicted upon a sale of liquor by his associate without his consent and in his absence. In Arkansas the statute reads: "Anyone who shall sell or be interested in the sale," and it is there held that a partner in a saloon may be convicted for a sale by his copartner, although the defendant was absent at the time and had no knowledge of it.

Whitten v. State, 37 Miss., 379.

Robinson v. State, 38 Ark., 641.

Walles v. State, 38 Ark., 641.

See also: R. S. Ill., Chap. 43, Sec. 6.

In the case at bar the law is similar to the liquor laws of the several states mentioned—"Any person or firm." If the lawmakers had intended that only the active agent in the violation of the law should be made liable, why the use of the word firm? A firm does not exist except it exists in its members. All the members, therefore, must have been intended to be made liable for the violation of the law. The law imposes, substantially, the same liabilities as the dram shop act (Chap. 43, Sec. 6, Rev. Stat. Ill.), which provides: "Whoever, by himself, his agent, or his servant." If only the person who actually and personally did the employing could be held (no matter how fully authorized by the real party in interest) it would leave a wide opportunity for evading the penalty. Parties could have that done by irresponsible employes. We therefore submit that the judgment of the court below, fining Emil Strouss and Louis Eisendrath should stand.

JOHN W. ELA,

ANDREW ALEX. BRUCE.

Attorneys for Defendant in Error.

REPLY OF DEFENDANT IN ERROR.

[To Plaintiff's argument that the Act was unconstitutional because of the provision of Section 10 of said Act.]

We do not understand that section 16, of article 4, of the constitution applies to officers like the inspector, assistant inspector, and deputy inspectors appointed under the law in question. These inspectors are merely special agents to carry out the specific provisions of the act by which they were created, and are not general officers of the government. The reason for the constitutional rule invoked by the plaintiff in error is evidently to make bills appropriating money so conspicuous as to attract the special attention of the legislators. This reason would only apply to appropriations for salaries of the general officers of the government created by the constitution itself, where, the officers being already in existence, there would be nothing to call attention to the fact that money was being appropriated for them, unless provision making such appropriations were isolated from other subjects. There would naturally be no provisions to be made on the same subject in appropriations for such officers, and the intention of the constitutional provision was to prevent such appropriations from being attached to bills on other subjects. In bills creating agents, or branches, of the government, like the one at bar, and where the appropriation is part of the title, there is sufficient notice that money must be appropriated—sufficient to attract the attention of the legislators; therefore, the reason for rule fails, and the section would not be construed to apply to such agents.

Even though the court should hold that Section 10 of the act which appropriates money for the salaries of the inspectors is in whole or in part in contravention of Sec. 16, Art. 4 of the constitution; yet it cannot be claimed that on this account the whole act in question should fall.

Cooley in his work on Constitutional Limitation, 3d edition, page 211, says:

"It will sometimes be found that an act of the legislature is opposed in some of its provisions to the constitution, while others, standing by

themselves, would be unobjectionable. So the forms observed in passing it may be sufficient for some of the purposes sought to be accomplished by it, but insufficient for the others. In any such case the portion which conflicts with the constitution, or in regard to which the necessary conditions have not been observed, must be treated as a nullity. Whether the other parts of the statute must also be adjudged void because of the association must depend upon a consideration of the object of the law, and in what manner and to what extent the unconstitutional portion affects the remainder. A statute, it has been said, is judicially held to be constitutional, because it is not within the scope of legislative authority, it may either propose to accomplish something prohibited by the constitution, or to accomplish some lawful, or even laudable object by means repugnant to the constitution of the United States or of the state. A statute may contain some such provisions, and yet the same act, having received the sanction of all branches of the legislature, and being in the form of law, may contain other useful and salutary provisions, not obnoxious to any just constitutional exception. It would be inconsistent with all just principles of constitutional law to adjudge these enactments void because they are associated in the same act, but not connected with or dependent on others which are unconstitutional. Where a part of a statute is unconstitutional, that fact does not authorize the courts to declare the remainder void also, unless all the provisions are connected in subject matter, depending on each other, operating together for the same purpose, or otherwise so connected together in meaning, that it cannot be presumed the legislature would have passed the one without the other. The constitutional and unconstitutional provisions may even be contained in the same section, and yet be perfectly distinct and separable, so that the first may stand though the last fall. The point is not whether they are contained in the same section, for the distribution into sections is purely artificial, but whether they are essentially and inseparably connected in substance. If, when the unconstitutional portion is stricken out, that which remains is complete in itself and capable of being executed in accordance with the apparent legislative intent, wholly independent of that which was rejected, it must be sustained. The difficulty is in determining whether the good and bad parts of the statute are capable of being separated within the meaning of this rule. If a statute attempts to accomplish two or more objects, and is void as to one, it may still be in every respect complete and valid as to the other. * * * * *

To illustrate how intimately the valid and invalid portions of a statute may be associated, a section of the criminal code of Illinois provided that "if any person shall harbor or secrete any negro, mulatto, or person of color, the same being a slave or servant, owing service or labor to any other persons, whether they reside in this state, or in any other state, or territory, or district within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or shall in anywise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners of such slaves or servants from retaking them in a lawful manner, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," etc. And it was held that although the latter portion of the section was void within the decision of *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, yet that the first portion, being a police regulation for the preservation of order in the state, and important to its well being, and capable of being enforced without reference to the rest, was not affected by the invalidity of the rest."

See numerous decisions cited on pages 211 and 212.

In *Myers v. The People*, 67 Ill. 508, 509, the first sections of the act under discussion gave "in addition to the jurisdiction now conferred by law on the county courts of this State," jurisdiction in certain other cases.

The last section of the act excepted from its provisions counties with a population of over 100,000.

The last section was declared unconstitutional as being in violation of Sec. 29, Art. 6, of the constitution, which requires the jurisdiction, etc., of all courts to be uniform.

The remainder of the act, however, was allowed to stand. The court at page 509 said:

"How, then, is this statute to be regarded? Is it wholly void, or void only as to the last section? If the same exception had been embodied into the first section, thus creating a dependence of one part upon another by interweaving all the elements into one texture, then all would have to fall together. But, when we look at the first section, we find that, by its very terms, it extends alike to all the county courts of the State. By rejecting the last section, the remaining parts of the statute, with an exception we shall hereafter notice, are not only constitutional but complete in themselves, and capable of execution. It is a general rule, and one founded on good sense, that, if one part of a statute be unconstitutional, but it stands so independently by itself that it may be rejected, and yet leave that which remains so complete in itself as to be fully capable of execution, then the act should be construed the same as if the void part had never been inserted."

In *Donnersberger v. Prendergast et al.*, 128 Ill. 234, the court said: "Therefore, although a portion of the statute under consideration is unconstitutional, it does not follow that the court is authorized to declare its provisions void, if they are separable from the void provisions and capable of enforcement independently of such void provisions, unless it shall appear that all of the provisions of the act are so dependent on each other, operating together for the same purpose, or are otherwise so connected together in meaning, that it cannot be presumed that the legislature would have passed the one without the other provision. When the constitutional and unconstitutional provisions are distinct and separable, the valid provision may stand, as if the invalid provisions had not been introduced. *Cooley's Const. Lim.*, 177, 178, and notes. See also *Knox County v. Davis*, 63 Ill. 405; *Myers v. People*, 67 Id. 503; *Binz v. Weber*, 81 id. 372; *People v. Hazelwood*, 106 Id. 319. The provision for changing the boundaries of towns under township organization in this section is distinct and separable from the annexation of one incorporated city or village to another, or extending the boundaries of an incorporated city or village so as to include the territory annexed within the city or village limit. We are of the opinion, therefore, that the provision of Sec. 12, Art. 3, of the act of 1887, so far as it relates to the uniting of towns or detaching territory from one town and attaching it to another, being within the scope of the subject expressed in the title of the act, was valid legislation and may be carried into effect, notwithstanding the void provision relating to cities and villages referred to."

In *Knox County et al. v. Davis et al.*, 63 Ill. 414, 415, the court said:

"It is next urged that the law authorizing the election is unconstitutional, because it authorized the city of Galesburg and individuals to raise and secure funds requisite for the public buildings, and the subscriptions and donations made for the purpose to be valid and binding, in case the vote should be favorable to removal, and void if otherwise; that when such a fund was raised, it operated largely and unduly upon the voters of the county to induce them to vote for removal; that many were probably thus induced to vote for the change who would have opposed it had the expense for the purpose fallen on the county by taxation; that the law and the subscriptions under it gave those favorable to the removal a great and unjust advantage in the election; and that the law operated in the nature of an offer of a bribe for votes in favor of removal, and, for that reason, the election should be regarded as inoperative and void."

"If this law is unconstitutional, as suggested, it is only to the extent and no further than to render the subscriptions and other donations inoperative. The remaining portion of the law is, so far as we can see, strictly in conformity with the fundamental law. Because the law may

be unconstitutional in one of its provisions, it does not follow that the entire law must fail. Strike out this provision, and all of the other provisions could be executed as effectually as if it was retained; and when this is the case, the law must stand."

People v. Nelson, 133 Ill. 591.

Rood v. McCargar, 49 Cal., 117, 120.

Lathrop v. Mills, 19 Cal. 513, 530.

State v. Copeland, 3 R. I. 33.

The only part of the act in question in the case at bar which, under any consideration, can be claimed void as in contravention of the constitution is the provision of Sec. 10, beginning with the word "First," which reads, "\$20,000 for the salaries of inspector, assistant inspector, and ten deputy factory inspectors, as hereinbefore provided." It seems to us that, in no sense, could the deputy factory inspectors be held to be officers of the government, even conceding that the chief factory inspector is. Their duties are like those of the average policeman: in fact, they have not as much power. They are simply "inspectors," under the act, and have no power whatsoever except to inspect, and they have no fixed term of office.

In any event, the amount of the salaries of the inspectors, or any one of them, is easily detachable from the rest of the act. If they are all officers of the government, then only the clause above cited appropriating \$20,000 might be held to be invalid; if the chief inspector is the only officer of the government, then only her salary of \$1,500, which is specifically set out, could be stricken out. The most that can be claimed, therefore, is that the act, as far as these appropriations is concerned, is invalid. The act, with the exception of this appropriation, or these appropriations, is valid. Is there any one who would claim that the legislature, if they had known that these appropriations would not stand, would not have passed the law without them? This is the only theory on which the balance of the act can be overthrown.

See *Donnersberger v. Prendergast*, 128 Ill. 234, *supra*, and cases on the same subject before cited.

With these deductions then—with this appropriation, or these appropriations, cut out—in what form is the act left? Complete, effective in all respects, as the legislature intended, with the one exception that the chief inspector, or, if the court so holds, all of the inspectors, have no salaries appropriated in this act, for we will show further on that even this lack of funds can be met. The constitutional provision does not forbid appropriations for *expenses* to be coupled with other provisions, it only refers to "salaries of officers of the government." In this State, where the heads of the State Board of Health, of the State Board of Charities and Reform, of the Board of Regents of the State University, of the State Reformatory, and so many other public institutions, act entirely without compensation, few would contend that the mere fact that one or more officers must be unsalaried should defeat the whole law, or that the legislature would intend it to be so. Unsalaried inspectors are not political novelties; many have been, and still are, in existence in the United States.

Whatever may be the form of the language used in the constitutional provision, the evident meaning is that a provision for salaries of officers of the government shall not be coupled with other subjects. It would be absurd to suppose that it was meant that wherever an appropriation was found in an act, no matter of what length or character, the appropriation section should be retained and the balance of the entire law should be stricken out. In this case there is a complete, symmetrical law for the regulation of manufactures. It is found to be valid and constitutional in all its provisions. Can it be said that this law shall be declared invalid because there is a section in it which provides for salaries in a manner contrary to the constitution, allowing only the section providing for salaries (for the first two years, one year of which has ex-

pired) to remain as a law, while the offices to which these salaries apply are destroyed, in striking out the balance of the act? The main subject of the law is the *regulation of manufacture*. The appropriation of salaries is simply subsidiary thereto; that should remain which will accomplish the object, the intention of the legislature.

As we have already said, there is no reported case under this section of the constitution. The only case cited by plaintiffs in error to sustain their contention that the law should be declared invalid is that of *People v. Nelson*, 133 Ill., 565. This case, as the court will readily see, is not under the constitutional section in question, and does not purport to be. It simply construes the provision of Section 13 of Article 4 of the constitution, providing that no act shall contain two subjects, etc. In this case the court, in the opinion, simply lays down the doctrine that where there are two separate and distinct subjects in an act, and both are expressed in the title, the court cannot distinguish between the two, cannot tell which of the subjects it was the intention of the legislature should be preferred. That case, however, supports our contention. The following quotations from the syllabus will show the holding and reasoning of the court:

"If an act of the legislature embraces several subjects of which but one is expressed in the title, the subjects not expressed may be rejected, and the act, so far as it relates to the subject expressed in the title, may be held to be valid."

"A sanitary district is a municipal corporation organized to secure, preserve and promote the public health. Any subsidiary measure having a greater or less tendency to promote that object, or to advance the general scheme by which it is proposed, through the agency of such organization, to preserve and protect the public health, is germane to the general subject of the act."

"If the general scheme adopted is one which, upon any rational theory, is calculated to promote the object for which the corporation is created, and the subsidiary provisions of the act are calculated upon any rational theory to promote and further the general scheme, the provisions of the act cannot be foreign to the general subject expressed in the title."

"All corporations in this country are the creatures of the legislative power, and it necessarily follows that the determination as to what shall be their constitution, objects and powers, is a matter wholly within the legislative discretion. Any measures authorized which are calculated to promote the object of the corporation, may be said to be embraced in the title."

"In the creation of municipal corporations of a certain character, as for sanitary purposes, the subject expressed in the title of the act includes the investing of the corporation created with all necessary and proper powers, functions and duties, and provisions directing the mode in which these powers, functions and duties shall be exercised and performed, and prescribing the rules of public policy which shall obtain and be observed in their performance, are clearly germane to the subject."

In that case the title of the act passed upon was, "An act to create sanitary districts and remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers." And the court held that even such an act did not contain two subjects, and sustained the law.

In the case at bar it will be seen that the title and the body of the act provide for the regulating of manufacture and the appointing of the state inspectors to aid in the same. It appears, naturally, and without any effort at a false construction, that the object, "the scheme," of the entire law is entirely harmonious, and that there is nothing in the law

which is not germane to the general object intended to be accomplished. We would refer the court, in addition to the case of *Nelson v. People*, supra, to the cases of

O'Leary v. County of Cook, 28 Ill., 534, 536.

Cole v. Hall, 103 Ill., 30.

Ex-parte Liddell, 29 P. R., 251 (93 Cal. 633).

and also to cases cited and abstracted from on pages 4, 34 and 35 of our former brief.

If the constitution affects us at all, it is only where it forbids an appropriation for salaries to be coupled with provisions on other subjects. The method of legislation then should have been:

- First. An act regulating factories, and appointing inspectors, fixing their salaries, and appropriating expenses.

Second. Another separate act making the appropriation for salaries.

We do not deem it to be the duty of the court in such a case in passing upon the main act to look further and see whether the legislature have in another act provided for the salaries. It is sufficient if the main act is valid in itself.

As a matter of fact, however, in the case at bar, such a contingency has been provided for, for an act passed by the last legislature, and approved June 5, 1893, (Session Laws 1893, page 50) provides for such emergencies. Its title is "An act making an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the state government," and it appropriates money for the "salaries of all officers of the state government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly." The act in question would, therefore, in no sense, be inoperative. Even if there were no salaries forthcoming, from the act itself, or from the act making the general appropriation, just cited, there is no question but that inspectors (yes, even those now appointed) would be found willing to carry on the work without remuneration, as so many public officials are now doing. There is, as we said, no question of the constitutionality of the appropriation for expenses.

JOHN W. ELA,

ANDREW ALEX. BRUCE,

Attorneys for Defendant in Error.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

The following table presents the statistical statement of work done by the inspectors from December 15, 1893 to December 15, 1894.

The towns and cities inspected during the year were: Alton, Aurora, Bloomington, Chicago, Decatur, Elgin, Joliet, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Streator, and Waukegan and South Waukegan. The tables upon Chicago manufactures have precedence, and these are given by trades.

No report is made in these tables upon establishments visited during the year and found not working. Nor is any record made of the different visits to the same establishment, although it was found necessary to inspect many of the manufactories and workshops once a month, or oftener.

The number of employes credited to each establishment is the highest number found working in that establishment at any time during the year. Affidavits were demanded by the inspectors for the 8,130 children to show that they were of legal age to work, *i e.*, over 14 years; unless such affidavits were produced, discharge of the children followed, and, where the circumstances required it, prosecution of the employers.

The tables show the number of girls under 16 and over 14 years of age, the number of boys under 16 and over 14 years of age, the number of females over 16 years, the total number of women and children, the number of males over 16 years, and the total number of employes. The total upon women and children compared with the males and with the total of employes, shows what proportion of the employes of the factories and workshops are protected by the act.

The summary tables which close this statistical statement show, by trades, the number of establishments inspected, and the number of employes found working in them, in 1894; the same for 1893, and the increase in 1894 over 1893.

It is hoped that these statistics may be found valuable by legislators, teachers, and students; interesting to all the citizens of this, the third State in the Union in the value of its manufactured product; and a trustworthy basis of comparisons for the future statisticians of the manufacturing industries of Illinois.

Food Products (Chicago).

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number employed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number women and children.....		Females over 16 years.....		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years.....	
Aldrich Bakery	Green and Randolph sts.	Crackers, bread and biscuit.	88		71		17		5		6		6	
Anglo-American Provision Co.	Union Stock Yards	Pork and lard packing.	900		741		59		54		5		5	
American Preserving Co.	32-34 Michigan av.	Preserves and syrups.	23		17		6		6					
Appar & Co.	221-223 Kinzie st.	Confectioners' supplies.	6		5		1		1					
Armour & Co.	Union Stock Yards	Beef and pork packing.	5,188		4,870		268		174		88		6	
Braun & Fitts.	187-193 N. Union st.	Butterline.	93		93									
Brenner, D. F. & Co.	76 O'Brien st.	Crackers and cakes.	205		117		88		64		3		21	
Brookman Mfg. Co.	199 Michigan st.	Canned goods.	17		9		8		8					
Brooks Chocolate Co.	374-376 Illinois st.	Chocolate and cocoas.	16		8		1							
Bryce Baking Co.	22-26 N. Lincoln st.	Bread.	13		12		1		2					
Bunge (Wm. H.) Co.	73-85 N. Ann st.	Vinegar, pickles, preserves.	15		13		2							
Calumet Baking Powder Co.	38-48 Michigan av.	Baking powder.	23		9		14		11					
Canapa Bros.	101 E. Indiana st.	Macaroni, vermicelli.	20		8		12		40					
Case & Martin.	Wood and Walnut sts.	Pies.	63		23		40		26		1		11	
Chapman & Smith.	185-187 W. Randolph st.	Yeast powder, confectioners' supplies.	65		27		38		2		17		1	
Chicago Macaroni Mfg. Co.	412-416 S. Canal st.	Macaroni, vermicelli.	104		427		17		8		13			
Chicago Packing and Provision Co.	Union Stock Yards.	Pork packing.	444		17		8		8					
Chicago Pie Co.	210-216 Chicago av.	Pies.	17		9		8		1					
Chicago Pretzel Bakery.	521-525 Larabee st.	Pretzels.	18		5		13		4					
Chicago Spice Company	85 Michigan av.	Spices, extracts, baking powder.	8		600		4		11					
Chicago Sugar Refinery	Taylor and Beach sts.	Sugar refining.	35		106		19		56		9		4	
Confectioners' and Bakers' Supply Co.	272-276 E. Madison st.	Confectioners' supplies and candies.	175		14		3		3					
Dake Bakery Co.	Adams and Clinton sts.	Biscuit crackers.	17		11		22		22					
Diamond Syrup Refinery.	69 Michigan place.	Syrup, jellies, preserves.	33		18		29		29					
Dieter (The J. P.) Co.	60 Waldo place.	Baking powder.	47		50									
Dougherty T. E.	398-210 Washington boulevard	Minced meats.	50		3		4		8					
Eckhart & Swan.	1-15 Fulton st.	Millers.	7		3				8					
Fernemann (The) Co.	264-270 E. Kinzie st.	Compressed yeast.	11		8				3					
Friedmann & Co.	245 S. Canal st.	Compressed yeast.	65		62		3		3					
Friedman Mfg. Co.	Union Stock Yards.	Butterline and lard.	11		8				8					
Garden City Canning Co.	141-143 Ontario st.	Fruit and vegetable canning.	11		3									

German Mustard Mills	82-66 W. Lake st.	Mustard, pickles, preserves	2	4
Gillett, E. W.	9-16 River st.	Y east, extracts, baking powder	2	45
Glaeser, Kohn & Co.	37-29 Michigan av.	Grocers' shelf goods	3	39
Grant (The J. C.) Baking Powder Co.	110-114 W. Lake st.	Baking powder	5	56
Greene Baking Co.	1809 S. State st.	Crackers	21	25
Haabe, Charles F.	165-167 S. Canal st.	Crackers	1	2
Hanson, F. S.	145-147 W. Lake st.	Miller	8	8
Heisler & Jungo Co.	359-409 38th st.	Bread	10	10
Heisler & Jungo Co.	1-13 Michigan av. and 1-11 River st.	Grocers' shelf goods	4	4
Hoyt (W. M.) Co.	546-548 Fulton st.	Pies	4	4
Hubbard & Dickson	Union Stock Yards	Beef and pork packers	4	8
International & Wells Packing Co.	14 5th av.	Cereal foods	10	10
King & Lamb	194-198 S. Clark st.	Bakery	1	14
Kohlmeier, H. H. & Co.	Union Stock Yards	Beef and pork packers	1	1
Libby, McNell & Libby	Union Stock Yards	Beef and pork canners and packers	5	245
Lipton (Thomas J.) Co.	816-822 Fulton st.	Pork packers	13	387
Luders Baking Co.	601-629 Diversey st.	Bread, biscuit, rolls	2	2
Luertgen, A. J.	Washington av. and Lake sts.	Sausage making	7	7
MacVeagh, Franklin & Co.	122-124 S. Green st.	Grocers' shelf goods	15	15
McClurg Cracker Co.	82-92 S. Water st.	Crackers and biscuits	15	15
McLaughlin, W. F. & Co.	Union Stock Yards	Coffees and curries	87	87
Michener Bros. & Co.	66-58 N. Desplaines st.	Packets and spices	2	2
Meyer, John C.	41-43 Wabash av.	Pickles, vinegar, bottle goods	14	14
Miller, E. B. & Co.	3757-3759 Wentworth av.	Coffees, vinegars, shelf goods	25	25
Moench, William N.	283-291 W. Congress st.	Baker and confectioner	15	15
Mood & Walters Co.	63-5 W. Monroe st.	Pies	4	4
Moxley, William J.	41 N. Green st.	Butterine	1	80
Morris, Neilson & Co.	Union Stock Yards	Beef and pork packers	3	136
New England Baking Co.	Randolph, Morgan and Washington sts.	Pies	15	19
New York Biscuit Co.	Union Stock Yards	Cracker biscuits	36	14
Noonan & Hoff	71 24th place	Pork packers	11	13
Pond Baking Co.	Michigan st. and Dearborn av.	Poultry packing	2	2
Price Baking Powder Co.	Michigan st. and Cass sts.	Baking powder	36	36
Price Flavoring Extract Co.	Illinois and Cass sts.	Flavoring extracts	18	18
Pul, Webb & Co.	157 Kinzie st.	Vegetable packing	7	7
Pul, Webb & Co.	90-92 E. Illinois st.	Baking powder	6	10
Reid, Murdoch & Co.	86-100 Michigan av.	Grocers' shelf goods	10	42
Schmidt (The Wm.) Baking Co.	75-81 Clybourn av.	Bread, cakes, crackers	4	173
Schweinfurth Bros.	2616-2618 S. Park av.	Bread, pastry, rolls	2	34
Sherman Bros. & Co.	22-24 S. Water st.	Grocers' shelf goods	6	2
Sill-verhorn (Wm. H.) Co.	Union Stock Yards	Pork packers	8	8
Sprague, Warner & Co.	Randolph st. and Michigan av.	Grocers' shelf goods	1	64
Staford, R. W.	698-700 Austin av.	Pickles and bottle goods	1	24
Swartz, Josiah	392 Ogden av.	Pretzels	5	5
Swift & Co.	Union Stock Yards	Pork packers, dressed meat	4	52
Thompson & Taylor Spice Co.	Lake st. and Michigan av.	Coffees, extracts, baking powder	3	7
Thomson (John A.) Co.	Lake st. and Michigan av.	Grocers' shelf goods	2	2

Food Products (Chicago) — Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Total number women and chil- dren.....		Males over 16 years.		Females over 16 years.		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years.	
			10	85	25	24	10	85	24	1	1	2	1	1
Vestry, F. H., & Co.	915-219 S. Clinton st.	Meat canning.....	30	80	7	12	30	80	12	1	1	2	1	1
Vieing Bakery Co.	Jefferson and Washington sts.	Bread.....	32	82	7	12	32	82	12	1	1	2	1	1
Viles & Robbins	Harrison and Lumber sts.	Beef and pork packers.....	24	84	12	21	24	84	21	2	2	2	2	2
Waltz, F. L. & Co.	478-582 Milwaukee av.	Macaroni, vermicelli.....	15	27	23	21	15	27	21	2	2	2	2	2
Wetmore & Pride	97-91 Kinzie st.	Cocoa nut.....	16	89	2	2	16	89	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wichert, Henry	77-83 W. Lake st.	Pickles and bottle goods.....	16	89	2	2	16	89	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total number of establishments—83.	..	.....	191	516	2,215	1,508	19,384	21,599	1,508	191	516	2,215	1,508	191

CANDIES AND CONFECTIONS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number of women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
Alexander Gum Co	51-53 S. May st.	6		13	19	1	20
Berry, J.	Sangamon & Washington Bid.			24	24	16	40
Bunte Bros. & Spohr	139-141 W. Monroe st.	40	3	29	72	41	113
Bunte, Frank & Co	129 131 LaSalle av.	17		25	42	35	77
Chicago Pop Corn Factory	184 E. Indiana st.	2		1	3	1	4
Columbia Pop Corn Factory	207 Wells st.	4		5	9	4	13
Dawson, (The Martin) Co.	214-218 Kinzie st.	4		16	20	40	60
Dreibus-Heim Co.	143-147 S. Clinton st.	9	2	16	27	16	43
Edmiston (The) Co.	254 W. Madison st.	2		1	3	2	5
Farley (J. K.) M'fg Co.	161 S. Jefferson st.	6	1	19	26	23	49
Fritsch & Williams	65-87 Onta io st.	1		7	8	2	10
Frye & Kleinbeck Co.	204 Illinois st.						
	141-143 Michigan st.	4		76	80	40	120
Garden City Pop Corn W'ks	46 S. State st.			1	1	8	9
Gertenrich, John	85-87 W. Jackson st.	13		12	25	13	38
Gunther, C. F.	212 S. State st.			10	10	8	18
Harrington Co.	184 E. Indiana st.			3	3	2	5
Hayward-Windsor Co	161 S. Canal st.	8		22	30	12	42
Huyler's.	161 S. State st.			2	2	8	10
Kirchman, Max.	774-776 W. Twelfth st.	2			2	3	5
Kranz, John.	74-76 E. Randolph st.	16	6	82	98	107	205
Lancaster Caramel C.	119 121 W. Harrison st.	131	12	134	277	48	325
Lester (The) Co.	180 182 N. Clark st.			2	2	3	5
Morris & Gottmann.	158 W. Jackson st.	8	1	13	22	12	34
Neemes, John C. & Co.	28-34 Michigan av.	8	17	22	47	53	100
New Eng'l'd Chw'g Gum Co.	123-125 LaSalle av.	3		3	6	2	8
Oriental Candy Co.	207 S. Canal st.			4	4	3	7
Page (The M. E.) Con'fy Co.	211-213 E. Lake st.	9	1	36	46	99	145
Pan Confection Co.	225-227 Kenzie st.	2		6	8	22	30
Plows & Co.	346 Wabash av.			10	10	5	15
Primley, J. P.	1519-1521 Wabash av.	4		27	31		31
Rosenberg-Friede Co	215-219 S. Clinton st.	57		20	77	12	89
Rueckheim, F. W. & Bro.	266-268 S. Clinton st.	71	5	54	130	50	180
Ser-Viz, Mrs. J. F.	65 N. Clark st.	1		1	2	2	4
Ser-Viz, J. F.	44 N. Clark st.			1	1	2	3
Shields, M. & Co.	43-45 S. State st.	5	1	65	71	68	139
Swanson, A. C.	70 S. State st.			3	3	2	5
Tormohlen Bros.	156-158 S. Desplaines st.	7		11	18	5	23
Zeno M'fg Co.	161-163 W. VanBuren st.	24		33	57	5	62
Total No. estab'm'ts—88		458	49	809	1,316	775	2,091

CIGARS.

Abelson, Joseph	597 S. Canal st.					1	1
Adler, Adolph	870 Armitage av.					3	3
Adler, Harry	457 S. Union st.		1		1	4	5
Ahrens, Christ.	572 W. Chicago av.					1	1
Alexander, Charles	592 Austin av.					1	1
Algeo, Wm. D.	445 Ordway st.		1		1	4	5
Allen, A. W.	207 W. Madison st.					3	3
Altachui, Oscar	67-69 S. Canal st.		1	4	5	11	16
American Eagle Cigar Co	1041 W. Madison st.		1		1	2	3
Andel, Charles	181 W. Nineteenth st.					3	3
Andrade, A. E.	110 Albany av.					1	1
Arkin, M.	266 Hastings st.			1	1	4	5
Arnstein (M.) & Son	6 Hammond st.		2	1	3	3	6
Auerbach, H. H.	280 W. Twelfth st.			1	1	2	3
Bahor, John	1071 Van Horn st.		1		1	2	3
Bacon, John H.	2099 W. Lake st.					2	2
Baders, Wm. A.	508 Hampshire st.					3	3
Bahler, Tony	1113 Noble av.					3	3
Baron Bros.	350 Center av.	2	2	4	8	10	18
Baron & Shablasky	736 N. Leavitt st.					3	3
Barry, Van Vliet & Co	37 LaSalle st.			1	1	4	5

Cigars—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children.....	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Barthel, P.....	595 N. Wells st.....					3	3
Bartz, Martin.....	319 Noble st.....					2	2
Barzillay, Dan.....	725 Maplewood av.....			2	2	1	3
Bassett, Leadore.....	112 Brown st.....					1	1
Bauch, Fred.....	299 Burling st.....	1		2	3	9	11
Baumbach (A.) & Co.....	11 Coblenz st.....			1	1	1	2
Baumeister, Joseph.....	121 Sedgwick st.....					1	1
Beck, John.....	141 Wells st.....					2	2
Behrendt, Henry.....	348 W. Twelfth st.....			2	2	20	22
Behrens, August.....	359 Jane st.....			1	1	6	7
Benner, J.....	43 Willow st.....	3	4	4	11	16	27
Berger, L.....	57 Larrabee st.....					1	1
Berman & Levinkind.....	336 Throop st.....		2	1	3	4	7
Bernatz, Nick.....	496 S. Paulina st.....	1			1	4	5
Berndt, Otto.....	75 N. Halsted st.....			1	1	9	10
Berndt, Paul.....	844 N. Halsted st.....					2	2
Bernstein, A.....	253 N. Clark st.....					2	2
Bernstein, J.....	465 S. Union st.....					1	1
Berriman Bros.....	198-200 Kinzie st.....	18	3	40	56	61	117
Bersatzky, Leppe.....	167 Maxwell st.....		2	2	4	2	6
Be-sler & Dahn.....	816 W. Twelfth st.....					3	3
Bialstock, B.....	37 Newberry av.....	1		1	2	3	5
Bichler, Wm.....	730 Clybourne av.....					3	3
Bilek, F. R.....	421 W. Eighteenth st.....					1	1
Bischoff, A.....	323 E. Division st.....			1	1	5	6
Bland, Charles.....	24 High st.....			1	1	1	2
Blurthardt, Robert E.....	73 E. Randolph st.....					4	4
Boege, Claus.....	5 Anna st.....					2	2
Boehm, John.....	162 DeKoven st.....					2	2
Bohle, Henry.....	1194 Lincoln av.....					2	2
Bonnem, Morris.....	367 North av.....					2	2
Borun, J.....	356 N. Carpenter st.....	1			1	2	3
Braentigam, Otto.....	1519 Diversey st.....	1	1	1	3	10	13
Brand, Herman.....	761 Shober st.....					1	1
Brener, Adam.....	14 Rush st.....					3	3
Browsers, F. C.....	455 W. Indiana st.....					1	1
Brue, F. D.....	145 E. Chicago av.....					2	2
Brunet, A.....	357 W. Monroe st.....					9	9
Bryer, A.....	891 Clybourne av.....					1	1
Buchholz, Julius.....	856 Sheffield av.....					1	1
Buckowsky & Rosakov.....	137 W. Fourteenth st.....			3	3	3	6
Buettner, R. H.....	658 N. Western av.....	1		1	2	5	7
Bullerdreck, F. H.....	73 Mohawk st.....					1	1
Burde, J.....	229 Larrabee st.....					1	1
Butler, Henry.....	20 Powell Park.....					2	2
Campbell, S. H. & Co.....	55-57 W. Washington st.....	1		2	3	5	8
Caretens, H.....	255 Wells st.....					3	3
Casatiellas, Raymond G.....	33 Reece st.....			1	1	1	2
Castro, W. D.....	58-59 S. Franklin st.....			7	7	23	29
Chenovsky, Reilwitz & Co.....	124 DeKoven st.....	2				4	6
Christenson, J. P.....	344 W. Erie st.....					1	1
Cihak, Joseph.....	197 W. Nineteenth st.....					1	1
Clark, Thomas.....	1104 N. Halsted st.....		1		1	2	3
Cleaver, A. H.....	69 Menominee st.....			1	1	4	5
Clickman, Louis.....	623 W. Fourteenth st.....			3	3	3	6
Cline Bros.....	58 Fifth av.....					2	2
Cody & Bohn.....	1236 W. Lake st.....					2	2
Cohn, A.....	884 Talman av.....					1	1
Cohn, D. C.....	43 N. State st.....					3	3
Cohn, E.....	4 S. Desplaines st.....					3	3
Cohn, Henry.....	1867 W. Madison st.....					2	2
Cohn, H.....	229 Oak st.....					1	1
Cohn, Moses.....	336 W. Twelfth st.....		1		1	2	3
Cohn, T. & Co.....	762 Milwaukee av.....			1	1	5	6
Cohn, Isadore.....	489 S. Halsted st.....	1				1	2
Cohn, V. & Son.....	161 W. Twelfth st.....		2	7	13	3	16
Coleman, J. W.....	573 W. Twelfth st.....	4	1	1	2	1	3
Commercial Cigar Factory.....	230 Vine st.....			1	1	6	7
Criterion Cigar Factory.....	430 State st.....			1	1	4	5
Cramer Cigar Factory.....	238 Sherman st.....		1	4	5	17	22
Cuban Cigar Co.....	21 Gold st.....		2	2	4	2	6

Cigars—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Czarkowsky Bros.	138 N. Halsted st. ....	.....	.....	1	1	4	5
Daniel, J. A.	717 W. Eighteenth st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dappen, Matthias.	587 Sedgwick st. ....	.....	1	.....	1	3	4
Davidson, John.	383 Larrabee st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Daum & Peters.	114 N. Clark st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Deering, Henry.	566 Armitage ave. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dethman, Adolph.	998 Milwaukee ave. ....	.....	3	1	4	9	13
Dertz, Alvin.	57 Barber st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dibos, Adam.	346 Sedgwick st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dietz, Mrs. Livia.	2689 W. Madison st. ....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Ditthener, C. F.	363 W. Division st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dockendorf, M.	62 Barber st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Doering, A.	894 W. Monroe st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dohm, Emil.	445 Larrabee st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dohm, Peter.	536 E. Division st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dohse, Otto.	609 Dania av. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Domenico, Magno.	220 N. Halsted st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Domke, Adolph.	144 Clybourne ave. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dormer, H. T.	1219 Armitage ave. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Doubensky & Horwich.	147 W. Taylor st.	3	3	3	9	2	11
Dovenmuhle, Wm.	149 Fry st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dreissigacker, Chas.	206 Augusta st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Duchanek, Anton.	71 W. Nineteenth st. ....	.....	3	1	4	2	6
Dvorak, Tobias.	640 Loomis st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ebbert, John.	154 Milwaukee ave. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Ebersol, C. H.	489 Ogden ave. ....	.....	.....	1	1	4	5
Edenburgh, N.	727 N. Leavitt st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Edelman, Barnett.	487 S. Union st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Edelman, Israel.	41 Johnson st.	4	1	3	8	4	12
Ehlers, Charles.	227 Division st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Ehlert, C. F. & Co.	319 W. Division st. ....	.....	.....	1	1	4	5
Khrlich, Max.	421 S. Halsted st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Eis, Wm.	658 W. Twelfth st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Eisenhut & Pabel.	181 Bissell st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
El Comercio Cigar Co.	17 W. Madison st. ....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Elephant Cigar Co.	1014 N. Western ave. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Elger, John.	183 Townsend st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Elliott, F.	388 Homer st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Elson, N. & Co.	629 Jane st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ende, Rudolph.	240 Orchard st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Enelow & Son.	641 Milwaukee av.	1	2	2	5	7	12
Engelburg, Theo.	29 Burling st. ....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Euzenbacher, C. & Co.	195 Blue Island av. ....	.....	.....	2	3	5	8
Eppstein & Co.	226 E. Kinzie st. ....	.....	.....	15	19	8	27
Epstein, Elias.	222 DeKoven st.	2	3	3	8	3	11
Epstein, H.	3929 S. Halsted st. ....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Epstein, Joseph.	461 W. Eighteenth st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Ettelson, S.	488 S. Morgan st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Eureka Cigar Co.	112 W. Madison st. ....	.....	.....	2	2	10	12
Evoxy & Goetz.	708 W. Division st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Fabre, J.	4835 W. Lake st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Falk, H. W.	142 W. Twelfth st.	1	2	3	6	6	12
Faulstich, John H.	620 W. Chicago av. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Fernandez, A.	90 E. Lake st. ....	.....	.....	2	2	2	4
Fernbach, Emil.	489 S. State st.	2	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Fine, M.	488 S. Halsted st. ....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Fink, John.	560 Twenty-fifth court. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Finkel, A.	596 Noble st.	3	2	.....	6	1	7
Finkelstein, Henry.	13 Brown st. ....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Finkelstein, Solomon.	552 S. Jefferson st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Fischer, C.	1236 Belmont av. ....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Fischer, E. H.	591 Larrabee st.	5	13	7	25	26	51
Fischer, Henry.	1222 Diversey st. ....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Fischer, Max.	304 Ward st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Fleet, Jacob.	508 S. Halsted st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Florez, G.	104 E. Madison st.	2	1	23	26	24	50
Forman, H.	667 Sheffield av. ....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Formanek, J. & Son.	862 Throop st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Frank, Leon.	297 Twelfth st.	1	2	2	5	7	12
Frankel, N.	141 Augusta st. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Frankel Bros.	41 S. Market st.	1	.....	4	5	7	12

Cigars—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number of women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
Franklin, H. B. & Co.	Lake, corner Franklin st.	2	1	6	10	11	21
Freeland, J.	650 W. Twenty-first st.					3	3
Frey, A. A.	894 W. Lake st.			1	1	1	2
Freyer, E.	437 S. Center av.	1			1	4	5
Friedman, M. & Son.	256 Maxwell st.	1	1	2	4	1	5
Friewer, J. C.	273 E. North av.					1	1
Frinke, John W.	188 Wells st.			1	1	1	1
Fromberz, A.	51 Wabash av.	4	1	1	6	15	21
Fuerst, Peter.	998 W. Twenty-second st.					1	1
Fuerstenberg, Simon.	275 E. Madison st.			1	1	5	6
Garden City Cigar Co.	609 Wells st.					1	1
Gernand, Wm.	942 Armitage av.			1	1	1	2
Gillmore, Mrs. M.	167 N. Halsted st.			1	1	1	1
Giuliano, Michael.	180 Forquer st.		1		1	2	3
Glauck, C. F. W.	2060 N. Ashland st.					2	2
Goergen, Joseph.	988 W. Twelfth st.					1	1
Golbeck & Landan.	438 Milwaukee av.	3	1	3	7	14	21
Goldman, S.	1744 N. Clark st.					2	2
Goldschmidt, Jacob.	3555 S. Halsted st.					2	2
Goldsmith, H.	13 Waller st.					3	3
Goldstein, A. & Co.	Wabash ave. and Randolph st.	1	1	4	6	11	17
Goldwater, Joseph.	228 W. Chicago av.			1	1	7	8
Gonzales, Mora & Co.	11-13 Dearborn st.			1	1	14	15
Gonzales & Fernandez.	788 W. Fulton st.					6	6
Graefe, August.	1701 Diversey st.					1	1
Graf, Ernst.	68 Clybourn av.					2	2
Gray, Campbell & Co.	279 Ogden av.	2	1	2	5	8	13
Grein, J.	190 Larrabee st.					1	1
Grohs, Peter.	365 Sedgwick st.					1	1
Grube, H.	373 Clybourn av.					2	2
Grube, Max.	1094 Hinman av.					2	2
Gruno, August.	610 W. Lake st.		1		1	5	6
Gunkel, Wm.	386 W. Thirteenth st.			2	2	3	5
Haase, J.	384 N. May st.					1	1
Hacha, Joseph.	572 W. 18th st.			1	1	1	2
Hahman, August.	551 Hastings st.					2	2
Hahn, Wendel.	285 Clybourne Place.					2	2
Hallman & Hentz.	599 Milwaukee av.					4	4
Halpert, Herman.	447 S. Halsted st.					1	1
Hampert, Thos.	37 Cornell st.					1	1
Hanhold, C. W.	429 N. Clark st.		1		1	3	4
Hanhold, Gus.	70 Fifth av.					1	1
Haud Bros.	637 N. Clark st.	1			1	3	4
Hansen, C.	673 N. Leavitt st.					2	2
Hanson, John P. & Co.	357 Milwaukee av.	5	1	12	18	10	28
Hantak, Joseph.	734 W. Eighteenth st.			1	1	1	2
Harrison, S. L.	490 Blue Island av.					2	2
Hartman, Louis.	279 W. Thirteenth st.			1	1	2	3
Hecht, Jacob.	40 Cornell st.					1	1
Heicher, Conrad.	506 Lincoln av.		1		1	2	3
Heidel, Wm.	317 Armitage av.					2	2
Heising, Hermann.	290 W. Chicago av.			1	1	1	2
Helbig, C. H.	240 Burling st.					2	2
Hellekes, John.	321 W. Twentieth st.					1	1
Hennerbach, Jacob.	913 N. California st.					3	3
Henningaen & Blond.	353 N. Campbell av.					4	4
Heneeler & Peper.	1022 W. Eighteenth st.					2	2
Herold, A.	100 Howe st.			2	2	4	6
Hermann, Jacob.	609 Milwaukee av.					2	2
Herzog, S.	437 W. Madison st.			1	1	6	7
Heeslein Bros.	147 E. Lake st.	4		10	14	17	31
Hilb, Leopold.	625 N. Leavitt st.					2	2
Hildebrandt, Theo.	641 W. Twelfth st.			1	1	2	3
Hilger, H.	14 Woodside av.					2	2
Hink, John.	253 Vine st.			2	2	5	7
Hirschfeld, S.	California av. cor. Courtland st.		1	1	2	4	6
Hirsch, Robert.	1653 Milwaukee av.					2	2
Hirsch, Ignatz.	11 S. Wood st.					2	2
Hlinak, Jos.	1106 Van Horn st.					1	1
Hoerster, Henry.	520 Loomis st.					1	1
Hoff, John.	342 N. Franklin st.			1	1	4	5

Cigars—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number of women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
Hoffman, Geo. I.	238 Milwaukee av.					2	2
Holy, Frank & Co.	531 W. Eighteenth st.					1	1
Husted & Gertler	160 E. Superior st.	8	1	28	37	6	43
Irrman, Michael	101 S. Halsted st.	1		2	3	10	13
Isaacs, Harry A.	315 Larrabee st.			1	1	7	7
Isaacs, H.	583 W. Harrison st.					1	1
Jacobs, J. C.	84 S. Franklin st.	3	1	8	12	4	16
Jenkel, Fred	473 N. Clark st.		1		1	3	4
Jensen, James	207 W. Indiana st.					3	3
Jensen, M. H.	676 W. Lake st.		1		1	6	7
Jesek, Joseph	943 W. Nineteenth st.					2	2
Joerger & Grimm	1153 Milwaukee av.					3	3
Johnson, G. A.	39 Halsted st.		2		2	5	7
Johnson, J.	609 Blue Island av.					1	1
Kaack, Henry	176 DeKoven st.			1	1	3	4
Kaas & Co.	168 Willow st.		1		1	3	4
Kabaker & Smith.	255 W. Fourteenth st.					3	3
Kalina, Joseph.	680 W. Eighteenth st.					1	1
Kalina, M.	685 Throop st.		1	6	7	2	9
Kane, Wm.	1450 Harvard st.			1	1	3	3
Kaener, A.	386 S. Halsted st.					1	1
Kaster, Nicolas.	812 N. Halsted st.					3	3
Kauffman, P. A.	524 Wedgewick st.			1	1	6	7
Keister, C. H.	126 Homer st.					2	2
Keller, Charles.	343 Blue Island av.					3	3
Keetel, George	159 W. Eighteenth st.					1	1
Kettner, Magnus	173 Blue Island av.	1			1	4	5
Key West Cigar Co.	1085 W. Madison st.					2	2
Kitzig, William	1912 N. Ashland av.					1	1
Klaage, L. H.	545-547 Milwaukee av.		2	1	3	3	6
Klein, P.	116 N. Clark st.		1		1	4	5
Klein, William	82 Mohawk st.		1		1	5	6
Kloimitz Bros. & Co.	44 Johnson st.			3	3	7	7
Knudson, H.	361 W. Madison st.					2	2
Kohn & Wollock.	257 Maxwell st.	1	7	10	18	5	23
Kohn, Henry	695 S. Halsted st.	1			1	6	6
Kolar, John	419 W. Eighteenth st.					2	2
Kolar, M.	115 Park st.					2	2
Koval, S.	283 Milwaukee av.			1	1	1	2
Kollser, D.	163 W. Taylor st.			1	1	2	2
Kovan, V.	1085 Van Horn st.					2	2
Kordick & Co.	42-44 Selden st.		1	1	2	10	12
Koss Bros.	480 S. Center av.			1	1	2	2
Kowohl, J.	193 Augusta st.			1	1	7	8
Kracke, Bertha.	681 Wells st.			1	1	3	3
Kraft, Edward.	499 N. Wood st.			1	1	2	3
Krajicek, Charles	940 Van Horn st.			1	1	2	2
Kranz, H.	179 N. Wells st.					2	2
Krentzer, H.	643 N. Ashland ave.					3	3
Kriekenbaum, Fred	1072 Milwaukee ave.		2		2	6	8
Krog, Anton	100 W. Ohio st.	1		1	2	11	13
Kruchewsky, S.	367 W. North ave.		3	1	4	4	8
Krukinsky, J.	90 Judd st.			1	1	1	2
Kuhlman, R. J.	617 N. Clark st.					4	4
Kurth, John	657 N. Halsted st.					3	3
Kyech, M.	804 Alport st.					2	2
Lampert, Louis.	509 S. Halsted st.			1	1	1	2
Landfield & Co.	199-201 E. Randolph st.	1		8	4	19	23
Langenegger, John.	318 Larrabee st.					1	1
Lamberty, Kootman & Co.	37 LaSalle st.					1	1
Larson & Embrets	804 W. North ave.					3	3
Lasdon, S.	209 W. Twelfth st.					1	1
Laserowitz, Harry	83 Wilson st.		1	1	2	2	4
LaVine, John W.	563 Austin ave.					1	1
Lawrence, S. & Co.	11-13 Dearborn st.			1	1	10	11
Leavitt & Goldsmith	443 S. Halsted st.					4	4
Lehmann, J. G.	688 S. Halsted st.					1	1
Lemker, Fred	67 Dearborn ave.			1	1	5	6
Lennert, H. & Son	67 W. Washington st.					2	2
Leptheim, Wm. H.	376 Wabansia ave.					1	1
Leeman, Charles	579 W. Twelfth st.					1	1

Cigars—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Leviash, S.	567 S. Halsted st.						2
Leviton, E. M.	Augusta and Paulina sts.						1
Ley, August.	399 E. Division st.			2	2		9
Lewin & Galutiere.	198 Maxwell st.						2
Lichtenstein, Louis.	316 Jane st.		1	1	2		3
Lidschin & Rosen.	264 Maxwell st.		1		1		2
Liege, Otto.	335 Clybourne ave.						2
Lifschitz, A.	732 Elk Grove ave.	1		3	4		1
Lifschitz, H.	430 Blue Island ave.		1	1	2		3
Lingeweller, John.	834 W. Madison st.						2
Lippman, Carl.	186 Center st.						1
Lochner, Geo.	317 W. Madison st.						3
Low, C. M.	490 W. Fourteenth st.						1
Lussem, John.	146 W. Harrison st.		1	1	2		5
Maas, John.	1062 W. Twelfth st.	1			1		4
Maass, Otto.	398 W. Chicago ave.		1		1		3
Malkin Bros. & Rosenthal.	228 DeKoven st.			1	1		3
Maloney, John I. & Co.	382 S. Halsted st.			3	3	12	15
Mann, F. W.	610 W. Lake st.		1		1		4
Marcus, Fritz.	321 Milwaukee ave.			3	3		9
Marcus, Michael.	187 W. Taylor st.			1	1		3
Mark, Frank.	112 W. Madison st.						1
Marks, S.	1037 Milwaukee ave.		1		1		1
Marquardt, Eugene K. C.	957 Clybourne ave.						2
Massel & Madoff.	576 S. Canal st.	2	1	2	5		3
Mase, Charles.	670 Washburne ave.		1	1	2		3
Masseoth, V.	565 Kinzie st.						2
Matern, Jac.	1810 N. Ashland ave.			1	1		1
Mauch, Sam.	837 W. Madison st.						1
McCoy, Kelley & Co.	606 Noble st.						2
McNullin Bros.	631 W. Indiana st.						2
Melners, Herman.	224 E. North av.			1	1		1
Mehczarski, Jos.	671 Milwaukee av.						4
Mertens, R. F.	1377 W. Twelfth st.						3
Merziger, Jno.	134 N. Clark st.			1	1		3
Metzger, A. B.	182 Cornell st.						2
Meyer & Levinson.	153 DeKoven st.	1	2	1	4		4
Meyer, W. H.	609 W. Indiana st.						1
Michaiovski, John.	34 Front st.						3
Mikkelsen, Neils.	55 W. Ohio st.						1
Miller, August.	533 Perry st.		3	1	4		2
Miller, J. A.	185 Blue Island av.		1		1		3
Miller, Louis.	256 W. Adams st.			1	1		4
Miller, Thos.	724 W. North av.						1
Minke, Jacob.	664 W. North av.			1	1		6
Misselhorn, Henry.	156 Canalport av.						1
Mitchell, W. J.	94 W. Eighteenth st.						2
Mohr, J.	1249 N. Ashland av.						4
Montero, Rufino.	359 Lincoln av.						2
Mueller, Gustave A.	1644 N. Halsted st.			2	2	12	14
Murmann, Wm.	149 Milwaukee av.						5
Nau & Huber.	666 S. Halsted st.		1		1		3
National Cigar Factory.	623 W. Fourteenth st.			3	3		2
Newberg, Harry J.	164 N. Halsted st.						2
Nickels, August.	664 S. Halsted st.			1	1		7
Nicolai, Wm. H.	306 W. Indiana st.						2
Nielsen; Chr. N.	335 W. Indiana st.						2
Niemeur, Fred.	34 Will st.						1
Nikola, Albert J.	169 Bunker st.						1
Nordhold, John.	953 Seminary av.		3		3	13	16
Nordlie, Carl E.	827 Lincoln av.		1	1	2		4
Novak, Anton.	512 S. Robey st.			2	2		3
O'Brien, P. R. & Co.	718 W. Lake st.			1	1		4
Oldenburg, Theo.	79 Maud av.						2
Pacyna, Adolph.	671 W. Indiana st.						1
Palda, Alois.	638 Blue Island av.		1	1	2		8
Paley & Holtzman.	7 Brown st.						2
Paulson, Axel.	379 W. Division st.						2
Pelikan, John.	1154 S. Oakley av.						1
Pench, E.	402 Noble st.						2
Perry, James J.	1356 W. Jackson st.						1

Cigars—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Peters, A. C.	114 N. Clark st.			1	1	2	3
Peters, Reinhard	494 W. Superior st.					1	6
Petersen, P. O.	137 E. Chicago av.					1	74
Phoenix Cigar Factory	238 E. Randolph st.	16	3	13	32	48	4
Pincus, Adolph	550 Lincoln av.			1	1	1	4
Poklop, Alois	721 W. Seventeenth st.					1	2
Poklop, Jos	721 W. Horn st.			1	1	1	3
Pokorney, F.	116 Bunker st.					1	3
Pokorney, John	376 W. Thirteenth st.		1		1	1	4
Polka, Vaclav	471 W. Eighteenth st.					1	6
Popishil, Wm	107 W. Nineteenth st.		1	2	3	1	6
Pratt, J. Walter	247 W. Jackson st.					1	3
Pritiken Bros.	500 S. Jefferson st.		2	1	3	1	6
Pritiken & Leibenberg	137 W. Twelfth st.		1	1	2	1	3
Purseau, August	343 Blue Island ave.					1	3
Rabinowitz, H.	311 W. Taylor st.		1		1	1	12
Raggio & Co.	306-308 Hoyne ave.			2	2	12	2
Rahn, H. H.	284 Clybourne ave.					1	2
Ratz, H. G.	18 Wall r st.					2	2
Rechoff, Edward	192 W. Indiana st.			2	2	11	3
Reese, W. H.	789 W. Twelfth st.					1	3
Reiboech, F. W.	19 Plum st.					1	3
Reich, George	140 Seminary ave.			1	1	2	3
Reiss Bros.	66 E. Lake st.	2	1	5	8	15	1
Reenikar, S.	313 W. Twelfth st.					1	3
Reuben, Bertha	35 Milto ave.			1	1	1	6
Rheinfele, Wm	741 W. Twentieth st.	1		2	3	1	1
Riegelhauf, H. J.	1122 Milwaukee ave.					1	1
Rieppenaack, R.	390 E. North ave.					1	1
Rokos, Gotthard	723 Loomis st.					2	2
Rominger & Rock	353 W. Jackson st.		1		1	1	4
Rosenberg & Paraski	34 Franklin st.	2	3	2	7	11	18
Rosenberger, J. I., & Co	84 N. State st.					3	3
Rosenfeld, B.	109 Ellen st.					1	1
Rosin & Garb	600 S. Canal st.		2	1	3	1	6
Roth, E.	228 Clybourne ave.					3	3
Rothschild, Jos.	60 Wilson st.					3	3
Ruiseco & Nesa	347 N. Clark st.			1	1	5	1
Rump, W. H.	357 N. Wells st.					1	2
Rupp, Mary	455 W. Sixteenth st.			1	1	1	2
Ruth, Andrew	327 S. Halsted st.					2	2
Salomon, Max	305 Blue Island ave.			1	1	3	4
Sagert, Charles	306 W. Eighteenth st.					1	1
Sandkam, J. H.	338 W. Van Buren st.					1	1
Sanger, A.	378 Larrabee st.					1	2
Santaella, A.	206 E. Kinzie st.			3	3	15	18
Sanz, Elizabeth	138 Johnson st.			1	1	1	1
Saslowsky, N.	355 W. North ave.		1	1	2	3	5
Sax, Louis	486 S. Canal st.	1			1	3	4
Schadeck, R.	59 Mohawk st.					1	1
Schaffner, Simon	447 W. Madison st.		1		1	2	3
Scharf, Charles	750 S. Halsted st.					2	2
Schatte, Wm	343 S. Halsted st.					2	2
Scheele, Ernest	159 Augusta st.					2	2
Schilke, Wm	206 Clybourne ave.					2	2
Schiller, J.	34 Wilson st.		1		1	4	5
Schleiden, C.	91 Newberry ave.			1	1	1	2
Schloen, Wm	229 Mohawk st.					1	1
Schmels, John	360 N. Wells st.			1	1	1	2
Schmidt, Henry	62 Homer st.					3	3
Schmidt, Herman	344 Milwaukee ave.					4	4
Schmidt, Mary S.	1107 Noble ave.		1	1	2	4	6
Schmitt, Peter E.	27 N. State st.					1	1
Schneider, Jacob	432 Clybourne av.					1	1
Schokowski Bros.	138 N. Halsted st.			1	1	4	5
Schramm, Jos.	970 Lincoln av.					1	1
Schroeder, Leopold	1085 W. Madison st.			1	1	3	3
Schroeder, W. H.	927 W. Lake st.		1		1	2	4
Schuler, Fred	393 N. Halsted st.			1	1	2	9
Schulz, Emil	430 W. Chicago av.					2	2
Schulz, F. W.	338 Sedgwick st.					1	1

Cigars—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children employed..	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Schuster, John.....	1014 N. Halsted st.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	8
Schwager, Bernard.....	178 Blue Island av.....	.....	2	1	3	5	5
Schwanke, Paul.....	264 N. Clark st.....	.....	1	1	2	8	10
Schwartz, I.....	506 Henry st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Schwartz, P. M. & Co.....	75-77 S. Market st.....	20	.....	21	41	17	58
Seegar, John.....	185 N. Clark st.....	.....	.....	8	3	7	10
Seeger, F. & Co.....	79 N. Clark st.....	.....	1	8	4	15	19
Segal, N.....	597 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Selig & Brandt.....	240 Laramie st.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	5
Shableski, F. J.....	19 Julian st.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	4
Shapiro, M. J.....	225 N. Clark st.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4
Share, Alexander.....	166 Liberty st.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Sharkey, T.....	888 Blue Island av.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Sichra, Mrs. K.....	417 W. Eighteenth st.....	.....	1	2	3	4	7
Siepel, F.....	1436 Milwaukee av.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Selihelmer, Jacob.....	492 N. Park av.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Silverman, S.....	750 Carroll av.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Sinelick & Co.....	415 W. North av.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	5
Sieka, Frank.....	845 S. Ashland av.....	.....	1	2	3	1	4
Sklovsky & Levin.....	258 W. Chicago av.....	1	8	1	5	6	11
Skoupny, Chas.....	636 Loomis st.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Slapak, John.....	1172 S. Oakley av.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Smith, Jos.....	739 Clybourn av.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Smola, Chas.....	583 S. Centre av.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Smyth, Mrs. James.....	666 W. Twelfth st.....	1	.....	2	1	4	5
Snow & Slade.....	11-13 Dearborn st.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Sowka, A.....	105 Cleaver st.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Spanish Cigar Co.....	178 Dearborn st.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Spector, Jos. & Bros.....	241 S. Peoria st.....	7	7	7	21	4	25
Spitzer, B.....	187 W. Twentieth st.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	4
Spohn & Walter.....	144 Dearborn av.....	.....	.....	2	2	9	11
Stamper, J.....	102 W. Adams st.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Starck, C.....	306 Blue Island av.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	9
Steagler, P. W.....	731 N. Halsted st.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Stein & Co.....	488 S. Canal st.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	4
Steinmetz & Krauskopf.....	1006 N. California av.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Stelzich & Co.....	474 S. Morgan st.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Stempl, J.....	184 DeKoven st.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Stengl, Anton.....	737 W. Eighteenth st.....	.....	.....	8	8	1	4
Stephens, Henry.....	367 W. Indiana st.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Sterzenbach, M.....	1461 W. Taylor st.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Stochel, A. L.....	116 W. Eighteenth st.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Stoefhaas, H.....	872 W. Twenty-first st.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Stochel, Jos.....	117 West Nineteenth st.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Stogel, J.....	478 S. Morgan st.....	1	1	1	3	5	8
Stone, H.....	7 Kramer st.....	.....	8	8	6	1	7
Strauss Bros.....	578 Sawyer av.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4
Strauss, M.....	113 Newberry av.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Striddle, O. C.....	84 Fullerton av.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Strudemann, John.....	767 N. Western av.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Stupy, J. M.....	92 Canalport av.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Suarez, V.....	1353 Fulton st.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Swegatch, M.....	622 S. Union st.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Swope, John H.....	199 Ogden av.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Szymczak, John.....	706 Noble st.....	1	.....	1	2	14	16
Teitelbaum, William.....	369 W. Division st.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Teper Bros.....	155 W. Fourteenth st.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6
Thielmann, William H.....	350 Clybourn av.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Tidlund, A. W.....	282 E. Division st.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Tietz, George B.....	622 W. Twenty-first st.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Timmerhoff, William.....	503 Noble st.....	1	2	3	3	14	17
Till, Herman.....	42 Ayers court.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3
Timpe, Louis.....	504 Milwaukee av.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	10
Toulec, Joseph.....	215 Blue Island av.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Trinka, William.....	601 W. Eighteenth st.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Trumbar, J. M.....	615 W. Fourteenth st.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Tuck, James.....	965 Washburn av.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Umbach, John.....	674 W. Nineteenth st.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Vallens (Eugene) Co.....	Randolph st and Michigan av.....	41	4	165	210	440	650
Vavricek, Frank J.....	588 W. Eighteenth st.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	4
Vaxler, Frank.....	86 Wilson st.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3

Cigars—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children employed.	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Verhagg, Joseph.....	491 Larrabee st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Vesely, Charles.....	339 W. Eighteenth st.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Vogel, George.....	103 Vedder st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Voss, Louis.....	76 Clybourn av.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Waage, Ernest.....	55 Willow st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wallace, Robert.....	235 W. Adams st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Walach, Abraham.....	164 Maxwell st.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Walsh, J. W.....	9 S. Halsted st.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4
Wandersee, H.....	477 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Waska, Joseph F.....	756 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Webster, W. J. G.....	832 W. Harrison st.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Weidemann, T.....	863½ Rush st.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Weiler, Joseph.....	1039 Leavitt st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Weinberger, J.....	446 W. Chicago av.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Weingart, S.....	473 S. Halsted st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Weinge, Frank A.....	1047 W. Twenty-second st.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Weinreb, Phil.....	487 N. Clark st.....	3	1	1	5	14	19
Weinberg, J. W.....	112 Brown st.....	2	2	2	6	3	9
Weisberg, M. D.....	217 Maxwell st.....	2	2	8	12	10	22
Weisfeld, D. & J.....	491 S. Jefferson st.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3
Weiss, H.....	888 W. Polk st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Weiss, Joe.....	882 Maxwell st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Weise, Joseph.....	323 Clybourn av.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Weitling, John.....	268 Clybourne av.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Welfik, J.....	718 Loomis st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wellenraiter, C.....	767 W. Congress st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Welter, Chas. D.....	37 Florimond st.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Welter, Val.....	303 W. Taylor st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wengler & Mendell.....	761-763 W. Madison st.....	.....	2	18	15	35	50
Wenke, John M.....	83 W. Madison st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Wennerholm, Wm.....	113 Oak st.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	7
Weyer, David.....	1379 W. Taylor st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Wilhelmsdorfer, G.....	661 Walnut st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wilimovsky, A.....	589 Blue Island av.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	6
Wilke, Theo.....	531 Hastings st.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3
Wilkowski, Wm. & Co.....	942 N. California av.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Williams, M.....	637 W. Taylor st.....	.....	1	1	2	7	9
Wischoffer, H.....	10 Tyson av.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Witter, L.....	290 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wohl, Peter.....	674 W. Madison st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wohlens, August.....	717 Elk Grove av.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wolf, A. & Co.....	346-388 W. Twelfth st.....	1	6	10	17	30	47
Wolf, D.....	303 W. Twelfth st.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wolfson, A. & Co.....	75 Johnson st.....	.....	1	4	5	11	16
Wolfson, Samuel.....	180 Brown st.....	1	1	1	3	3	6
Woller, Wm.....	1502 Milwaukee av.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Woolf, K.....	402 Blue Island av.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Zapal, Herman W.....	1276 N. Ashland av.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Zeigler, Fred.....	881 W. Chicago av.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Zimmermann & Son.....	196 Ontario st.....	5	1	5	11	21	33
Zimmermann, Kate.....	72 Willow st.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Zurackov, Alex.....	215 W. Taylor st.....	.....	1	3	4	2	6
No. establishments, 569.....		216	209	716	1,141	2,488	3,629

TOBACCO.

Beck, August & Co.....	Clark and Maple sts.....	8	1	53	62	33	95
Grady & Strotz.....	209-211 S. Water st.....	16	2	47	65	12	77
Reinhold & Co.....	18 S. Market st.....	2	.....	3	5	2	7
Spaulding & Merrick.....	Rush and Michigan sts.....	111	3	317	431	78	509
No. establishments, 4.....		137	6	420	568	125	688

BOTTLEERS.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children.....	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Anheuser-Busch & Co	W. End Harrison st. Bridge...	4	1	1	6	3	9
Bauer, A. & Co	158 E. Huron st.		1	1	2	7	10
Berghoff, H. & Co	859 S. Canal st.		1	8	9	18	17
Birk Bros.	101-109 Webster av.		1		1	24	25
Burkhardt, Henry.....	18th and Jefferson sts.		2		2	18	20
Chicago Consolidated Bot. Co.	14-18 Charles Place		4		4	46	50
Corper (Carl) Brewing Co.	Thirty-ninth and Union av.		1		1	2	23
Dallemand & Co	51 E. Lake st.			9	9	2	11
Gottfried Brewing Co.	414-418 Twenty-third st.		5		5	12	17
Haas & Co	619 S. Halsted st.					15	15
Hand, Peter.....	37-59 Sheffield av.		2		2	26	28
Hayes Bros.	8-10 N. Peoria st.					30	30
Henn & Gabler	Thirty-fifth and Ulman sts.		6		6	3	9
Keeley Brewing Co.	28th st. and Groveland Park.		2		2	3	5
Knop Bros.	169 N. Clark st.		4		4	4	8
Levinson, I.	346 W. Twelfth st.					10	10
Lundin & Co.	7 9 S. Jefferson st.	2	7	5	14	9	23
Matthews Soda Water.	217 Kinzie st.					15	15
McAvoy Brewing Co.	2349 S. Park av.		4	2	6	9	15
Mette Bros.	2-5 Buena Vista Place		1		1	15	16
Miller Brewing Co.	133 N. Western av.		1		1	14	15
Moran Bros.	331 S. May st.		2		2	33	35
National Bottling Works ..	655-657 Austin av.		1		1	13	14
O'Donnell & Duer.	Fortieth and Wallace st.		3		3	7	10
Ogren, Chas. F.	625-629 Shober st.					20	20
Pohl, Paul	Cooper and Fulton av.		1		1	17	18
Schoenhofen (Peter) Co.	Canalport av. and Eighteenth st.	6	4	15	25	15	40
Seipp Brewing Co.	Twenty-seventh & Lake Shore.	1	1	4	6	25	31
Standard Brewing Co.	1224 W. Twelfth st.		1		1	3	4
Sullivan Bros.	189 Quincy st.		1		1	2	3
Thompson's Phosphates	613 W. Lake st.		1		1	5	6
Tosetti Brewing Co.	Fortieth and Wright st.		3		3	5	8
United States Brewing Co.	Elston and Snow sts.		1	4	5	10	15
Waukesha Spring Brew'g Co.	31 W. Ohio st.		1		1	9	10
Weber, Henry.....	685 Fulton st.					12	12
Westerholm, Chas.	101-103 W. Erie st.		1		1	19	20
No. establishments—36..		13	64	45	122	510	632

*These are bottlers of beer, liquors, soft drinks, mineral waters, etc. The figures upon breweries are for bottling departments only. No minoers were found in other departments of breweries.

Summary on Food Products—Chicago.

TRADES.	Establishments inspected.....	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children.....	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Food Trades, tabulated pp. 106-108.	83	191	516	1,508	2,215	19,384	21,599
Candies and Confections, tabulated p. 109	33	458	49	809	1,316	775	2,091
Cigars, tabulated pp. 109-117.....	569	216	209	716	1,141	2,488	3,629
Tobacco, tabulated p. 117	4	137	6	420	563	125	688
Bottlers, tabulated p. 118.....	36	13	64	45	122	510	632
Totals.....	730	1,015	844	3,498	5,357	23,282	28,639

Garment Trades—Chicago.

[The Chicago garment wholesalers and manufacturers not appearing in this table have no "Inside" factories. Their garments are made in "Outside" shops. See pp. 45-54.]

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Total number women and chil- dren.....	
			Males over 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females under 16 years.
Appli & Hoffmann.....	Ballou St. and Bloomingdale Road.....	Gloves and mittens.....	15	19	1	1
Akeley, J. C.....	234-236 Fifth av.....	Men's neckwear.....	37	18	2	4
American Glove Co.....	18-24 Churchill st.....	Gloves and mittens.....	25	13	1	1
Apollo Pants Manufacturing Co.....	161 Fifth av.....	Pants.....	20	35	1	1
Arbiter, G.....	Central Union B'ock.....	Furs.....	41	7	1	1
Armstrong, E. A. Co.....	142-148 W. Washington st.....	Uniforms and military supplies.....	11	30	1	1
Armstrong, Frank S.....	185-187 Wabash av.....	Uniforms and military supplies.....	68	4	1	1
Bacharach, I.....	32 N. Clark st.....	Shirts.....	7	4	1	1
Banner Waist Co.....	171 S. Canal st.....	Shirts, waists, wrappers.....	12	240	2	2
*Barbe, Ben-dict & Goldman.....	237-239 Market st.....	Cloaks.....	293	118	1	1
Barnard, Gro. & Co.....	199-201 E. Madison st.....	Sporting goods.....	170	9	2	2
Baum, C. F.....	222-228 Market st.....	Buttons, trimmings and fringes.....	13	12	1	1
Beidersdorf, Hyman & Co.....	237-239 E. Monroe st.....	Shirts, knee pants and waists.....	25	35	2	2
*Beisfeld, Joseph & Co.....	242-245 Jackson st.....	Cloaks.....	27	150	1	1
Berlin Braiding Co.....	195-197 S. Canal st.....	Braids and embroideries.....	4	3	1	1
Berlin (The) Store.....	191-193 S. Clark st.....	Shirts and furnishing goods.....	9	7	1	1
Bishop, A. & Co.....	166 S. State st.....	Furs and hats.....	9	20	1	1
Blackman, W. B. & Bro.....	Central Union Block.....	Shirts.....	30	10	1	1
Blumberg Manufacturing Co.....	116-120 Market st.....	Waists and aprons.....	11	10	1	1
Blum Bros.....	155-159 S. Market st.....	Shirts and overalls.....	7	25	2	2
*Born, Moses & Co.....	246-256 Market st.....	Men's clothing.....	80	5	1	1
Bradshaw Shoe Co.....	11-23 S. Jefferson st.....	Ladies' shoes.....	15	18	2	2
Bruksi, Hyman.....	112 Augusta st.....	Hats and caps.....	20	4	1	1
Burnham Bros.....	983 N. Wabash av.....	Gloves and mittens.....	3	5	1	1
Calumet Shirt Co.....	297-298 Wabash av.....	Shirts.....	8	8	1	1
Carr & Co.....	319 W. Madison st.....	Shirts and neckwear.....	13	6	1	1
Carr, P. V. & Co.....	358 Dearborn st.....	Shirts and furnishings.....	6	4	1	1
Carter & Holmes.....	230 Fifth av.....	Neckwear.....	45	39	1	1

*"Inside" shop only. For "outside" shops see pp. 45-54.

Garment Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number women and chil- dren		Females over 16 years		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years	
			4	27	79	9	2	26	55	2	1	3	1	1
Casler's Pieating Bazaar.	78 S. State st.	Pieating.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Castle Shirt Co.	127-129 S. Market st.	Shirts.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago Braiding and Embroidery Co.	415 Dearborn st.	Braids, embroideries.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago Burial Shoe Co.	170 N. Halsted st.	Burial shoes.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago Glove and Mitten Co.	170 N. Halsted st.	Gloves and mittens.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago Kid Glove Manufacturing Co.	Central Union Block.	Men's kid gloves.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago Shoe and Slipper Co.	142-144 W. Washington st.	Shoes and slippers.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Clextion & Jones.	227 N. Green st.	Gloves and mittens.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cobb, M. R.	125 Dearborn st.	Shirts.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cohen Manufacturing Co.	116-118 S. Market st.	Cotton pants, shirts, overalls.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Columbian Slipper Co.	1357 Milwaukee av.	Slippers.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia Shoe Co.	88-92 W. Jackson st.	Shoes and slippers.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Columbus Shirt Co.	150-154 Fifth av.	Shirts, collars, cuffs.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Conyne Manufacturing Co.	200-262 Fifth av.	Men's furnishing goods.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cox, John.	131 Wabash av.	Feathers and artificial flowers.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Crocker Uniform Co.	271-273 E. Madison st.	Uniforms, caps, regalias.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cutter & Crossette	237-243 S. Franklin st.	Neckwear and men's furnishings.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dalton, James & Co.	155-157 S. Market st.	Apparel and embroideries.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dearborn Shoe Co.	Twenty-seventh st. and Shields av.	Shoes.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Deiches, Mrs. Fannie	682 W. Division st.	Neckwear.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Devere, G. & Co.	178-180 Wabash av.	Furs.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dickstein, S.	384 W. Fourteenth st.	Caps and furs.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dietzsch, A. Gustav.	88 S. State st.	Feathers.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dodd (Francis) Shirt Co.	96 S. Market st.	Shirts, collars, cuffs.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dudley, C. W. & Co.	207 S. Canal st.	Gloves and men's furnishings.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dyke, Edward F. & Co.	Water and Franklin sts.	Children's shoes.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Eiser, E.	151-153 Wabash av.	Hat and bonnet frames.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Eisenman, Kaiser & Co.	96-98 S. Market st.	Elastic goods.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Eisenrath Glove Co.	Green and Randolph sts.	Gloves and mittens.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Eisenrath, N. J. & Co.	179-181 E. Division st.	Wrappers, waists, children's wear.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Eliens aed Bros.	Jackson and Market sts.	Neckwear.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ellinger, A. & Co.	278-286 Madison st.	Cloaks.	1	2	4	2	3	72	2	1	1	1	1	1

Enterprise Cloak Co.	146 S. State st.	Cloaks.	55	5	50	105
Excelsior Hat Factory.	125 Fifth av.	Silk hats.	5	5	50	6
Excelsior Muehl Underwear Manfg. Co.	254-256 Franklin st.	Muehl underwear.	29	15	23	11
*Farwell (John V.) Co.	148-152 S. Market st.	Cloaks.	15	20	24	34
Fels, Leaser & Co.	155-157 S. Market st.	Shirts and shirt waists.	69	72	12	88
Fiedler, A. B., & Sons.	Eugene and Hammond st.	Cloak and dress trimmings.	13	1	6	90
*Field, Marshall & Co.	142-144 W. Washington st.	Shirts and shirt waists.	69	72	12	84
*Field, Marshall & Co.	241 E. Madison st.	Cloaks.	72	73	42	73
Finkelstein, M.	Henry and Canal st.	Hats and caps.	1	1	1	130
Florsheim & Co.	116-120 Market st.	Men's shoes.	60	60	188	2
Foster, G. F., Son & Co.	172 E. Madison st.	Uniforms and military supplies.	29	30	18	188
Frankenstein, Jacob	69 Churchill st.	Hats and caps.	3	8	1	48
Frankenstein, Wolf	73 Churchill st.	Hats and caps.	3	8	1	2
Freeman Fur Co.	Madison and Market st.	Furs.	1	1	2	7
Freundthal Manufacturing Co.	201-204 S. Market st.	Shirts.	50	40	4	5
Freytag, M.	156-158 Fifth av.	Furs.	13	13	14	64
Friedlander, Brady & Co.	241-247 S. Jefferson st.	Knitted gloves, mittens, leggings.	17	1	23	30
Gage-Downs Co.	244-270 Fifth av.	Corsets.	171	2	18	306
Giesdorf, G. F.	195 Wabash av.	Furs.	2	2	2	183
Glass, S.	200 S. State st.	Furs.	2	2	4	6
Goesel, J. C.	190-201 E. Madison st.	Hats and caps.	20	20	10	80
Golsen, Jas. C.	954 N. Horne av.	Caps.	1	1	2	3
Goldfarb, Benj.	215 W. Taylor st.	Hats and caps.	1	1	4	4
Gordon & Robinson.	191-193 Fifth av.	Hats and caps.	1	1	4	4
Granat, M. & Co.	576 S. Canal st.	Waists and overalls.	3	3	3	8
*Graswood, Palmer & Co.	197-199 Adams st.	Cloaks.	80	80	50	180
Hageman, Mrs. Louise	143-147 E. Randolph st.	Ma-querade costumes.	4	4	1	6
Hall, S. W.	232-250 Elston av.	Husking gloves.	66	82	43	125
Hansen, J.	15-50 E. Jackson st.	Overgarters and leggings.	15	16	4	19
Hansen's Empire Fur Factory	15-153 Wabash av.	Furs.	8	8	1	4
Harshberger Shirt Factory	4-48 E. Jackson st.	Shirts.	25	25	26	26
*Harpin, Louis & Co.	246-248 Market st.	Cloaks.	49	51	37	88
Helberg, Geo. H.	179-181 S. Canal st.	Slippers.	5	6	4	34
Herman, Ros	254 E. Monroe st.	Shirts and shirt waists.	30	30	4	34
Heyman, A.	230 E. Kinzie st.	Artificial flowers.	3	5	3	5
Hill, J. Sander Co.	187-189 E. Market st.	Suspender.	19	23	3	27
Hirsch, Samuel	460 S. Desplaines st.	Caps.	4	4	3	3
Hofmeier, Axel	155-157 S. Market st.	Furs.	4	4	3	9
Hofmeier, Isaac M., & Co.	466 N. Clinton st.	Caps.	25	25	10	35
*Hollander, A. M., & Co.	242 Market st.	Cloaks.	24	24	8	39
Hoyt, G. W., & Co.	241-245 E. Monroe st.	Hose supporters.	6	6	18	26
Huber, Otto & Co.	77 Wade st.	Slippers.	2	2	2	8
Hurler, Otto & Co.	63-65 W. Washington st.	Shirts and duck clothing.	29	29	3	32
Hutcher Bros.	114-118 Michigan st.	Collars and cuffs.	2	2	2	4
Forster, Collar & Cuff Co.	331 E. Jackson st.	Gloves and mittens.	17	26	5	31
Jensen, H.	48 Rhine st.	Furs.	2	2	2	3
Jerzsek, P.	88 N. Clark st.	Shirts and men's furnishings.	41	41	5	52
Kahn Bros.	338-340 E. Adams st.		6	6	5	

**"Inside" shop only. For "outside" shops see pp. 45-54.

Garment Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
*Kahn, Schoenbrunn & Co.	Central Union block	Coats.	5	1	25	31	27	58
Kantrowitz, G. A.	11-33 S. Jefferson st.	Shoes.	1	5	29	35	37	72
Keth Bros.	303 S. Green st.	Hats.	1	1	26	28	26	52
Kott, F. W. & Co.	177 E. Division st.	Gloves.	1	1	16	9	2	21
Kronthal, B.	150-154 Fifth ave.	Shirts	9	1	60	69	113	183
*Kuhn, Nathan & Fischer.	Van Buren and Franklin st.	Clothing.	1	1	20	21	3	24
Langdon Shirt Co.	85-87 Fifth ave.	Shirts, collars, cuffs.	1	1	26	26	3	29
Lang Evans & Co.	266-268 Wabash ave.	White jackets and aprons.	4	4	4	4	4	8
Lanterer, Geo.	142 LaSalle st.	Uniform caps, regaliae, banners.	11	11	11	11	4	15
Lee, A. A.	Anselm ave. and May st.	Shirts and overalls.	30	30	30	30	1	31
Lewin, Albert & Son.	187-189 S. Market st.	Muslin underwear.	12	12	12	12	3	15
Lewis & Solomon.	127-129 S. Market st.	Shirts.	6	6	6	6	2	8
Lindauer Bros. & Co.	230-232 S. Market st.	Shirts and overalls	12	12	12	12	1	13
Livingston, Aaron.	90 98 S. Market st.	Hats and caps	1	1	10	11	3	14
Locke, J. L.	254-258 E. Monroe st	Cape	1	1	9	10	2	12
London, Morris.	112 Brown st.	Waists, wrappers, cloaks.	1	1	1	1	26	27
Lovett, M. R.	173 E. Madison st.	Shoes and slippers.	1	1	1	1	6	7
Lynn Shoe and Slipper Co.	106-108 S. Franklin st.	Slippers.	1	1	1	1	2	3
Mandel Slipper Co.	312 W. Chicago av.	Caps.	1	1	1	1	14	15
Mann & Co.	112 Brown st.	Cloaks.	1	1	44	45	59	7
*Manheimer, Lepman & Israel.	221-223 Market st.	Kid gloves.	1	1	14	17	8	25
Mather, A. C. & Co.	169 E. Adams st.	Gloves and glove leather.	2	8	16	21	2	23
Matson Glove and Leather Co.	143-145 Front st.	Gloves.	1	1	20	20	3	23
Mauer, Chas.	685 N. Ashland av.	Wrappers and gowns.	1	1	30	30	2	32
Mayer, E. L.	215-221 E. Madison st.	Neckwear.	1	1	2	2	1	3
McCurrah, Jas. & Co.	252-254 S. Market st.	Caps.	1	1	7	7	1	8
McElzkin, Kappel.	76 Kramer st.	Shirts and duck clothing.	1	1	21	21	16	37
Meyer & Herzog.	254-256 S. Market st.	Clothing.	1	1	21	21	3	24
Miligan, Robert.	176 N. Halsted st.	Boots and shoes.	1	1	21	21	16	37
*Morris, Goldschmidt & Stern.	149 Fifth av.		1	1	21	21	16	37
Mullen, John & Son.	65-67 W. Kinzie st.		1	1	21	21	16	37

**"Inside" shop only. For "outside" shops see pp. 45-54.

Munzer & Co., National Slipper Co., National Knitting Co., National Sewing Co., Nelson & Schuch Nonpareil Cloak Co., Oasberry C. D. & Co., Osborne (The) H. D. Co. Paridian Suit Co., Patterson M. A. Pelham, Dodge & Palmer Phillips Bros. Plunk Jacob, Price & Wolf Princess Knitting Works. Reiser Joseph Roberts Bros. Romney Regalia Co. Royal Trimming Co. Salk & Kedenaky Solomon, H. Scherwitz Bros. & Straus Schubert John Schwab Brothers Scott, J. E. G. Seaman Bros Selz, Schwab & Co Shapiro, S. Shayne John T. & Co Shields, J. E. & Co Shoninger Bros. & Co Siegler, F. & Bros Smith & Byron Smith & Jones Smith, R. P. & Sons Smith, T. B. Sochor & Meyerovitz Stiern & Belis Sullivan, Nellie Tagg Bros Thomas & Hayden Tilt, J. E. Toesant, Chas. H. Troutman Glove Co. Union Slipper Manufacturing Co. Vickery, J. W. & Co. Wagner & Pardey Welshenker Bros. & Co.	90 S. Market st. 187 Cornell st. 232-234 Market st. 100 N. Clinton st. 199 E. Van Buren st. 122-124 S. Market st. 235 E. Lake st. 15-17 N. Clinton st. 165 State st. 609 W. Madison st. Shields av. and Twenty-seventh st. 118 Quincy av. 193 Fifth av. 195-199 S. Canal st. 1088 Belmont av. 254 E. Monroe st. 254-256 S. Franklin st. 188-190 S. Clark st. 246-256 S. Market st. 188 W. Twelfth st. Adams and Fifth av. 254 256 S. Franklin st. 118 E. Randolph st. 189 Fifth av. 244-246 E. Monroe st. Superior and Larrabee sts. 194 S. Clark st. 191-193 S. State st. 160-182 S. Market st. 254-270 Fifth av. 232-238 Market st. 147-153 Fifth av. West Pullman st. 76-78 E. Illinois st. 114-116 Wabash av. 215 Maxwell st. 276-278 Franklin st. 669 S. Halsted st. 267 Dearborn st. Market and Jackson st. 9-17 Huron st. 92 Wells st. 1465 Milwaukee av. 48-52 N. Clinton st. 147-153 Fifth av. 106-112 Wabash av. Central Union Block	Cloaks. Slippers. Clothing. Shoes. Cloaks. Kid gloves. Shoes. Shirts, cotton and duck clothing. Cloaks and suits. Gloves and mittens. Ruffs, shoes and rubbers. Neckwear. Hats and caps. Shoes and slippers. Knitted underwear. Waists. Rubber and leather clothing. Regulas, badgers, caps. Dress trimmings, braids, fringes. Neckwear. Waists. Hats and caps. Silk hats. Shoes. Neckwear. Shirts. Ruffs and shoes. Hats and caps. Furs. Neckwear. Children's headwear and cloaks. Cloaks. Overgaters and leggings. Boots and shoes. Boots and shoes. Straw goods and hat frames. Caps. Clothing. Shirts. Shirts. Neckwear. Shoes. Shirts. Gloves and mittens. Shoes and slippers. Shirts and furnishings. Straw goods and frames. Shirts and overalls.	50 4 4 35 8 9 17 19 30 46 6 5 20 115 10 5 3 40 12 3 3 1 52 15 35 161 1 14 41 86 99 6 6 1 21 16 1 23 1 4 125 80 18 2 14 136 10	50 4 4 35 8 9 17 19 30 46 6 5 20 115 10 5 3 40 12 3 3 1 52 15 35 161 1 14 41 86 99 6 6 1 21 16 1 23 1 4 125 80 18 2 14 136 10	70 17 17 17 17 15 22 24 16 116 6 7 179 10 8 4 155 12 3 3 11 9 127 8 43 436 3 4 20 44 96 196 196 223 179 179 37 14 3 1 5 263 3 5 60 15 152 12 13
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•“Inside shop only. For “outside” shops see pp. 45-54.

Garment Trades—Chicago—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....	Males over 16 years.	Total number women and chil- dren.....	Females over 16 years.....	Males under 16 years	Females under 16 years.....
Western Glove Manufacturing Co.....	199 Sedgwick st.....	Gloves.....	10	4	6	4	.....	2
White Swan Shirt Co.....	Central Union Block.....	Shirts.....	23	3	20	20	.....	1
Whitney, Christensen & Co.....	254 E. Monroe st.....	Men's clothing.....	38	10	28	27	.....	1
Wilson Bros.....	Jackson st. and Fifth av.....	Men's furnishings.....	297	14	283	247	3	33
Woodbridge, J. R. & Co.....	100 E. Madison st.....	Shirts and men's furnishings.....	13	2	11	11	.....	.....
Zoellner, J.....	128 Dearborn st.....	Caps and furs.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....
Total number of establishments..138.....	.....	.....	8,542	2,555	5,987	5,350	131	306

SUMMARY ON GARMENT TRADES, CHICAGO.

Total number em- ployed.....	Males over 16 years.	Total number women and chil- dren.....	Females over 16 years.....	Males under 16 years	Females under 16 years.....	Places inspected.....
8,542	2,555	5,987	5,350	131	306	138
8,542	2,555	5,987	5,350	131	306	1,437
11,102	4,469	6,633	5,912	460	661	1,680
19,644	7,324	12,320	11,163	191	967	.....
Total garment trades as tabulated pp. 119-124.....						
"Outside" shops, garment trades, not tabulated.....						
.....						

Leather Manufactures—Chicago.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
American Oak Leather Co.	327-330 E. Lake st.	Shoe-sole cutting.					18	18
Cable, Charles E.	46 Wells st.	Harness and saddlery.					5	5
Chicago Dash Re-Covering Co.	63-65 W. Washington st.	Carriage trimmers.					3	3
Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Co.	75-77 E. Ohio st.	Belting, straps, whips, lace leather.					68	68
Chicago Top and Cushion Co.	188-180 E. Ohio st.	Carriage trimmings.					5	5
Chicago Traveling Bag Co.	257-259 S. Franklin st.	Bags and valises.			3	2	20	23
Domann & Co.	Lake and State st.	Leather novelties.			3	2	6	8
Edler, F. H.	237 Wells st.	Harness and saddlery.					5	5
Eisendrath, W. N. & Co.	Sangamon and Dix sts.	Tannery.		3		3	237	300
Fenton (The J. H.) Co.	257-259 Wabash av.	Horse goods.					20	23
Gutmann & Co.	Dominick st. and Webster av.	Tannery.					23	25
Haskell Bros.	18-17 N. Green st.	Trunks and bags.					25	25
Kimball, C. P. & Co.	315 Michigan av.	Harness and coaches.					20	20
Kifer, L. & Sons.	3-17 E. Huron st.	Harness and saddlery.					108	107
Lambeau Leather Co.	108-117 Elston av.	Tannery.		2		4	190	190
Lanz, Owen & Co.	Fifth av. and Lake st.	Fine leather specialties.					88	120
Lauth, J.	14-16 N. Canal st.	Inneroles and heels.		4	2	32	17	7
Mauther Bros. & Co.	67-69 E. Lake st.	Fancy leather goods.		6	1	3	8	8
Munson, Charles.	22-36 S. Canal st.	Belting.		3	3	3	50	53
Ortmayer & Son.	116-118 Illinois st.	Saddlery.		2	2	13	40	70
Riordan, T. G.	72 Superior st.	Trunks and satchels.		1	2	5	14	19
Risser, A. F. & Co.	Central Union block.	Saddlery.					18	16
Rosenblatt, H. M., & Co.	80-82 Wabash av.	Ca-ca, boxes, straps.					180	185
Scott, George M.	237-249 E. Monroe.	Blacksmith's bellows.					36	37
Taber, B. & Co.	Johnson and Twenty-second sts.	Tannery.		3	8	81	18	18
Taylor, C. A.	183 Elston av.	Trunks.					52	52
	130 W. Madison st.						15	15

Leather Manufactures—Chicago—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number employed.....		Total number women and children.....	
			Males over 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females under 16 years.
Tubbs Harness Co.....	142-144 W. Washington st.....	Harness.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Wahler & Strasburger.....	41 W. Van Buren st.....	Trunks and traveling cases.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Walker & Oakley Co.....	Elston av. and Ingraham st.....	Tannery.....	173	.....	.....	.....
Well, J. & Bros.....	409-421 N. Halsted st.....	Tannery.....	66	.....	.....	.....
Wilder & Co.....	3-17 E. Huron st.....	Soles, taps, beeling.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Wilkinson, N. S. & J. B.....	213-215 E. Superior st.....	Jewelry cases.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Total number of establishments—33.			1,768	123	184	1,932

Metal Working Trades—Chicago.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number employed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number women and children..		Females over 16 years		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years	
Abbott Machine Co.....	47-49 S. Canal st.	Check perforators.....	25	25	1	1								25
Acme Bed Co.....	414-420 Forty-third st.	Springs and metal bedsteads.....	18	12		6								18
Acme Flexible Clasp Co.....	Clark and Seventeenth sts.	Flexible clasps.....	8	12										8
Adams & Westlake Co.....	Ontario, Franklin, Ohio and Market st.	Car trimming and brass bedsteads.....	315	284	12	19	31							315
Aermotor Co.....	Twelfth, Rockwell and Fillmore sts.	Windmills, pumps and tanks.....	263	274	2	6	8							263
Ajax Forge Co.....	Hoynes st. and Blue Island av.	Heavy forge work.....	45	90										45
Allen Paper Co.....	Pulman	Car wheels.....	7											7
Allington & Curtis Manufacturing Co.....	16-18 S. Canal st.	Pipes, fans and furnace feeders.....	25	25										25
American Architectural Iron and Brass Works.....	Jefferson and Lake st.	Wrought iron and brass work.....	5											5
American Curling Iron Works.....	72-74 Market st.	Curling irons and hardware specialties.....	4											4
American Cutlery Co.....	173-183 Mather st.	Cutlery.....	35	1	38	24	63							35
American Reflector and Lighting Co.....	235-239 S. Clinton st.	Tin reflectors.....	194	17	11	2	18							194
American Silver Plate Co.....	Austin av. and Lincoln st.	Coffin and casket hardware.....	6											6
Ames & Frost Co.....	Blackhawk st and Cherry av.	Wire mattresses, brass beds and bicycles.....	5											5
Anos, G. W.....	11-13 S. Canal st.	Brass patterns and models.....	5											5
Anderson Bros.....	44 S. Jefferson st.	Brass foundry.....	18											18
Anderson, Carl.....	11-23 S. Jefferson st.	Machine works.....	10											10
Anderson, J. A.....	63-65 E. Indiana st.	Photographic apparatus.....	10											10
Anderson, Wm. F. & Co.....	44 S. Jefferson st.	Laundry machinery.....	10											10
Andrews & Johnson Co.....	231-247 S. Jefferson st.	Fans, engines and sheet metal works.....	60	59	1		1							60
Angell, E. F. & Co.....	18-30 W. Randolph st.	Dies, models, special machinery.....	16	14	2		2							16
Artemus Plating Works.....	67-69 S. Canal st.	Plating, grinding and polishing.....	9	1	8		1							9
Ash Soda Fountain Co.....	207 S. Canal st.	Soda water apparatus.....	15	1	1		1							15
Austin (F. C.) Manufacturing Co.....	Carpenter st. and Carroll av.	Well making, farm and road machinery.....	100	100	2		2							100
Bagley Bros.....	166-174 S. Clinton st.	Electro-platers.....	12	10										12
Baker, Melvin.....	39-41 W. Washington st.	Pattern and "model" maker.....	5	5										5
Barnum & Richardson Manufacturing Co.....	64 S. Jefferson st.	Foundry.....	55	55										55
Bastian, Chas. L. Manufacturing Co.....	110 E. Indiana st.	Brass founders and finishers.....	25	25										25
Beardsley Manufacturing Co.....	234 E. Lake st.	Hardware and insulating paper.....	8	8										8
Bedford Bros.....	Rear of 95 S. Canal st.	Grinding, polishing, plating.....	9	8	1		1							9
Bennett & Johnson.....	99-98 W. Lake st.	Brass founders and finishers.....	7	7										7
Bergborn & Roberg.....	18-20 W. Randolph st.	Mechanics' tools and machinery.....	18	18										18
Berkowsky Bros.....	112-114 S. Franklin st.	Plain and stamped tinware.....	40	39	1		1							40
Blatchford, E. W., & Co.....	70 N. Clinton st.	Pipes, traps, sheet and bar metal.....	60	60										60

Metal Working Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children..	Males over 16 years	Total number employed..
Blatz Brass Works.....	103-107 W. Monroe st.	Brass foundries and finishers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Bogle, The W. S. Co.....	176-178 W. Superior st.	Engines, elevators, cable ways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
Bostedo Package and Cash Carrier Co.....	Lake and LaSalle sts.	Store service apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Bradley (David) Manufacturing Co.....	Jefferson and Fulton sts.	Plows and other agricultural implements.....	.....	3	.....	3	243	245
Brand, S. H. & Co.....	99-101 W. Monroe st.	Foundry supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Braunmoller & Mueller.....	90-92 W. Van Buren st.	Iron work for buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20
Braun (David J.) Manufacturing Co.....	68-74 W. Monroe st.	Gas fixtures and metal goods.....	.....	1	3	4	46	50
Breitling Manufacturing Co.....	Hudson and Sedgwick sts.	Brass bedsteads, metal ware specialties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	45
Brown Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	325-331 N. Lincoln st.	Sidewalk, floor and roof lights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36
Brucker, M.....	61-67 Michigan st.	Grove and ranges repair foundry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20
Bryant, J. H.....	1170 W. Lake st.	Brass foundries and finishers.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	15
Bullock (M. G.) Manufacturing Co.....	Clinton and Washington sts.	Drills, fans, hoists, engines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Burton, A. G. & Son.....	127-133 W. Washington st.	Elevators and patented novelties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Caldwell, H. W. & Son.....	9-29-247 Leo st.	Elevators and power machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Challenge Machinery Co.....	241-247 S. Jefferson st.	Pressing machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
Chandler & Taylor.....	Oakley av. and Kinzie st.	Rollers and pumps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Chicago Architectural Iron Works.....	12-14 S. Jefferson st.	Iron, bronze and brass work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	125
Chicago Clamp Co.....	103-105 Fulton st.	Clamps and locks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Chicago Copper Manufacturing Co.....	87-91 W. Lake st.	Bath tubs and specialties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Chicago Die and Machine Works.....	386 S. Canal st.	Dies and machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Chicago File Works.....	293-297 S. Canal st.	Files and rasps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.....	47-49 S. Jefferson st.	Clipping, shearing and grooving mach.....	.....	2	.....	2	18	18
Chicago Gas Fixture Manufacturing Co.....	240 W. Lake st.	Gas and electric fixtures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	49
Chicago Gas Stove Co.....	29-30 E. Erie st.	Gas stoves.....	.....	3	.....	1	17	18
Chicago Hardware Manufacturing Co.....	170 S. Clinton st.	Builders' hardware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	101
Chicago Knife Works.....	194-198 S. Clinton st.	Machine works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Chicago Lat and Die Co.....	Forbes st. and Railroad tracks	Dies, laths and upper patterns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Shops.....	2607-2627 S. Halsted st.	Car building and repairing.....	.....	9	.....	9	1,154	1,163
Chicago Ornamental Iron Co.....	47-131 S. Jefferson st.	Architectural iron, bronze and brass.....	.....	5	.....	5	120	125
Chicago Scale Co.....	Washington and Desplaines sts.	U. S. standard scales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Chicago Screw Co.....	42-32 N. Halsted st.	Iron and steel screws and bolts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	75
Chicago Sewing Machine and Monarch Cycle Co.....	Carroll av. and Union Park Place	Sewing machines and bicycles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	136
Chicago Spring But Co.....	Green and Harrison sts.	Hardware specialties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25
Chicago Stamping Co.....	.....	Stamped, japanned and pieced tinware.....	.....	1	.....	1	231	230

Chicago Store Works.....	Twenty-second and Blue Island av.	Foundry.....	125	125
Chicago Tool Co.....	125-127 E. Indiana st.	Jewelers' machines and tools.....	15	15
Chrysler, C. T. & Co.....	32-40 S. Jefferson st.	Engravers' metal.....	8	8
Clark, Geo. M. & Co.....	149-161 Superior st.	Gas and gasoline stoves.....	121	121
Clark, Geo. E.....	57-59 S. Jefferson st.	Brass foundries and finishers.....	4	4
Colborne Manufacturing Co.....	31-41 E. Indiana st.	Shafting, pulleys, engines.....	15	15
Colborn, W. J.....	16-174 S. Clinton st.	Machine shop.....	14	14
Columbia Machine Works.....	11-23 S. Jefferson st.	Machine shop.....	9	9
Columbia Screw Co.....	Fullman.....	Iron screws.....	22	22
Continental Bolt and Iron Works.....	Meligan and Franklin sts.	Iron works.....	61	61
Copper, A. W. & Co.....	671 W. Lake st.	Copper and iron cornices.....	10	10
Corey Car and Manufacturing Co.....	Carroll and Ashland avs.	Car builders.....	6	6
Covel Manufacturing Co.....	8-10 S. Canal st.	File room machinery.....	16	16
Crane Company.....	51 Judd st.	Iron and brass pipes and fittings.....	15	15
Crane Elevator Co.....	52 Judd st.	Iron and brass pipe foundry.....	321	321
Craty, C. W. & Sons' Co.....	11 N. Desplaines st.	Brass foundries and finishers.....	288	288
Cretors, Chas.....	10 N. Jefferson st.	Brass foundries and finishers.....	239	239
Cribbens, Sexton & Co.....	102 Fulton st.	Brass foundries and finishers.....	375	375
Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co.....	219 S. Jefferson st.	Iron pipes.....	182	182
Daemicko, Paul J. Co.....	87 Huron st.	Elevators.....	200	200
Davis, G. M. & Co.....	9-13 S. Union st.	Engines, machinery, tools, dies.....	40	40
Davis (The John) Co.....	50-100 Erie st.	Roasters and small mills.....	10	10
Davis & Rankin.....	241-247 S. Jefferson st.	Foundry.....	274	274
Dawson Bros.....	Halsted and Fulton sts.	Electrical machinery.....	8	8
Delano, E. A.....	100 N. Fulton st.	Butchers' tools and machinery.....	66	66
Delaney, R. E. & Co.....	197-207 N. Halsted st.	Steam valves.....	9	9
Diesel, Frank.....	Lake and Peoria sts.	Wrought iron pipes, brass goods.....	154	154
Dietzgen, Eugene C.....	1325 Dearborn st.	Dairy supplies and machinery.....	94	94
Diston Manufacturing Co.....	53-55 S. Jefferson st.	Mantels, tiles, grates, brass goods.....	124	124
Domestic Plating Works.....	90-92 W. Van Buren st.	Foundry.....	140	140
Dresser, L. J.....	701-705 N. Halsted st.	Shafting, hangers, pulleys.....	15	15
Eaton & Prince.....	189 Fifth av.	Cornices, roofing, skylights.....	7	7
Eddy (R. M.) Foundry Co.....	Jefferson and Washington sts.	Engravers' and surveyors' instruments.....	38	38
Edwards (W. S.) Manufacturing Co.....	11-17 S. Canal st.	Saws.....	7	7
Ellis, Chas. S.....	125-127 E. Indiana st.	Plating, polishing, buffing.....	10	10
Emmes, Chas. F.....	70-76 Michigan st.	Die cutting.....	5	5
Enterprise Nickle Plating Works.....	43-55 E. Indiana st.	Elevators.....	3	3
Enterprise Wire Cloth Manufacturing Co.....	21 E. Lake st.	Castings for boiler fronts, machinery.....	55	55
Eureka Iron Works.....	15 S. Canal st.	Gas and electric light fixtures.....	50	50
Excelsior Iron Works.....	Morgan and Fulton sts.	Tools and special machinery.....	74	74
Excelsior Machine Co.....	14-16 N. Canal st.	Engines, presses, pumps.....	6	6
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....	122-124 S. Jefferson st.	Electro plating and brass work.....	35	35
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....	100 N. Clinton st.	Architectural and decorative wire work.....	10	10
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....	44 S. Jefferson st.	Iron foundry.....	36	36
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....	Forteenth st. and Western av.	Boilers and machines.....	15	15
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....	38-40 W. Monroe st.	Die and tool making.....	60	60
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....	Clark, Sixteenth and Armour av.	Machinery.....	6	6
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....	Front and N. Halsted sts.	Furnaces.....	15	15
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....		Bicycles and children's carriages.....	28	28
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....		Engines and machinery.....	35	35
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....			20	20
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....			15	15
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....			385	385
Excelsior Steel Furnace Co.....			223	223

Metal Working Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and child-en..	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.....
Fire Extinguisher Co.	415-331 S. Desplaines st.	Chemical engines.	...	2	...	2	78	80
Fish, A. & Co.	213-245 E. Lake st.	Bakers' ovens and cooks' utensils	...	...	...	...	10	10
Fleming & Coleman.	88 LaSalle st.	Hot water apparatus, gas fitting	...	...	...	...	5	5
Frake, James	459 W. Michigan	Iron foundry	...	...	...	...	20	20
Frazier & Chalmers	Union	Mining machinery	...	8	...	8	792	800
Fuller Incandescent Heat and Light Co.	50-52 N. Canal st.	Electric supplies	...	1	...	1	10	10
Fulton Machine Works	82-86 Fulton st.	Machine shop	...	1	...	1	223	23
Furness Bros.	35-30 N. Desplaines	Pumps and machinery	...	...	...	...	6	6
Ganscho, Wm.	Canal and Washington sts.	Wire cutting and mill work	...	...	...	...	7	7
Garden City Wire and Spring Co.	88-85 Chester st.	Wire and spring making	...	36	...	36	69	105
Genett Air Brake Co.	11-23 S. Jefferson st.	Air brakes	...	8	...	8	5	6
Gibson (The Wm. D.) Co.	12-15 S. Jefferson st.	Spiral springs	...	...	...	...	75	83
Glenn Valve Manufacturing Co.	10-15 Indiana st.	Saws, tools and knives	...	2	...	2	8	10
Goes, Oscar & Co.	15-18 S. Canal st.	Copper and iron kettles, tanks, tubs	...	2	...	2	68	70
Goetz & Brada Manufacturing Co.	18-28 Michigan st.	Stamped, japanned and pieced tinware	...	1	...	1	9	10
Goldberg, D. & Co.	103-105 S. Canal st.	Plating and metal novelties	...	1	...	1	11	12
Golden & Jacobson	231-233, 232-238 N. Franklin st.	Bicycles	1	19	30	49	531	581
Gornully & Jeffery Manufacturing Co.	Grand Crossing	Tracks, nails, brads, paper boxes	12	11	35	58	77	135
Grand Western Fixture Works.	61 S. Canal st.	Brass and nickel work	...	...	...	...	5	5
Gregory, Chas. & Co.	47-49 S. Jefferson st.	Dynamoes and motors	...	4	...	4	5	5
Griffin Wheel and Foundry Co.	Sacramento av. and C. & N. W. R. R. tracks	Saw wheels	...	5	...	5	246	250
Grossman Manufacturing Co.	43-45 S. Canal st.	Sifters and strainers	...	...	...	...	9	14
Gruendel, Geo.	62-64 W. Lake st.	Shaft hanging	...	...	...	...	18	25
Haggard & Marcuse.	409-411 S. Canal st.	Spring beds	...	8	4	7	25	35
Hall, Miller & Son.	665-669 Carroll av.	Brass and iron bedsteads	...	...	...	...	14	14
Hamill Fire Escape Co.	127 E. Indiana st.	Fire escapes, steps, platforms	...	...	...	...	16	16
Harrington & King	234-240 N. Union st.	Perforators for milling machines	...	...	...	...	13	15
Harris, Geo. P. & Bro.	62-64 W. Lake	Copper, brass and sheet iron work	...	...	...	...	11	12
Hiles, C. A. & Co.	336-338 Carroll av.	Steel ladders and calking tools	...	1	...	1	24	25
Hill Cycle Manufacturing Co.	142-148 W. Washington st.	Bicycles	...	1	...	1	15	15
Holenshade, Jas. C.	18-24 W. Randolph st.	Elevator cars	...	...	...	...	1	1
Holland, Wm.	Canal and Washington sts.	Brass foundries and finishers	...	1	...	1	8	9
Holmes, Pyott & Co.	13 N. Jefferson st.	Cast and wrought iron	57	57

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Metal Working Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years		Males over 16 years		Total number of women and children		Total number employed.
			3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Monzel, John.....	103-105 S. Canal st.	Bed springs and machinery..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Morris Drive Well Point Co.	123-125 LaSalle av.	Drive well points.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15
Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co.	181 S. Canal st.	Bath tubs and water heaters.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Murphy, John D.	158 Fulton st.	Boiler works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	103
National Boiler Works.	60 Fulton st.	Boilers, breechings, pipes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	759
National Malleable Iron Works.	Twenty-sixth and Rockwell sts.	Foundry.....	41	.....	41	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	800
National Model Works.	85-87 Fifth av.	Models and patterns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
National Tube Works.	Clinton and Fulton sts.	Iron pipes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Nelson & Krueger.	Clinton and Washington sts.	Laundry machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	22
Nicol & Co.	55 W. Washington st.	Hardware specialties.....	1	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	18
Norton Bros.....	Maywood.	Cans, metal goods and special machinery	11	98	95	.....	719	.....	.....	.....	923
O'Leary, Arthur J.	132-134 W. Lake st.	Iron foundry.....	1	.....	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	30
Olmstead & Co.	8-12 Lydia st.	Drive well points.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Olson & Tiltgen.	75 N. Clinton st.	Millwrights and elevator machinery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Ostrander, J. W.	37-39 Ontario st.	Printers' and electrotypers' machinery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	25
Parsons, W. F.	88-92 W. Jackson st.	Machines and electromotive and plating.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	10
Paulson, T. C.	68-70 S. Canal st.	Machine novelties.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8
Paulson, T. C.	80 S. Market st.	Metal novelties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	75
Payson Manufacturing Co.	1919-1923 W. Jackson st.	Hardware specialties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	16
Packock, E. P.	143-145 S. Clinton st.	Metal novelties.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter, A. H. Manufacturing Co. and Chicago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car Seal and Manufacturing Co.	Kinzie and Green sts.	Railway supplies, hardware, iron work.	4	10	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	40
Planodon Manufacturing Co.	57-67 S. Clinton st.	Foundry and machine works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	89
Plano Manufacturing Co.	Center and 130th st.	Harvesters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	250
Preston, E. B. & Co.	108-417 Fifth av.	Bicycles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80
Pullman Palace Car Co.	Pullman.	Car building.....	19	114	.....	.....	1,968	.....	.....	.....	2,117
Puritan Spring Bell Co.	346-347 S. Canal st.	Springs and mattresses.....	1	1	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	30
Rau Manufacturing Co.	Nichigan and LaSalle sts.	Cans and metal specialties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	17
Raymond Lead Co.	Lake and Clinton sts.	Pipe, shot, traps, weights.	6	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	100
Reedy Elevator Manufacturing Co.	83-91 Illinois st.	Elevators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	135
Robinson, P. E. & Co.	196-197 S. Canal st.	Electro plating.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	15
Rodolph, J. & Kimmel.	Superior and Sedgwick sts.	Ornamented sheet metal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12
Ryan, J. J. & Co.	96-100 N. Clinton st.	Presses, dies and special machinery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	98-74 W. Monroe st.	Brass foundries and finishers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	30

Samson Steam Forge Co.....	Sacramento and Carroll avs.	Iron foundry.....	40
Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks.....	43-45 Franklin st.	Stove pipe elbows.....	10
Schmid Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	215-219 S. Clinton st.	Casket hardware.....	9
Schomer, Henry.....	Canal and Harrison sts.	Beds and mattresses.....	15
Schreiber, A. E.....	156-158 W. Ohio st.	Architectural iron work.....	12
Schub, C. H.....	116 N. Lincoln st.	Bicycles.....	12
Sellers, Morris & Co.....	Chicago av. and the river	Railroad spikes.....	13
Seng (The) Co.....	14-16 N. Canal st.	Furniture fixture specialties.....	40
Sherman & Butler.....	Canal and Lake sts.	Bins and sieves.....	7
Siemens & Halske Electric Co.....	1106-1196 S. Wood st.	Electric machinery.....	20
Sigwalt Manufacturing Co.....	44 S. Jefferson st.	Dies and special machinery.....	14
Simpson Electrical Supply Co.....	33 W. Washington st.	Dynamos.....	15
Sinclair, S. H. & Co.....	8-10 S. Canal st.	Laundry machinery.....	19
Smeech, E.....	2-16 N. Desplaines st.	Copper and brass words.....	8
Smith (F. P.) Wire and Iron Works.....	48-52 N. Clinton st.	Wire and iron specialties.....	30
Smith, J. Geo.....	Sacramento and Carroll avs.	Spring beds and spiral springs.....	29
Smith & Webster.....	15-21 N. Clinton st.	Plumbing goods.....	64
Spafford (The W. C.) Co.....	Lake and Franklin sts.	Plumbing goods.....	62
Standard Carriage Lamp Co.....	43-45 S. Canal st.	Scales.....	18
Standard Cycle Works.....	236-240 Carroll av.	Lamp and saddlery hardware.....	10
Stout Manufacturing Co.....	205-207 S. Canal st.	Bicycles.....	10
Streeter, H. A.....	35 E. Indiana st.	Curling irons.....	12
Street & Kent Manufacturing Co.....	109 S. Jefferson st.	Interior iron work.....	12
Tarrant & Ramsey.....	46-66 E. Indiana st.	Plumbers' supplies.....	40
Temple Pump Co.....	52-56 Illinois st.	Castings.....	88
Thomas Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	17-27 Meagher st.	Marine engine works.....	58
Thornburgh Manufacturing Co.....	45-49 S. Canal st.	Pumps, chains, tubing, well tools.....	60
Tobin & Hamler Manufacturing Co.....	110 S. Jefferson st.	Machinists and brass founders.....	54
Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....	Halsted and Twenty-second sts.	Mill and elevator supplies.....	22
Turner & Brady.....	395-401 Fifth av.	Boiler works.....	20
Turner Brass Works.....	24-36 W. Washington st.	Laundry machinery.....	42
Turney Electric Manufacturing Co.....	109-111 N. Water st.	Exhaust foundry and finishees.....	5
Union Brass Manufacturing Co.....	129 Fifth av.	Electric motors and engines.....	60
Union Drop Forge Co.....	125-127 Ontario st.	Hardware specialties.....	71
Union Foundry Works.....	64-70 E. Ohio st.	Bicycle fittings.....	51
Union Special Sewing Machine Co.....	Seventy-sixth st. and Greenwood av.	Architectural and foundry work.....	40
Union Wire Mattress Co.....	60 Michigan st.	Nails.....	30
Van Auker (The) Co.....	73-83 Erie st.	Sewing machines.....	61
Vanderpool & Co.....	201-203 S. Canal st.	Beds and mattresses.....	106
Variety Steam Boiler Works.....	497-499 W. Twenty-second st.	Automatic steam specialties.....	126
Vanguard & Bushnell Manufacturing Co.....	Huron and Townsend sts.	Metal specialties.....	5
Wadsworth, E. H.....	567-571 W. Kinzie st.	Boilers, tanks and patterns.....	30
Wagner, R. K.....	577-587 Carroll av.	Boilers, tanks stacks.....	32
Washington Electrical Co.....	86 N. Clinton av.	Hardware and tools.....	13
Webb, R. K.....	Indiana st. and LaSalle av.	Machinery.....	90
Welman, Schub Cycle House.....	116-122 N. Lincoln st.	Engines, boilers, pumps.....	80
Werner, R. K.....	93 W. Harrison st.	Bicycles.....	64
Wetzel, R. K.....	197 S. Canal st.	Cornices and roofing.....	65
Wetzel & Craig Manufacturing Co.....	2421-2439 Wallace st.	Electrical specialties.....	10
		Brass foundry.....	45

Metal Working Trades—Chicago—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number of women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
Weller Manufacturing Co.	118-120 E. North av.	Mill and elevator supplies.	...	1	...	...	14	15
Wells, F. C. & Co.	116-122 S. Clinton st.	Steam pumping engines.	...	...	...	...	25	25
Wells & French Manufacturing Co.	Blue Island av. and Paulina st.	Castings.	...	2	...	...	50	50
Western Brass Works.	7 S. Jefferson st.	Brass foundry.	...	...	...	...	3	5
Western Electric Co.	227-251 S. Clinton st.	Electric supplies.	...	5	260	265	840	1,105
Western Screw Co.	Austin av. and Lincoln st.	Iron screws.	...	...	...	...	16	16
Western Wheel Works.	561 Wells st.	Bicycles.	...	31	...	31	209	340
Whitman & Barnes.	Center av. and 12th st.	Farm implements.	...	19	...	19	411	430
White Manufacturing Co.	LaSalle av. and Illinois st.	Plating and brass works.	...	1	...	1	34	35
Wilkes Manufacturing Co.	Monroe and Clinton sts.	Hot water and steam fixtures.	...	...	...	...	18	18
Williams & Schroefer.	295 E. Randolph st.	Gas and electric fixtures.	...	2	...	2	25	27
William F. Cortez & Co.	239-241 E. Lake st.	Tin cans and tanks.	...	...	...	...	55	55
Wing Manufacturing and Plating Co.	13-17 N. Jefferson st.	Hardware specialties.	...	5	...	5	15	20
Winglow Bros. Co.	Carroll st., Ada and Fulton sts.	Architectural iron and brass work.	...	...	...	...	250	260
Wolf (L.) Manufacturing Co.	Lake and Jefferson sts.	Plumbing goods.	9	13	48	70	365	435
Wolf, Sayre & Heller.	Hoyle and Carroll avs.	Plumbing goods.	...	4	...	4	275	278
Zemmer, H. & Co.	31-33 S. Canal st.	Market fixtures, butchers' supplies.	...	1	...	1	121	123
Zoelner & Schmidt.	15-17 S. Canal st.	Dies, patterns, models.	...	...	...	...	5	6
		Moulding machinery.	...	...	...	...	15	15
Total number of establishments, 235.			100	890	967	1,967	25,886	27,843

Paper Boxes—Chicago.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Arnold, Chas.	15-17 S. Market st.	1	.....	9	10	5	15
Arnold & Marquart	47-49 W. Lake st.	3	.....	3	6	14	20
Bernstein, A.	223 W. Twelfth st.	4	.....	1	5	2	7
Bloom & Goldstein	Twelfth and Jefferson sts. ....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Chicago Case Mfg. Co.	47-49 W. Lake st.	8	.....	11	19	4	23
Chicago Folding Box Co.	Jackson and Clinton sts.	1	4	11	16	11	27
Chicago Label and Box Co.	Lake and Franklin sts.	4	1	8	13	27	40
Chicago Novelty Box Works	Lake and Franklin sts.	3	1	7	11	11	22
Clark & Pfister	51-53 S. May st.	7	.....	20	27	8	35
Economy Metal Edge Box Co	195-199 S. Canal st.	5	2	18	25	8	33
Hanf & Kroeck	421-423 W. Lake st.	10	2	20	32	4	36
Howe & Davidson	127-129 W. Washington st. ....	.....	.....	4	4	10	14
Inman, Geo. E.	483 Fifth av. ....	.....	.....	5	5	15	20
Kluefer, Julius	76-78 Wabash av.	4	3	22	29	6	35
Lachmann & Hahn	7-9 S. Jefferson st.	2	1	6	9	2	11
Miller, John C.	184-186 E. Washington st. ....	.....	.....	6	6	3	9
Ritchie, W. C. & Co.	Van Buren and Green sts.	56	15	199	270	60	330
Runtz, Henry & Co.	185-191 E. Kinzie st.	9	3	19	31	10	41
Schneider, Mary	44-46 LaSalle st. ....	.....	.....	8	8	3	11
Schoettle, Wm. G.	39-41 S. Canal st.	1	3	19	23	3	26
Schnltz, Henry & Co.	117-123 S. Market st.	25	4	156	185	76	261
Schuster, J. Henry	9-13 S. Union st.	1	1	5	7	3	10
Sefton (The J. W.) Mfg. Co.	Union and Randolph sts.	44	1	106	151	59	210
Wilcox Patent Paper Box Co	187 Michigan st. ....	.....	.....	8	8	3	11
No. establishments—24..	.....	185	42	672	899	349	1,248

Printing Trades—Chicago.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Amberg File & Index Co.	71-73 E. Lake st.	Blank books, indexes, file cases.	1	6	32	33	9	41
American Printing and Binding Co.	346 348 Wabash av.	Printing and binding.	7	2	15	16	36	51
Anderson Bros.	334 Dearborn st.	Music typographers.	1	1	2	3	6	8
Anderson Printing Co.	193-197 N. Peoria st.	Printing and binding.	1	1	20	20	114	134
Armstrong H. J. & Co.	128-130 S. Franklin st.	Job printing.	1	1	1	2	17	19
Barnard & Hornum.	42-46 LaSalle st.	Law printing.	1	1	19	20	40	40
Barnes, A. K. & Co.	68-70 Wabash av.	Blank books and printing.	1	1	68	69	75	75
Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler.	193-197 E. Monroe st.	Type foundry.	1	1	77	78	148	226
Barrett, John R. & Co.	168-164 E. Monroe st.	Binding.	1	1	81	82	19	60
Becker, J. E. & Co.	363 W. Twelfth st.	Job printing.	1	1	4	4	25	29
Benedict, J. C.	132 E. Monroe st.	Commercial printing.	1	1	4	4	11	16
Bentley, Murray & Co.	116-118 E. Randolph st.	Job printing.	1	1	13	13	12	12
Blakely Printing Co.	184-186 E. Monroe st.	Book and job printing.	1	1	11	11	179	192
Blakely & Rogers.	68 Wabash av.	Printing and lithographing.	1	1	2	2	49	60
Bond & Chandler.	157 LaSalle st.	Engravers and etchers.	1	1	2	2	6	7
Bowe & Babcock.	61 Dearborn av.	Commercial printing.	1	1	2	2	16	16
Brendstrup, S.	250-252 E. Lake st.	Binding.	1	1	40	40	25	6
Brock & Rankin.	87-91 Plymouth Place.	Blank book manufacturing.	1	1	3	3	25	70
Brown, Geo. F. & Co.	116-118 E. Randolph st.	Law printing.	1	1	46	46	10	10
Cahill's Chicago Publishing Co.	79-81 E. Randolph st.	Book and newspaper printing.	1	1	33	33	21	54
Cameron, Amberg & Co.	171-73 E. Lake st.	Printing and binding.	1	1	33	33	8	8
Cameron, J. P. & Co.	180-182 E. Lake st.	Binding.	1	1	48	49	54	54
Chicago Newspaper Union.	87-93 S. Jefferson st.	Printing and electrotyping.	1	1	6	6	68	64
Chicago (The) Press.	327-329 Dearborn st.	Printing, binding, embossing.	1	1	10	10	30	30
Chicago Stereotype Works.	143 Ontario st.	Newspaper plates.	1	1	15	15	15	15
Childs, S. D. & Co.	235-237 Fifth av.	Engraving and plate printing.	1	1	8	8	38	53
Ciancy, Mark.	142 144 S. Water st.	Job printing.	1	1	2	2	12	14
Clark, S. J.	166 S. Clinton st.	Printing and publishing.	1	1	2	2	23	25
Clark-Sacksteder Engraving Co.	173-175 Fifth av.	Engraving and printing.	1	1	4	4	5	9
Clohesey & Co.	65-71 Wabash av.	Blank books and printing.	1	1	3	3	10	13
Cole, Geo. E. & Co.	86-88 Dearborn st.	Blank books and printing.	1	1	4	4	21	26
Collins, J. J. & Co.	87-91 Franklin st.	Printing and binding.	1	1	1	1	44	45
Columbian Engraving & Electrotyping Co.	87-91 Plymouth Place.	Engraving and electrotyping.	1	1	1	1	12	13
Colvin, Edwin M.	148-154 E. Monroe st.	Printing and embossing.	1	1	1	1	318	375
Conkey (W. B.) Co.	69-71 E. Monroe st.	Printing and binding.	1	1	118	119	40	46
Corbit, Louis J.	21-25 Plymouth Place.	Printing and binding.	1	1	6	6	40	46

Coulman, Kirchner & Co.	88-87 Fifth av.	Printing and binding.	1	11	36
Cox, A. J. & Co.	42 W. Monroe st.	Binding.	1	42	110
Cram, Geo. F.	415-417 Dearborn st.	Book and map publishing.	1	10	11
Decker (The E. J.) Co.	182 E. Monroe st.	Printing and binding.	1	9	39
Dick (A. B.) Co.	152-154 E. Lake st.	Mineographing and printing.	1	15	48
Donnelly, R. & Sons Co.	140-146 E. Monroe st.	Printing and binding.	7	23	20
Donohue & Henneberry.	407-425 Dearborn st.	Printing and binding.	16	11	134
Drake, J. C.	155 W. Washington st.	Printing.	1	2	875
Empire Show Printing Co.	73-75 Plymouth Place.	Printing and binding.	1	3	21
Ettlinger, Simon	178 E. Monroe st.	Printing.	1	16	32
Everell Printing Co.	118 Fifth av.	Printing.	1	2	48
Flemming, Edward.	415 Dearborn st.	Engraving and designing.	2	2	10
Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Co.	341-351 Dearborn st.	Engraving and electrotyping.	2	2	8
Freund, Wm. & Sons.	155 S. State st.	Engraving and printing.	2	12	5
Gaul, Wermich & Seibert.	340-342 Dearborn st.	Printing and embossing.	6	11	155
Geringer, August.	150 W. Twelfth st.	Printing.	1	6	24
Globe Lithographing & Printing Co.	560-564 N. Market st.	Printing and lithographing.	1	2	27
Gregory (Geo.) Printing Co.	123-125 LaSalle av.	Commercial printing.	1	6	39
Hadley & Vawter Co.	27-29 S. Clinton st.	Printing and binding.	1	6	28
Hall (The W. F.) Printing Co.	21-25 Plymouth Place.	Printing and binding.	1	16	21
Hamblin Printing Co.	369-373 Dearborn st.	Printing and blank books.	1	1	30
Hay-There (The) Co.	166-174 S. Clinton st.	Commercial printing.	1	1	11
Hazlett, Geo. K. & Co.	87-91 Plymouth Place.	Catalogue and color printing.	1	2	7
Heim & Lightner	250 E. Lake st.	Printing.	1	1	25
Helwig, Louis & Co.	182 E. Madison st.	Badge printing.	1	9	7
Hill, Geo. M. & Co.	172-176 S. Clinton st.	Printing and binding.	3	32	18
Hilton, Wm. R.	53 Dearborn st.	Lithographing.	1	11	18
Hine, H. W. & Co.	300-306 Dearborn st.	Printing.	1	15	23
Hollister, Wm. C. & Bro.	148-154 E. Monroe st.	Printing and binding.	1	2	32
Hornstein Bros.	148-154 E. Monroe st.	Printing and binding.	1	2	34
International Press Association.	88-92 W. Jackson st.	Printing and binding.	1	2	84
Jacobs, Cole & Co.	166-174 S. Clinton st.	Printing and binding.	1	2	17
Jones, (The J. M. W.) Co.	76 Sherman st.	Newspaper plates.	2	4	256
Jurgens Bros. Co.	148-154 E. Monroe st.	Engraving and lithographing.	3	3	183
Kindergarten Literature Co.	170 S. Clinton st.	Engraving and electrotypes.	3	2	18
Kittredge, R. J. & Co.	52-58 W. Jackson st.	Printing and publishing.	3	2	32
Knap (Thos.) Printing and Binding Co.	341-351 Dearborn st.	Label and color printing.	5	98	82
Knight, Leonard & Co.	166 S. Clinton st.	Printing and binding.	2	3	126
Lloyd, W. G.	128-130 S. Franklin st.	Printing and binding.	2	2	129
Low, Chas. & Co.	125 Dearborn st.	Blank book making.	2	19	41
Marder, Luse & Co.	139-141 E. Monroe st.	Engraving.	5	2	5
Marshall, Geo. E. & Co.	144-146 E. Monroe st.	Type founting.	1	10	110
McAbee, (M. B.) Printing Co.	166 S. Clinton st.	Printing and binding.	1	1	51
McAbee, R. B. & Co.	38-40 W. Monroe st.	Printing.	1	1	6
*McClurg, A. C. & Co.	117-121 Wabash av.	Printing and publishing.	3	6	19
National Music Co.	215-221 Wabash av.	Booksellers and publishers.	1	19	8
Owen (The) Co.	48-54 Wabash av.	Music printing.	1	2	14
Owen, C. O. & Co.	48-54 Wabash av.	Lithographing.	1	2	68
Palm, Knott & Co.	Monroe and Jefferson sts.	Printing and binding.	2	38	70
Pattibone, P. F. & Co.	148-154 E. Monroe st.	Printing.	2	3	98
	44-50 S. Desplaines st.	Printing and binding.	4	141	135

* Employees in engraving department only.

Printing Trades—Chicago—Concluded.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.
Pettibone, Wells & Co. Chemix Engraving Co. Photo-Tint Engraving Co. Victrola Printing Co. Tectorial Bros. Deebley & Co. Wm. W. & Co. Randolph Lithographing Co. The Institute Map Publishing Co. Ritzgen, P. & Co. Robbins Bros. Robertson, C. M. & Co. Robertson & Smith Rubovitz, E. & Sons Schaefer Brothers Printing and Publishing Co. Smith, Shea & Co. Shober & Carnegieville Skeen, Baker & Co. Steiger, C. M. Steele, G. D. & Co. Sterne, Max & Co. Strömberg, Allen & Co. Tablet Ticket Co. Thayer & Jackson Stationary Co. Thompson, Slauson & Co. Tyler, W. H. & Co. Undercook Engraving and Publishing Co. Vangersheim, Samuel Weidon & Edmondson Wilson, P. M. Winship, J. C. & Co. Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.	152 E. Monroe st. 86 Waabach av. Dearborn st. Greeneth and State sts. 908-916 Dearborn st. Dearborn st. 79 Adams st. 77-89 S. Clinton st. 40 La Salle st., Plum St. Place 108-110 E. Randolph st. Clinton and Van Buren sts. 873 Dearborn st. 340-342 Dearborn st. 168-165 Fifth av. 300-306 Dearborn st. 18-20 Custom House Place Jackson and Canal sts 928-934 Dearborn st. 8 North Clark st. 128-130 Fifth av. 84-86 Fifth av. 837-839 Dearborn st. 87-89 S. Franklin st. 945-947 S. State st. 180-183 E. Monroe st. 61 LaSalle st. 407-425 Dearborn st. 298 Dearborn st. 418 Dearborn st. 88-85 Fifth av. 31-25 Plymouth Place . 161 LaSalle st....	Printing and binding .. Engraving and plate printing Illustrating and etching..... Lithography, priming, box making Printing and binding..... Engraving and printing..... Lithography and printing..... Map publishing..... Binding..... Printing..... Printing..... Printing and binding..... Printing and binding..... Printing and lithographing..... Law printing..... Binding..... Printing..... Gummed tabs..... Blank books and embossing..... Printing and binding..... Engraving and etching..... Map engraving and printing..... Printing and binding..... Engraving and lithographing..... Printing and binding.....
Total No. of establishments—119	169	4,106
	1,948	2,257
	6	4
Females over 16 years.....	132	15
Males under 16 years.....	11	17
Females under 16 years.....	1	1
	16	313
	11	163
	6	452
	132	316
	11	15
	48	97
	4	39
	1	8
	3	12
	1	15
	7	28
	11	18
	47	76
	73	126
	28	28
	25	15
	3	25
	8	18
	3	5
	9	9
	20	20
	72	62
	31	52
	33	40
	38	58
	8	8
	12	12
	6	6
	8	8
	12	12
	80	116
	51	45
	6,308	6,308

Wood Working Trades—Chicago.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number employed.....	
			Males over 16 years.	Females over 16 years.
NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number women and children.....	
			Males under 16 years.	Females under 16 years.
Abbott, W. W.	182 Wabash av.	Picture mats and frames	2	2
Acme Box Co.	283-286 S. Canal st.	Boxes.....	5	5
Adams & Hendrickson	29-31 N. Jefferson st.	Store and office fixtures	1	1
Adley Manufacturing Co.	194-202 N. Union st.	Picture frames and moldings	8	1
Almira Furnishing Co.	306-308 S. Clinton st.	Furniture.....	1	1
American Saloon Fixture Co.	Canal and Polk sts.	Saloon fixtures.....	11	11
American Show-Case Co.	27 E. Lake st.	Fixtures, show-cases and mirrors	11	12
*Ames & Frost Co.	Blackhawk st. and Cherry av.	Hardwood lumber	12	12
Andriews, A. H. & Co.	Twenty-second and Clark sts.	Commercial furniture	14	8
Arndt, John.	376-384 S. Canal st.	Furniture.....	3	17
Arnold, C. F. & Co.	116 N. Peoria st.	Picture frames and moulding	6	6
Austrian, Leo & Co.	45-55 E. Huron st.	Furniture.....	15	15
Automatic F. Iding Bed Co.	19-25 N. Page st.	Folding beds.....	8	9
Balkwill, J. F. & Co.	397-405 W. Kinzie st.	Chamber furniture	7	8
Bamboo Manufacturing Co.	153 S. Jefferson st.	Bamboo furniture.....	7	12
Barth, Hermann & Co.	53-55 Dayton st.	Parlor furniture.....	8	8
Bauer, Julius & Co.	504 Clybourne av.	Pianos.....	21	21
Bauerle & Stark.	224-280 W. Ohio st.	Sew'g mach. furniture and cabinet work	1	1
Beck, O. P.	83 W. Chicago av.	Moulding and turning	21	24
Becker, P. & Co.	212-214 W. Polk st.	Trunks and traveling bags	3	3
Bend-ten, Rasmus P.	25 N. Jefferson st.	Office furniture.....	8	6
Benedict, L. & Son	234-240 N. Green st.	Basket and veneer manufacture	2	4
Benning, John B.	23-27 N. Jefferson st.	Store and office fixtures	8	8
Bent, George P.	323-323 S. Canal st.	Pianos and organs	2	60
Berg, Ole.	Ada st. and Carroll ave.	Looking glass and picture frames	1	123
Berry, John E.	183-185 Michigan st.	Show-cases.....	2	6
Bennet, A.	Twenty-second and Morgan sts.	Packing boxes.....	1	40
Betz, Charles	96-102 W. Chicago av.	Sash, doors and blinds	1	25
Bingham, B. T.	92 W. Harrison st.	Wood turning.....	5	5
Bletzinger & Dost.	243-245 W. Wells st.	Tables and book-cases	8	8
Blumenthal, A. & Co.	22-24 S. Jefferson st.	Cabinet work.....	1	1
Bodach, Charles	160-162 Fifth av.	Show-cases and mirrors	1	20
Bohmann, Joseph	178 Wabash av.	Musical instruments	7	7
Borgwardt & Ernst Co.	292-294 W. Chicago av.	Parlor furniture.....	4	25
Brehm, F. P.	3100 N. Halsted st.	Sash, doors and blinds	4	25

* See Metal Trades.

Wood Working Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number women and chil- dren.....		Females over 16 years.....		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years.....	
Brown & Bealey.....	10-12 N. Canal st.	Letter files.....	35	5	30	12	8	10	8	12	8	10	8	12
Brunswick Balke-Collider Co.....	Market and Huron sts.	Billiard tables and saloon fixtures.....	400	401	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulman & Hausen.....	572-576 Clybourne av.	Upholstered furniture.....	28	28	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglund & Shead.....	One Hundred and Twentieth & Peoria st.	Packing pails.....	100	82	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bush & Gerdy.....	Weed and Dayton sts.	Planas.....	167	167	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burr, Bradley.....	73-83 N. Ashland av.	Wagons.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameron, Duncan.....	167 S. Green st.	Stove and office fittings.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Ohio and Franklin sts.	Sash, doors and blinds.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carsley Manufacturing Co.....	202-202 S. Clinton st.	Interior finishers.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpson, Louis & Co.....	232 LaSalle st.	Interior finishers.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carter & Co.....	29-31 N. Jefferson st.	Parlor suit frames.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash Moulding Co.....	1901-1903 W. Lake st.	Weather strips, fencing, screens.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Manufacturing Co.....	37-41 Armour st.	Office and library furniture.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Avenue Sash & Door Manufacturing Co.....	75-81 W. Chicago av.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Box Co.....	145 Ontario st.	Cigar boxes.....	36	36	19	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Building Supply Co.....	110-126 W. Madison st.	Sash, doors, blinds, interior finish.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Coffin Co.....	Clinton and DeKoven sts.	Coffins.....	27	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Cork Co.....	295 S. Cass st.	Corks.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Cottage Shaving Co.....	518-520 N. Halsted st.	Corrugated shavings.....	19	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Cottage Organ Co.....	Dale and Twentieth second sts.	Organs.....	23	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Desk Manufacturing Co.....	Marion and Union Park place.	Furniture and desks.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Interior Decorating Co.....	149-151 Michigan av.	Fine interior furnishings.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Lumber Box Co.....	Thirty-fifth and Iron sts.	Sash, doors and blinds.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Packing Box Co.....	Foot of N. Carpenter st.	Packing boxes and lumber.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Store and Office Fixture Co.....	306-308 S. Clinton st.	Store and office furniture.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Veneer Co.....	306-313 W. Kenzie st.	Manogany lumber and veneers.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Wardrobe Co.....	306-308 S. Clinton st.	Furniture.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Wholesale Picture Co.....	156-157 Wabash av.	Picture frames.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark, E. B. & Co.....	136-170 Mather st.	Picture frames and mouldings.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colby, J. A. & Sons.....	83-85 Henry st.	Furniture.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbian Planing Mill Co.....	Smith av. and Wabash st.	Sash, doors and blinds.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conover Piano Co.....	242-254 W. Lake st.	Pianos and organs.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumers Box Manufacturing Co.....	35 E. Ohio st.	Boxes.....	30	64	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continental Manufacturing Co.	126-134 Weed st.	Parlor furniture and frame	8	82	85
Cook and Rathbone	Lumber and Union sts.	Boxes	13	87	100
Cory, C. P. & Co.	41-45 S. Jefferson st.	Frames and mouldings	2	8	5
Craycroft & Co.	336 W. Twenty-first st.	Planing Mill	8	15	16
Crown Organ Co.	333 S. Canal st.	Organs and pianos	80	80	80
Dake, T. F.	287 S. Canal st.	Cabinet work	6	6	6
Dencer, M.	Twenty-fourth and Butler sts.	Sash, doors and blinds	30	30	30
Dennis, W. R.	243-245 Wells st.	Stairs, doors, frames, mouldings	10	10	10
Doty, M. W.	194-196 S. Clinton st.	Wood turning	8	8	8
Duncan & Johnston	72-76 Ewing st.	Frames for show cards	10	10	10
Duffee, J. & Co.	Kinzie and Miller sts.	Wood carpet and parquet floors	13	13	16
Dux, Joseph	278-280 E. Madison st.	Architectural carving and designing	14	14	14
Ehman & Simon Manufacturing Co.	Elizabeth and Fulton sts.	Wood mantels	1	59	60
Elszner, John	219-223 W. Kinzie st.	Cooperage	1	1	55
Empire Moulding Works	125-131 N. Curtis st.	Picture frames and mouldings	2	33	35
Excelsior Cork Co.	562 Fulton st.	Corks	2	6	9
Farson, Libby & Co.	76-78 S. Market st.	Sash, doors and blinds	4	4	77
Fay-Armstrong Cork Co.	Peoria, Fulton and Green sts.	Corks and bungs	7	10	11
Feldman, B.	42-48 N. Sangamon st.	Picture frames and mouldings	8	8	15
Fellows, E. B.	20-22 S. Market st.	Upholsterers	2	2	3
Ferguson & Gibson	28-30 N. Desplaihes st.	Sash, doors, mouldings	11	11	11
Fieldee, N. & Co.	759 W. Lake st.	Office and store fixtures	9	42	51
Fillman & Co.	Twenty-first and Morgan sts.	Ornamental mouldings	9	20	21
Findelsen & Knopf	243-251 Wells st.	Plumbers' woodwork supplies	2	30	34
Fisher, Wm. E. & Co.	122-140 W. Lake st.	Cigar boxes	2	28	4
Ford, W. H.	83-91 Illinois st.	Cooperage	8	60	60
Francis, Chas.	37-41 Austin av.	Stair builder	38	8	8
Franklin, Samuel	289 S. Canal st.	Picture frames and mouldings	38	8	283
Fredericks, Louis	447-451 S. Morgan st.	Furniture	2	24	24
Free, F. Arthur	24-34 W. Huron	Wagons, trucks and carriages	7	7	7
Freese & Peters	281-300 N. Carpenter av.	Refrigerators	10	59	69
Fritts, D. H. & Co.	1013 N. Campbell av.	Mouldings	3	3	12
Gairing & Wilmes	11-113 N. Wood st.	Picture frames and mouldings	3	6	6
Garden City Billiard Table Co.	468-472 W. Lake st.	Billiard tables	5	17	3
Garden City Box Co.	179-183 Illinois st.	Cigar boxes	2	2	20
Garrison Wood Turning Co.	136-140 W. Lake st.	Wood turning	2	2	19
Gassman, Wm.	Institute Place and Wells st.	Furniture frames	1	1	40
Gauger, John A.	80-82 Norton st.	Sash, door, blinds, mouldings	4	4	15
Gerold, C. A.	Twenty-second and Laflin sts.	Pianos	12	8	28
Giffert, Wm.	63-65 N. Clark st.	Picture frames and mouldings	4	4	22
Globe Moulding Works	330-332 S. Clinton st.	Picture frames and mouldings	4	4	15
Goodrow, Wm. & Co.	158-160 W. Van Buren st.	Wooden boxes	37	37	176
Goodwillie, (The D. M.) Co.	Twenty-second and Alport sts.	Stair builders	15	15	25
Goranson, A. & Co.	243-251 Wells st.	Sash, doors, mouldings	26	26	30
Grand Crossing Building Supply Co.	Seventy-seventh st. and Chauncey av.	Mouldings and casings	6	6	64
Gunderson, S. T. & Son	Twenty-second and Laflin sts.	Upholsterers	6	6	64
Hafner Furniture Co.	2620-2622 Dearborn st.				

Wood Working Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
Hair & Ridgeway.	545 W. Twenty-second st.	Lumber and box factory.	5	5	1	5	120	125
Hallman Furniture Manufacturing Co.	330-338 N. Wood st.	Tables, wardrobes, interior finishing.	1	1	1	1	23	24
Hallquist, B. & Co.	216 S. Clinton st.	Staircases.	..	..	..	..	28	28
Hartman & Bredehall.	257-259 N. Greene st.	Folding beds.	..	..	..	..	14	14
Harnberg, S.	118-120 E. North av.	Bamboo and hardwood furniture.	1	1	1	1	17	18
Hamilton Organ Co.	85 Henry st.	Organs.	3	3	3	3	47	50
Hamline, L. M. & Co.	274 Hackett st.	Furniture.	..	..	..	..	56	57
Hanke Bros.	180 M. offset st.	Furniture.	..	..	..	..	59	65
Hanson, H.	190-197 N. Ada st.	Furniture.	..	..	..	..	14	14
Hanson, Louis.	57-59 A. Main av.	Carriages.	..	..	..	..	59	65
Hanson, Co.	195-196 N. Center st.	Mantels, mouldings, frames.	..	..	..	..	14	14
Harsba (The L. R.) Manufacturing Co.	11-13 N. Ann st.	Musical instruments.	..	..	..	..	56	61
Hartley, D. B.	C. 331 av. and Robey st.	Mouldings and frames.	..	..	..	..	15	15
Hartwell (E. A.) Co.	288-298 S. Jefferson st.	Upholstering.	..	..	..	..	17	17
Hartwell, Edwin S.	Desplaines and Fulton sts.	Sash, doors, blinds.	..	..	..	..	77	80
Harty Bros. & Foley.	Ashland and Clybourn avs.	Sash, doors, mouldings.	..	..	..	..	104	105
Hauske, August & Co.	Loomis and Twenty-first sts.	Parlor furniture.	..	..	..	..	183	180
Hayden, Fred.	100-78 Weed st.	Furniture.	..	..	..	..	96	103
Hayes & Tracey.	237-246 S. Clinton st.	Bamboo ware.	..	..	..	..	7	7
Headen & McAnley.	327 S. Canal st.	Cisterns, tubs, tanks.	..	..	..	..	16	16
Helmuth, Michael.	112-118 E. Indiana st.	Cooperage.	..	..	..	..	15	15
Herhold, F. & Sons.	100-102 Cornell st.	Chairs.	..	..	..	..	123	123
Heuer, Henry F.	150-160 W. Erie st.	Office outfit and interior finish.	..	..	..	..	36	35
Hewen, Fred & Co.	412-422 Hawthorne av.	Store and office fixtures.	..	..	..	..	12	12
Heyden, F.	247-249 Wells st.	Turning and scroll sawing.	..	..	..	..	6	6
Heywood & Morrell Rattan Co.	124-136 S. Clinton st.	Rattan and reed furniture.	..	..	..	..	388	500
Hill, F. H.	Washington Blvd. and Morgan st.	Undertaker's supplies.	..	..	..	..	138	146
Hockechild, C. A. & Co.	61-65 Clybourn place.	Parlor furniture.	..	..	..	..	10	10
Hollander & Freiberg.	31-41 E. Indiana st.	Picture frames and mouldings.	..	..	..	..	41	43
Holly, Frank & Sons.	505-509 W. Twenty-first.	Sash, doors and blinds.	..	..	..	..	36	35
Holm & Co.	217 Wells st.	Musical instruments.	..	..	..	..	6	6
Home Rattan Co.	Wells and Sigel sts.	Rattan and willow work.	..	..	..	..	174	174
Horn Bros. Manufacturing Co.	281-281 W. Superior st.	Furniture.	..	..	..	..	45	45
Hornthal & Curdis.	335-339 S. Canal st.	Burial caskets.	..	..	..	..	56	75

House & Davis Piano Co.	180-164 W. VanBuren st.	Pianos.	17
Huetner, Jacob.	249 Wells st.	Novelties in cabinet work.	17
Hunter & McCue.	383-385 S. Jefferson st.	Parlor furniture.	11
Hueche & Jurs.	105-115 W. Superior st.	Mouldings and picture frames.	9
Hutt, Louis.	2100 Grove st.	Packing boxes.	19
Interior Building Co.	Foot of Michigan st.	Interior building trimmings.	1
Jaeche, A. & Co.	245 Wells st.	Bungs and wood turning.	1
Jankowski, A. & Co.	Twenty-third and LaSalle sts.	Sash, doors and blinds.	1
Jensen & Kosberg.	82-85 W. North av.	Store and office fixtures.	7
Johnson, A. J. & Sons.	82-82 Fulton st.	Bank and office fittings.	8
Johnson & Bennett.	233-241 Noble st.	Furniture.	30
Johnson Chair Co.	233-255 N. Green st.	Interior finishing and turning.	6
Johnson F. & Co.	127-129 Carpenter st.	Chairs.	10
Johnson T. & Co.	210-216 Carpenter st.	Cooperage.	10
Johnson & Tomek.	103-105 N. Lincoln st.	Mouldings.	50
Jorgens Bros.	919-923 N. Western av.	Store and office fixtures.	10
Kade, Chas. F. & Co.	23-27 N. Jefferson st.	Upholstered furniture.	10
Karpen, S. & Bros.	Wood, Park and Eilen sts.	Cabinet work and turning.	400
Keller, Edward A.	29-31 N. Jefferson st.	Picture frames and moulding.	29
Kelly, Geo.	21 Illinois st.	Wagon-makers.	1
Kern & Jensen.	190 S. Jefferson st.	Pianos and organs.	8
Kimball, W. W. Co.	Twenty-sixth and Rockwell sts.	Reed and rattan furniture.	8
Kinley Manufacturing Co.	Hoyle av. and VanBuren st.	Parlor furniture.	119
Klewer Bros.	89-91 Chicago av.	Picture frames and mouldings.	2
Klicka, Joseph.	114-116 S. Jefferson st.	Parlor furniture.	13
Knaak, Henry.	28 E. Indiana st.	Barber furniture.	10
Kochs, Theo. A.	158-170 Wells st.	Barber supplies.	7
Koenig & Gamer.	265-272 N. Green st.	Chamber furniture.	10
Kraus Bros. & Co.	62-66 Frank st.	Furniture.	115
Kresl, Chas.	379 Fulton st.	Cigar boxes.	60
Kruseenk Bros.	29-31 N. Jefferson st.	Furniture.	72
Krzikowsky, F.	813 W. Lake st.	Carriages and wagons.	20
Kuhn, Fred & Co.	773-775 Carroll av.	Carriages and wagons.	38
Lake Street Carriage and Wagon Works.	143 W. Lake st.	Picture frames.	10
Larson, C. & Co.	Page st. and Austin av.	Picture frames and mouldings.	9
Larson, M.	142-126 N. May st.	Decks and office furniture.	12
Larson, Peter.	501-504 Austin av.	Decks and office furniture.	12
Lidell & Williams.	158-160 W. VanBuren st.	Base, head and corner blocks.	2
Livingston, T. B.	442-472 and 443-473 W. Twenty-first st.	Picture frames and mouldings.	2
Loebstein, J. G.	212-214 E. Randolph st.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.	15
Lowell (The M. H.) Art Co.	Throop and Hinman sts.	Picture frames and mouldings.	13
Lumber District Mill Co.	Robey st. and Blue Island av.	Building and picture mouldings.	14
Lumberman Mill Co.	Randolph st. and Ogden av.	Planing mill.	48
Lyons & Haley.	1-597 Austin av.	Musical instruments.	35
Madeon & Iben Manufacturing Co.	61-69 St. Johns place.	Mouldings and casings.	10
Mallen, H. Z. & Co.	48 Austin av.	Parlor suits and rocker frames.	18
Marshall, Fred.	48 Dearborn st.	Carriages, buggies and wagons.	54
Mason & Co.	44-50 N. Elizabeth st.	Club room furniture.	5
Matuka, A.		Folding beds.	40

Wood Working Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number women and chil- dren.....		Females over 16 years.....		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years.....	
Maxwell Bros.	Loomis and Twenty-first sts.	Boxes, kegs and crates.	477	438	39	39	98	98	15	15	9	29	2	2
McCready (The R. W.) Cork Co.	43-47 Illinois st.	Corks.	68	16	9	9	53	53	15	15	9	29	2	2
McGwen Manufacturing Co.	233-251 Wells st.	Planing mill.	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McFarlane, H.	Harrison and Clinton sts.	Wagons.	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McKay, Angus & Son.	82-84 Fulton st.	Mouldings.	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mellahn Bros.	391-395 N. Paulina st.	Furniture.	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Melchior Bros.	6-12 Dayton st.	Barber chairs.	35	35	4	4	31	31	27	27	4	6	2	2
Merle & Heaney Manufacturing Co.	82-92 Fulton st.	Store and office fixtures.	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Merz, G. & Son.	209-213 Superior st.	Cigar boxes.	72	36	1	1	37	37	1	1	1	6	2	2
Mieland Desk Manufacturing Co.	82-88 Fulton st.	Desks and office furniture.	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meinwegen & Weiss Manufacturing Co.	130 Fulton st.	Saloon and store fixtures.	8	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Moore, Geo. F.	109-111 Wabash av.	Picture frames.	22	20	5	5	2	2	6	6	5	2	2	2
Moore, John & Co.	Peoria and Kinzie sts.	Interior mouldings.	83	26	16	16	1	1	1	1	16	2	2	2
Morris (Nelson) & Co.	Thirty-eighth and Allman sts.	Packing boxes.	115	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mueller Bros.	138-140 Wabash av.	Picture mouldings and mats.	18	17	6	6	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	2
National Book and Picture Co.	153-155 S. Jefferson st.	Picture frames.	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
National Parlor Furniture Co.	302-304 Wabash av.	Parlor furniture.	50	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nell, Wm. & Co.	302-304 Wabash av.	Tanks.	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newcomb-Macklin Co.	11 Dearborn st.	Picture frames.	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newman Bros.	307-309 Wabash av.	Picture frames.	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newman Manufacturing Co.	Chicago av. and Dix st.	Organs.	87	81	6	6	6	6	1	1	6	2	2	2
Niemann, H. C. & Co.	91-93 E. Indiana st.	Picture frames and mouldings.	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Niemann, H. C. & Co.	954-964 N. Rockwell st.	Furniture.	15	13	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Niemann & Weinhardt Table Co.	392-406 N. Wood st.	Furniture.	100	92	8	8	8	8	1	1	8	2	2	2
Nonnas, Louis F.	280-284 N. Green st.	Tables.	80	72	8	8	6	6	1	1	8	2	2	2
Northwestern Show Case Manufacturing Co.	142 W. Lake st.	Show cases.	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oconto Box and Barrel Co.	Brown st. near Twenty-first st.	Packing boxes and barrels.	70	62	8	8	8	8	1	1	8	2	2	2
Olbright & Gelbeck	76-86 N. Ashland av.	Furniture.	70	65	6	6	6	6	1	1	6	2	2	2
Olsen, O. C. S. & Co.	Peoria and Kinzie sts.	Desks and office furniture.	40	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Olsen & Clayton.	895-902 Thirty-fifth st.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.	47	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Olsen, Otto A.	Carroll av. and Union Park place.	Piano stools and scarfs.	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
O'Mara Frame Co.	888-890 N. Oakley av.	Desks and store fittings.	18	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Out Lounge Co.	305-308 S. Clinton st.	Furniture frames.	18	18	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Padgett & Macy	61-65 Clybourne place.	Couches and bed lounges.	13	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	51 E. Illinois st.	Tables and stands.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Paepeke Leicht Lumber Co.	East end of Illinois st.	Packing boxes.	121	73	85
Palmer, Fuller & Co.	Twenty-second and Union sts.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.	13	282	285
Patrack (F.) Manufacturing Co.	Russell and Greenwood sts.	Sewing machine furniture.	1	64	65
Peterson, A. & Co.	436-460 Austin st.	Decks and office furniture.		35	35
Peterson, Geo. L. Co.	15-31 Armour st.	Wood mantels and interior finishings.	4	96	100
Peterson, Leonard & Co.	273-351 N. Sangamon st.	Wood turning.		16	16
Peterson & Overton.	32-38 W. Washington st.	Tables and stands.		36	36
Peterson, S. M. & Co.	141-151 N. Sangamon st.	Mouldings and interior finishings.	1	10	10
Petty, Geo. R. & Co.	136-150 N. Union st.	Picture frames and mouldings.		2	27
Plangett, H. J. & Co.	627 W. VanBuren st.	Mouldings and picture frames.	4	26	32
Polls, R. E.	Western av. and Fourteenth st.	Mouldings and picture frames.	1	13	14
Pres (The Adam J.) Manufacturing Co.	316-318 S. Clinton st.	Chamber furniture.		20	20
Ranbold & Lamb.	265-267 State st.	Bank, office and store fixtures.		73	73
Raucho, Albert.	19 21 N. Ann st.	Picture frames.		12	12
Reickopf, F. A.	731-745 W. Lake st.	Upholstering.	11	6	6
Revell, A. H. & Co.	431-437 Fifth av.	Picture frames, mouldings.		59	70
Richards, Chas. D.	825 W. Lake st.	Sash, doors, mouldings.		30	30
Richer, August F.	42-56 E. Huron st.	Interior hardwood finishings.	2	53	55
Kingwald, Raymond	481-493 W. Twenty-second	Show cases and office fittings.	4	46	48
Rinn (Philip) Co.	E. Division and Crosby sts.	Interior hardwood finishings.	4	71	75
Riswig, J.	607 Austin av.	Sash, doors, blinds.	2	18	20
Rittenhouse & Embree Co.	Thirty-fifth st. bridge.	Folding beds.	1	4	5
Roberts, E. L. & Co.	179-181 E. Lake st.	School and college apparatus.		12	12
Robbins, The Alfred L. Co.	14-16 Ann st.	Picture frames.		30	30
Roderer, Joseph	131 Wabash av.	Pianos.	5	6	6
Russell & Lehrer.	171-173 S. Canal st.	Wood turning.	6	45	50
Russell Piano Co.	249-251 Wells st.	Cabinet making.	3	17	19
Rutishauser, E.	14-76 W. Lake st.	Pattern making.	1	19	22
Salter, Geo. W. & Co.	12-14 S. Jefferson st.	Mouldings.	8	25	25
Sandhem, C. B.	111-115 Mozart st.	Pianos.	8	33	41
Sandstrom, Baldwin & Co.	398-400 W. Monroe st.	Parlor furniture.	13	59	6
Schaaf, Adam.	126-130 N. Union st.	Saloon and office fixtures.	30	100	100
Scharf Bros. & Co.	120-122 Illinois st.	Lounges and sofa bed frames.	13	282	285
Schmidt, A. C. & Co.	Canal and Polk sts.	Picture frames and mouldings.	2	134	143
Schneider, N. & Son.	496-498 Clybourne av.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.	2	48	50
Schoen, John A.	14-20 Armour st.	Carriages and wagons.	6	47	47
Schram Bros.	635-639 S. Halsted st.	Tables.	6	23	23
Schuckroff & Ahrens.	241 Fulton st.	Cabinet making.	20	30	30
Schuckroff, Wm.	942-952 N. Rockwell st.	Wagons.	13	245	245
Schultz Bros.	193-219 W. Superior st.	Kegs and barrels.	19	134	143
Schnitz Cabinet Co.	45 W. Monroe st.	Cooperage.	2	50	50
Schuttler & Holz.	137-147 N. Hoyne av.	Carriages and trucks.	6	47	47
Seaman, Cox & Brown.	2332 S. Canal st.	Carriages and buggies.	6	47	47
Seelig, Conrad.	316-324 Fifth av.	Printers' furniture.	6	23	23
Sherman, I. N. W.	683 W. Lake st.				
Shotts & Co.	18-37 N. Elizabeth st.				
Simmons, S. & Co.					

Wood Working Trades—Chicago—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....				Males over 16 years.				Total number women and chil- dren.....				Females over 16 years.....				Males under 16 years.....				Females under 16 years.....			
Sloan, Deveney & Co.....	15-17 E. Lake st.	Upholsterers.....	55				13				2								2							
Sovinsky, Annie.....	80 W. Chicago av.	Mouldings and picture frames.....	35				35				5								5							
Smith Barnes Piano Co.....	471-481 Clybourn av.	Pianos.....	100				97				3								3							
Super Box Co.....	Twenty-second and Laflin sts.	Packing boxes.....	50				42				8								8							
Sparr & Weiss.....	196-202 N. Union st.	Mouldings.....	23				18				5								5							
Sprague, Smith & Co.....	704-708 N. Toll av.	Has racks, sideboards, frames.....	39				39				1								1							
Standard Cigar Box Factory.....	187-189 W. Twentieth st.	Cigar boxes.....	23				5				18								5							
Staver & Abbott Manufacturing Co.....	704 and Wallace st.	Carriages and sleighs.....	168				168				22								20							
Story & Clark Organ Co.....	857-859 S. Canal st.	Organ cases.....	175				159				16								15							
Straight, G. W.....	703 Center av.	Folding beds.....	34				34				1								1							
Strassheim, Louis.....	41 Willow st.	Cigar boxes.....	11				4				7								1							
Sturm & Spiegel.....	11 13 Ann st.	Interior finishings.....	20				19				1								1							
Tegmeyer, Chas W.....	Lumber and Canal sts.	Packing boxes.....	101				80				20								20							
Terriberry, W. M. & Co.....	Fulton and Greene sts.	Mouldings.....	14				11				3								8							
Tesmer, Julius & Co.....	837-841 N. Western av.	Store and office fixtures.....	25				25																			
Thompson, Hiram J.....	84 Wabash av.	Picture frames.....	9				9																			
Thurber, W. S.....	30-40 Churchill st.	Furniture.....	30				30																			
Tobey & Christenson.....	804 Hawthorne av.	Music cabinets, piano stools.....	80				80																			
Tonk Manufacturing Co.....	Blue Island av. and Lincoln st.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.....	150				112				38								19							
True & True Co.....	38-30 N. Desplaines st.	Bamboo furniture.....	16				16				5								5							
Tunk, Richard.....	309 W. Twenty-second st.	Lumber.....	14				14				4								4							
Union Planing Mill Co.....	247 Bloomingdale Road	Office desks.....	11				11				1															
U. S. Desk Manufacturing Co.....	21-23 Albert st.	Show cases and store fittings.....	92				20				2								2							
U. S. Show Case Works.....	49 Franklin st.	Ladders and woodenware.....	90				82				25								9							
Victor Ladder Co.....	321-325 W. Lake st.	Mouldings and picture frames.....	95				82				18								7							
Vilas, A. H. Co.....	407-411 Wells st.	Trunks.....	5				5				6								1							
Vogler & Gaudner.....	159 S. Jefferson st.	France and mouldings.....	13				12				1								1							
Volkert & Klein Manufacturing Co.....	983 W. Twelfth st.	Parlor furniture.....	45				45																			
Vondrasek Bros. & Uher.....	Loomis and Hinman sts.	Lumber and mouldings.....	13				13																			
VonPlaten & Dick.....	1179-1217 S. Robey st.	Rattan and reed furniture.....	165				141				24								8							
Wakfield Kattan Co.....	Backhawk st. and Smith av.	Hardwood interior finishings.....	35				35																			
Warren, Wm. H.....	Eighty-first and Wallace sts.	Wagons.....	125				121				4								4							
Weber Wagon Co.....	13-15 N. Canal st.	Stills and tanks.....	5				5																			
Wegner & Olsen.....																										

Wiese, Geo. B. & Son.....	Twentyeth st. and Wentworth av.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.				80
Wenter (The F.) Co.....	109-115 W. Fourteenth st.	Bat racks, closets and cabinets.				32
Western Planing & Manufacturing Co.....	704-704 Austin av.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.	3			60
West Pullman Lumber Co.....	119th and Halsted st.	Lumber and interior finishings.				30
Wheeler Novelty Co.....	9 S. Union st.	Castanets.	2	1	4	11
Whitman, O. A.....	731-733 W. Kinzie.	Reed and matran furniture.				25
Wilce, T. & Co.....	Twenty-second and Throop sts.	Lumber and maple flooring.	1	1		69
Widner, Geo.....	430-438 Maxwell st.	Chamber furniture.				65
Wilkins, Keckham & Rothechild.....	430-434 Wabash av.	Furniture.	1	1		24
Winsor Folding Bed Co.....	Carroll av. and Sheldon st.	Packing boxes.				25
Wintermeyer, J. C.....	750-758 Throop st.	Folding beds.	7			75
Wohler, P.....	621-629 W. Twenty first st.	Sash, uoors, blinds, mouldings.	1	1		200
Wolf (J. P.) Manufacturing Co.....	351 S. Canal st.	Tables.				50
Wolf Bros Manufacturing Co.....	Erie, Curtie, Ohio and Carpenter sts.	Frames, mouldings, interior finishings.	1	2		57
Wolf & Nollan.....	35-45 Fullerton av.	Sash, doors, blinds, mouldings.	3	8		165
Wood Specialty Co.....	284 Hawthorne st.	Mouldings.				60
Zangerle & Peterson Co.....	187-701 Clybourne av.	Furniture frames.	8			9
Zacherpe & Co.....	11-13 Ann st.	Pianos.				162
						10
						10
						15,670
						17,466
Total number of establishments—8331.			98	1220	488	

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago.

DUSTERS, BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Total number women and chil- dren.....		Males over 16 years.		Females over 16 years.....		Males under 16 years.....		Females under 16 years.....	
Chicago Feather Duster Co.....	196 Mather st.....	Feather dusters.....	8	3	82	40	8	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Flax Packing Co.....	15-19 N. Clinton st.....	Flax and wire brushes.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darborn Duster Co.....	61-52 S. Canal st.....	Feather dusters.....	12	1	27	40	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forens Duster Co.....	298-300 N. Halsted st.....	Feather dusters.....	7	6	9	16	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gertel, Leonard & Co.....	729 W. Indiana st.....	Brushes.....	.....	.....	.....	4	118	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harris & White Broom Co.....	132-144 W. Lake st.....	Brooms and whisks.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hollison, James R.....	630 W. Harrison st.....	Brooms and whisks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaefer, Fred.....	846 N. Wells st.....	Brushes and brooms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nemitz, Fred.....	404-406 Noble st.....	Brushes.....	8	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woven Down Duster Co.....	38-48 W. Washington st.....	Dusters.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of establishments—10.			30	9	86	125	179	304						

*Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.***GLASS MANUFACTURES.**

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
American Looking Glass Manufacturing Co.	11-23 S. Jefferson st.	Mirror plates .....	...	...	...	...	16	16
Anderson, B. L. & Co.	39-45 W. Jackson st.	Mirror plates .....	...	...	...	...	25	25
Anoronette, George E. & Co.	33-37 S. Clinton st.	Memorial windows .....	...	...	...	...	37	37
Chicago Art Glass Co.	211-213 E. Randolph st.	Stained and ornamental glass .....	...	...	...	...	30	30
Flanagan & Biederung	57-63 Illinois st.	Beveled art glass .....	...	7	...	7	54	61
French Mirror and Glass Beveling Co.	153-157 S. Jefferson st.	Mirror plates and art glass .....	...	...	...	...	6	6
Galloway Glass Co.	345-347 S. Canal st.	Mirror plates and beveled glass .....	...	3	...	3	17	20
Healy & Millet	225 Wabash av.	Stained glass .....	...	...	...	...	6	6
Kinsella Co.	205-207 S. Clinton st.	Mirror plates and art glass .....	...	3	...	3	17	20
McCully Glass Co.	346-348 Wabash av.	Stained and beveled glass .....	...	...	1	1	14	15
Rawson & Evans	151 W. Washington st.	Etching, embossing, chipping .....	...	3	...	3	20	20
Schuler & Mueller	84-86 S. Market st.	Art glass .....	...	...	...	...	13	16
Siman, John	11-13 S. Canal st.	Ornamental glass .....	...	2	1	3	7	7
Trent, George W. & Co.	181-183 S. Desplaines st.	Ornamental glass .....	...	1	...	1	2	5
Western Sand Blast Co.	Jackson and Clinton sts.	Ornamental glass .....	...	...	...	...	9	10
Total number of establishments—15.			...	19	2	21	273	294

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.

INK, PAPER AND STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children..	Males over 16 years	Total number employed..
Betterman, John H.....	164-168 E. Randolph st.....	Envelope factory.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	14
Central School Supply House.....	Monroe st. and Fifth av.....	Maps and school supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	23
Chicago Blue Print Paper Co.....	311-313 E. Randolph st.....	Paperfactory.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	22
Chicago Ink Co.....	59 S. Canal st.....	Ink and mucilage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Dennison Manufacturing Co.....	90-92 Wabash av.....	Tags, labels, paper boxes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Denny Tag and Envelope Co.....	123-125 LaSalle av.....	Tags and envelopes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Lavette, H. C.....	169 E. Randolph st.....	Card and envelopes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Luck & Ransom.....	83-87 Fifth av.....	Stationery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Metcalf Stationery Co.....	134 Wabash av.....	Maps and school supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Olmstead, W. A.....	182-184 Wabash av.....	Maps and school supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Sanford Manufacturing Co.....	219-225 Fulton st.....	Inks and mucilage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Sawell-Clapp Manufacturing Co.....	Fifth av and Water st.....	Envelope factory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Story Furnishing Co.....	219-217 S. Clinton.....	Playing-card advertising cards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Wade, M. S.....	LaSalle av. and Illinois st.....	Manifold and carbon paper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Total number of establishments—14.			10	6	115	131	139	270

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, FEATHERS, UPHOLSTERY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number women and chil- dren.....		Females over 16 years.....		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years.....	
Chicago Fringe Works.....	Harrison st. and Wabash av.....	Upholstery and drapery trimmings.....	8	3	59	13	70	83	59	13	3	8	59	83
Cold Blast Feather Co.....	56-66 W. Van Buren st.....	Down goods and bedding.....	2	2	4	16	8	24	4	16	2	2	4	24
Emmerich, Charles & Co.....	181 S. Canal st.....	Feathers.....	1	1	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	1	1	20
Excelsior Quilting Co.....	134 W. Washington st.....	Quilted linings, mattress covers.....	1	1	1	31	7	38	1	31	1	1	1	38
Garden City Shade Cloth Co.....	30 N. Canal st.....	Shade cloths.....	1	1	1	16	3	19	1	16	1	1	1	19
Jackson Fringe Co.....	244-248 Fifth av.....	Upholstery and drapery trimmings.....	1	1	1	84	8	92	1	84	1	1	1	92
Jantzen, Bernard L.....	55-57 W. Washington st.....	Embroidered pillow shams.....	1	1	1	10	1	11	1	10	1	1	1	11
Manure, E. L. & Co.....	45-49 E. Randolph st.....	Upholstery and drapery trimmings.....	1	1	1	23	70	93	1	23	1	1	1	93
Miller, H. C. & Co.....	33-35 E. Chicago av.....	Rug and mat weavers.....	1	1	1	2	2	22	1	2	1	1	1	22
Northwestern Trimming Co.....	234-238 E. Madison st.....	Upholstery and drapery trimmings.....	1	1	1	127	141	170	1	127	1	1	1	170
Oison Rug Co.....	375 W. Lake st.....	Rugs.....	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	15
Opaque Cloth Co.....	Peoria & One Hundred & Twenty-first st.....	Shade cloths.....	1	1	1	22	27	78	1	22	1	1	1	78
Peters' Trimming Co.....	229 Fulton st.....	Upholstery and drapery trimmings.....	1	1	1	51	12	94	1	51	1	1	1	94
Russell Carpet Co.....	26 S. Market st.....	Mats and rugs.....	1	1	1	5	5	9	1	5	1	1	1	9
Schotte, C.....	18-20 N. Canal st.....	Shade cloths, fringes, fixtures.....	1	1	1	85	3	88	1	85	1	1	1	88
Schultz & Hirsch.....	260-262 S. Dearborn st.....	Mattresses, comforters, feathers.....	1	1	1	20	20	43	1	20	1	1	1	43
Smith, Hiram P. & Co.....	113-115 W. Van Buren st.....	Mattresses and feathers.....	1	1	1	3	3	7	1	3	1	1	1	7
Wade Bros. Button Co.....	76 E. Market st.....	Upholsters' buttons, tacks, nails.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Wecker, A. & Son.....	441 S. Halsted st.....	Mattresses and bedding.....	1	1	1	20	20	22	1	20	1	1	1	22
Wilson, James H. & Co.....	Central Union block.....	Piano scarfs and embroidered covers.....	1	1	1	49	49	814	1	49	1	1	1	814
Total number of establishments—20.			49	19	439	317	497	814	439	317	19	19	497	814

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number women and children..	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.....
Baker, C. S. & Co.....	Seventy-eighth st. and Greenwood av....	Manufacturing pharmacists.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	15
Bauer & Black.....	88 W. Monroe st.....	Chest protectors.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	50
Beggs Manufacturing Co.....	141-143 Ontario st.....	Medicines and toilet articles.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	16
Butler, B. M.....	Paulina st. and Armitage av.....	Manufacturing pharmacist.....	.....	1	.....	6	6	12
Common Sense Truss Co.....	58 S. State st.....	Trusses.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	14
DeWitt, E. C. & Co.....	253-255 E. Kinzie st.....	Manufacturing pharmacists.....	2	.....	.....	8	10	17
Emmert Proprietary Co.....	155 W. Washington st.....	Medicines.....	1	.....	.....	12	6	21
Fahrney, Peter & Sons.....	112-114 S. Halsted av.....	Medicines.....	.....	1	.....	15	10	18
Hamilton's Wizard Oil Co.....	21 LaSalle st.....	Medicines.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	5
Owen Bell and Appliance Co.....	301-311 S. State st.....	Electric batteries and belts.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	9
Searle & Smith Co.....	Canal and Jackson sts.....	Medicines.....	2	.....	.....	13	25	40
Sharp & Smith Co.....	73 E. Randolph st.....	Surgical instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	7	18	25
Truxy, Greene & Co.....	75-77 Wabash av.....	Medical and surgical supplies.....	.....	2	.....	6	7	13
West (The John C.) Co.....	Western and Wilcox avs.....	Medicines.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
Total No. of establishments, 14.	.....	.....	5	6	.....	124	166	301

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLUES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
American Glue Co.	Gross av. near Fourth-fifth st.	Glue making.	5	...	5	10	80	40
Amour Glue Works.	Benson and Thirty-first sts.	Glue making.	1	...	89	90	370	460
Armstein, Eugene.	118 S. Franklin st.	Bronze powder.	...	...	15	16	8	28
Atlas White Lead and Color Co.	88 W. Jackson st.	Paints.	...	...	2	2	6	8
Bradley & Vrooman.	247 S. Water st.	Paints and leads.	...	...	1	1	11	12
Calumet Manufacturing Co.	Pullman.	Paints.	...	...	...	...	8	9
Champion Chemical Works.	185-197 Michigan st.	Lye, potash, lime, caustic soda.	...	...	6	14	21	35
Chicago Varnish Co.	Paulina st. and Elston av.	Varnishes and japans.	...	...	...	1	15	16
Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.	Green and Fulton sts.	Varnishes, paints and oils.	...	...	...	...	20	20
Coit & Co.	38 35 W. Washington st.	Paints.	...	...	...	...	20	20
Devos & Raynolds Co.	280 S. Clinton st.	Paints and varnishes.	...	...	9	9	16	25
Frazier Lubricating Co.	Superior and Kingsbury sts.	Grease, oil, tallow compounds.	...	...	...	...	12	15
Heath & Milligan.	90 Seward st.	Paints.	...	...	2	7	93	100
Inland White Lead Co.	149-151 Huron st.	Paints and leads.	...	...	...	...	10	10
Johns (H. W.) Manufacturing Co.	240-242 E. Randolph st.	Liquid paints.	...	...	1	8	87	75
Lawson Varnish Co.	101 E. Erie st.	Liquid paints.	...	...	7	7	85	42
Magie Bros.	475 W. Kinzie st.	Varnishes and japans.	...	...	...	...	16	16
Northwestern Fertilizing Co.	9-11 N. Canal st.	Greases, oil, compounds.	...	...	...	...	14	14
Northwestern Lead and Oil Works.	Union Stock Yards.	Grease and fertilizers.	...	...	...	...	75	75
Pitkin, Geo. W. & Co.	84-96 Pratt st.	Glue and oil and oil cakes.	...	...	1	2	13	15
Rubber Paint Co.	377-379 S. Jackson st.	Liquid and paste paints.	...	...	1	10	25	40
Russell Paint Co.	140-162 W. Kinzie st.	Paints.	4	...	1	15	7	30
Sencour Manufacturing Co.	2514-2522 Quarry st.	Paint and color grinding.	...	...	8	8	22	80
Sherwin-Williams Co.	2825 Stewart av.	Paints.	...	...	...	...	15	15
Swannell Linseed Oil Works.	140-154 E. Division st.	Linseed oil and oil cakes.	...	...	...	...	15	15
Vilas Bros.	227-229 Fifth av.	Paints, oils and brushing.	...	...	2	2	10	17
Wadsworth-Hoyland Co.	127-131 W. Harrison st.	Paint and color grinding.	...	...	...	...	10	10
Western Paint Manufacturing Co.	194-196 S. Clinton st.	Oils, paints, leads, varnishes.	...	...	...	...	993	1,188
Total No. of establishments, 39.			16	10	169	195		

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.

PORTRAIT AND PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number women and children.....	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Acme Copying Co.....	392-394 W. VanBuren st.....	Portrait enlarging and copying.....	.....	.....	12	12	30	42
Bunch Portrait Co.....	270-272 Wabash av.....	Portrait enlarging and copying.....	.....	.....	7	7	13	20
Chicago Electric Light Enlarging Co.....	61-65 Clybourne Place.....	Portrait enlarging and frame-making.....	.....	1	2	3	26	29
Chicago Portrait Co.....	166-168 S. Clinton st.....	Portrait enlarging and frame-making.....	.....	.....	2	2	23	25
Johnson & Steines.....	166-172 S. Clinton st.....	Portrait enlarging.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	6
Lindholm, Maurice S. & Co.....	15-21 N. Clinton st.....	Portrait enlarging.....	.....	2	.....	2	9	11
Model Portrait Co.....	166-168 S. Clinton st.....	Portrait making.....	.....	2	.....	2	13	15
Total number of establishments—7.			.....	7	23	30	118	148

RUBBER GOODS.

Boche Engraving Co.....	166 E. Randolph st.....	Stamps, stencils and dies.....	.....	1	.....	1	24	25
Bosley (The D. W.) Co.....	238 W. Washington st.....	Window cleaners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Chicago Stencil Works.....	Clark and Water sts.....	Stamps, stencils and dies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Martin, C. W. & Co.....	146 E. Monroe st.....	Stamps, stencils and dies.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	13
Mechanical Rubber Co.....	Grand av. and Rockwell st.....	Hosing, belting, tubing.....	.....	8	.....	8	122	125
Morgan & Wright.....	831-839 W. Lake st.....	Piping, tubing, tiring, belting.....	.....	5	.....	5	135	140
Superior Rubber Type Co.....	May st. and Carroll av.....	Piping, tubing, tiring, belting.....	.....	2	.....	2	43	45
Total number of establishments—8.	155-157 Fifth av.....	Rubber type.....	.....	6	6	6	12	18
			.....	12	6	18	363	381

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.

SIGN MANUFACTURES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Total number women and children.	Males over 16 years.	Total number employed.
Cass, C. M.	179 W. Lake st.	Signs and plates.	...	...	...	...	7	7
Dunker, E.	51-53 Dearborn st.	Advertising novelties.	...	...	...	...	5	5
Groes Press & Sign Co.	210 Illinois st.	Metal and wood signs.	...	...	...	...	76	77
Max, Z. Co.	160 E. Superior st.	Metal and glass signs.	...	...	...	...	14	17
Shank, Chas. W.	218-222 W. Van Buren.	Metal and glass signs.	...	...	...	...	94	95
Townsend, Hostetter & Co.	312-314 Fulton st.	Metal and glass signs.	...	...	...	...	84	86
Willson, Barnes & Co.	100-102 E. Superior st.	Advertising transfer signs.	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total number of establishments—7.			...	9	5	14	161	175

SOAPS AND PERFUMES.

Baldwin, D. B. & Co.	6-8 Market st.	Perfumes.	...	...	...	...	3	7
Burt, David & Co.	125-127 Fulton st.	Toilet soaps.	...	...	...	...	2	5
Chicago and Western Soap Works.	Kingsbury and Superior sts.	Toilet soaps.	...	...	...	...	18	46
Fairbank (The N. K.) Co.	235 E. Nineteenth st.	Soaps and cottolene.	...	...	...	...	447	621
Graham Bros. & Co.	421-423 W. Lake st.	Toilet soaps.	...	...	...	...	19	38
Kirk, James S. & Co.	328-332 N. Water st.	Soaps and perfumes.	...	...	...	...	244	367
Wright, Allen B.	479-483 Fifth av.	Toilet and laundry soaps.	...	...	...	...	63	95
Zehring Co.	88 E. Lake st.	Perfumes.	...	...	...	...	2	6
Total number of establishments—8.			48	134	204	386	799	1,185

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.

TENTS, AWNINGS, CORDAGE, ETC.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number of women and chil- dren.....		Females over 16 years.....		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years.....	
			2	9	2	9	7	9	7	9	...	...	...	...
Armstrong, Wm.....	198 E. Lake st.....	Tents and awnings.....	4	10	4	10	6	10	6	10	...	...	...	...
Bentley & Gerwig.....	69 W. Washington st.....	Tents and awnings.....	16	52	16	52	96	52	96	52	...	...	...	...
Carpenter, Geo. B. & Co.....	292-298 S. Water st.....	Ship chandlers and sailmakers.....	18	13	18	13	11	13	11	13	...	...	...	...
Channon (H.) Co.....	24-26 S. Market st.....	Rope, cordage, awnings, tents.....	36	80	36	80	41	80	41	80	...	...	...	...
Cook, E. C. & Bro.....	32-42 Dearborn st.....	Awnings, tents, flags.....	3	11	3	11	8	11	8	11	...	...	...	...
Ederer, R. J. & Co.....	151-153 Wabash av.....	Fish nets and hammocks.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...
Garden City Flag Manufacturing Co.....	173 E. Randolph st.....	Flags, banners, badges, tents.....	3	7	3	7	10	7	10	7	...	...	...	...
Johnson, J. W.....	46 Wells st.....	Tents, awnings, water-proof covers.....	1	13	1	13	16	13	16	13	...	...	...	...
Kelsey, M. A.....	61-65 Clybourn place.....	W. bing, hammocks, fly nets.....	3	57	3	57	46	57	46	57	...	...	...	...
Murray & Co.....	Randolph and Jefferson st.....	Tents, awnings, water-proof covers.....	1	16	1	16	11	16	11	16	...	...	...	...
Near, M. J. & Co.....	89-96 S. Clinton st.....	Bags and twine.....	3	76	3	76	134	76	134	76	...	...	...	...
United States Cordage Co.....	1068 Clybourn av.....	Cordage and twine.....	6	325	6	325	21	325	21	325	...	...	...	...
Total number of establishments—12.			339	591	339	591	352	591	352	591	...	...	...	...

Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations—Chicago—Continued.

UNCLASSIFIED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Total number em- ployed.....		Males over 16 years.		Total number of women and chil- dren		Females over 16 years		Males under 16 years		Females under 16 years	
Burnham's Hair Bazaar.....	71-73 S. State st.	Wig making.	14	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Huyck, J. H. Co.....	73 S. Water st.	Bird seed packing.....	15	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Jukes & Shafer.....	184 S. Jefferson st.	Japanning.....	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lewis & Gray.....	166-174 S. Clinton st.	Undertakers' dry goods.....	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Martin & Martin.....	Carroll and Sacramento avs.	Stove polish.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mellis, W. & Co.....	147-153 Fifth av.	Umbrella factory.....	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co.....	Clybourn and Wrightwood avs.	Architectural terra cotta.....	350	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342
Roehl, Edw. E.....	71 S. State st.	Wig making.....	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Schneider, E. & Co.....	Wallace st and Twenty-fourth place	Candles.....	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stein, Hirsch & Co.....	2597-2599 Archer av.	Starch.....	67	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Strehl, R. C.....	191 Wabash av.	Hair goods and toilet articles.....	82	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Yale, Madam M.....	388 Wabash av.	Toilet articles.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total number of establishments—12.			555	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442

ALTON.

NAME.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Illinois Glass Co.....	Bottle manufacturers	11	611	39	661	1,139	1,800
Plaza Woolen Mill Co.....	Hosiery.....	3	.....	41	44	28	70
No. of establishments—3.		14	611	80	705	1,165	1,870

AURORA.

American Soda Works.....	Soda and Baking Powder	1	2	4	7	22	29
American Well Works.....	Machinery .....	.....	3	.....	3	137	140
Aurora Bleachery & Dye Works.....	Bleaching and Dyeing	1	3	3	7	14	21
Aurora Brewing Co.....	Brewery .....	.....	9	.....	3	39	42
Aurora Cooperage Co.....	Cooperage .....	.....	9	.....	9	111	120
Aurora Cotton Mills.....	Cotton mills	88	29	132	199	171	370
Aurora Silver Plate Mfg. Co.....	Gold and silver platers.....	.....	.....	5	5	86	100
C., B. & Q. R. R. car shops.....	Car building and repairing.....	.....	6	.....	6	709	715
Chicago Corset Co.....	Waists and corsets.....	71	24	304	399	76	475
Hercules Ice Machine Co.....	Ice and refrigerating machines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Hill, L. O. & Co.....	Planing mill .....	.....	1	.....	1	26	27
Johns & Brown Co.....	Sash, doors, mouldings.....	.....	2	.....	2	25	27
Love Bros.....	Architectural iron works.....	.....	2	.....	2	73	75
Pritchard Mfg. Co.....	Carriages, wagons, buggies.....	.....	2	.....	2	43	46
Rathbone, Sard & Co.....	Stove works .....	.....	17	.....	17	433	450
Ritchie, W. C. & Co.....	Paper boxes, cans, tubes.....	9	1	10	20	3	23
Western Wheel Scraper Co.....	Road scraping machines.....	.....	3	.....	3	172	175
Wilcox Mfg. Co.....	Hardware specialties.....	.....	4	.....	4	26	30
No. of establishments—18.		120	111	453	689	2,375	2,664

BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington Canning Co...	Fruit and vegetable packers...	13	4	52	69	106	175
Bloomington Stove Co.....	Stoves and ranges .....	.....	4	.....	4	64	68
Coöperative Stove Co.....	Stoves and ranges .....	.....	3	.....	3	55	58
Ela Mfg. Co.....	Grocers' shelf goods.....	1	.....	7	8	3	11
Pantagraph Printing Co.....	Printing and binding.....	.....	9	18	27	27	54
Smith, F. C.....	Cigars	3	.....	3	6	22	28
Soper Foundry Co.....	Foundry.....	.....	3	.....	3	57	60
Tryner & Richardson Co.....	Cigars .....	.....	3	.....	3	25	28
Wakefield, C. & Co.....	Family medicines.....	.....	.....	18	18	22	40
White (The S. R.) Mfg. Co...	Planing mill .....	.....	2	.....	2	30	32
No. of establishments—10.		17	28	98	143	411	554

DECATUR.

NAME.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children.....	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Columbia Mfg. Co.....	Shirts and duck goods.....	3	.....	75	78	12	90
Decatur Coffin Co.....	Burial cases and caskets.....	5	2	13	20	27	47
Decatur Cracker Co.....	Crackers and biscuits.....	.....	7	.....	7	81	88
Decatur Furniture Co.....	Furniture.....	.....	11	.....	11	114	125
Decatur Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Planing mill.....	.....	2	.....	2	38	40
Haworth & Sons.....	Agricultural machinery.....	.....	4	.....	4	61	65
Heuver & Gliddon.....	Shoes.....	7	9	18	34	31	65
Huff Bros.....	Planing mill.....	.....	2	.....	2	40	42
Keck, John A.....	Cigar and paper boxes.....	6	2	9	17	5	22
Mueller Mfg. Co.....	Brass and iron goods.....	.....	4	.....	4	51	55
Race Clothing Mfg. Co.....	Men's clothing and furnishings	2	.....	96	98	22	120
No. of establishments—11.		23	43	211	277	432	709

ELGIN.

Baker, L. A. & Co.....	Machine shop and foundry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Cook (David C.) Pub. Co....	Printing and binding.....	.....	.....	35	35	76	111
Cutter & Crossette.....	Men's furnishing goods.....	13	.....	92	104	43	147
Elgin Butter Co.....	Butter-making.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Elgin Butter Tub Co.....	Pails and tubs.....	.....	7	.....	7	68	75
Elgin Caramel Co.....	Candy.....	23	3	87	113	87	200
Elgin National Watch Co....	Watches.....	2	5	683	690	914	1,604
Elgin Saddlery & Harness Co.	Horse furnishings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Elgin Silver Plate Co.....	Silver plating.....	.....	5	18	23	47	70
Elgin Soap Works.....	Laundry and toilet soaps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Elgin Wind Power & Pump Co.	Mills, pumps, towers, tanks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22
Illinois Condensing Co.....	Milk condensing.....	.....	.....	110	110	70	180
Illinois Watch Case Co.....	Watch cases.....	4	9	31	44	156	200
Ludlow (Geo. W.) Co.....	Ladies' shoes.....	5	2	120	127	98	225
Pilz, Otto.....	Book binding.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6
Schmidt, C. J.....	Cotton batting.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6
Woodruff (C. H.) Co.....	Machine shop and foundry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
No. of establishments—17.		46	31	1,180	1,257	1,712	2,969

JOLIET.

Adam, W. J.....	Woven wire works.....	.....	2	.....	2	11	13
Central Carpet Lining Co....	Carpet linings.....	3	.....	4	7	20	27
Consolidated Steel & Wire Co.	Wire and wire nails.....	.....	7	.....	7	493	500
Fox Solid Pressed Steel Co..	Steel plate manufacturing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250
Hawling, John.....	Planing mill.....	.....	1	.....	1	16	17
Illinois Steel Co.....	Rolling mill.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,787	1,800
Joliet Stove Works.....	Stoves and ranges.....	.....	3	.....	3	197	200
Phoenix Horse Shoe Co.....	Horseshoes.....	.....	21	.....	21	304	325
Raible Bros.....	Cooperage.....	.....	23	.....	23	57	80
No. of establishments—9.		3	70	4	77	3,135	3,212

PEORIA.

NAME.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Avery Planter Co.....	Agricultural implements.....	.....	6 .....	.....	6	179	185
Central Plating Works.....	Plating in gold, silver, bronze, etc	.....	1 .....	.....	1	8	9
Carter & Proctor Stove Co..	Stoves.....	.....	4 .....	.....	4	81	85
Garside Mfg. Co.....	Planing mill.....	.....	3 .....	.....	3	28	28
Griswold Bakery.....	Candy and crackers.....	6 .....	.....	29	35	62	62
Hanna Wagon Co.....	Farm wagons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Herschel Mfg. Co.....	Agricultural cutlery supplies.....	.....	4 .....	.....	4	31	35
Hoffman, Jacob.....	Cigars.....	1	4	8	13	18	31
Hokias, Henry & Sons.....	Cigar boxes.....	4	3	8	15	6	21
Ide (F. F.) Mfg. Co.....	Bicycles.....	.....	3 .....	.....	3	82	86
Mexican Amole Soap Co.....	Toilet soaps.....	.....	2	19	21	19	40
Peoria Candy Co.....	Confectioners and bakers.....	9	3	21	33	37	70
Peoria Casket Co.....	Undertakers' supplies.....	.....	1	3	4	17	21
Peoria Cooperage Co.....	Cooperage.....	.....	13 .....	.....	13	77	90
Peoria Cordage Co.....	Binder twine and rope.....	17	22	46	85	140	140
Peoria Cracker & Confy Co.	Candy and crackers.....	5 .....	.....	15	20	15	35
Peoria Lounge & Mattress Co.	Furniture and mattresses.....	.....	3	3	6	19	25
Peoria Paper Box Factory.....	Paper boxes.....	6	3	9	18	10	28
Peoria Pottery Co.....	Pottery.....	3	9	20	32	118	150
Peoria Steel and Iron Co.....	Rolling mill.....	.....	17 .....	.....	17	183	150
Peoria Soap Works.....	Toilet soaps.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Seabury Shirt Co.....	Shirts.....	2 .....	.....	26	28	4	32
Springer Bros.....	Cigars.....	2	3	5	10	12	22
Spring, S. O. & Co.....	Candy and grocers' supplies.....	3	2	7	12	6	18
True Fit Mfg. Co.....	Overalls, pants, shirts.....	.....	.....	140	140	35	175
Truesdale Mfg. Co.....	Planing mill.....	.....	2 .....	.....	2	48	50
Ward (J. N.) & Co.....	Overalls, pants, shirts.....	6	3	124	133	17	150
No. of establishments—27.		64	111	485	660	1,116	1,776

QUINCY.

American Straw Board Co..	Paper mill.....	.....	7 .....	.....	7	108	120
Bonnet (The J. W.) Stove Co.	Stove foundry.....	.....	2 .....	.....	2	43	45
Burge-Huck Mfg. Co.....	Show cases and counters.....	.....	4 .....	.....	4	31	35
Channon-Emery Stove Co...	Stove foundry.....	.....	3 .....	.....	3	97	100
Clark & Morgan.....	Crackers and confectionery.....	3	1	62	66	19	85
Comstock Castle Stove Co...	Stove foundry.....	.....	9 .....	.....	9	166	175
Eagle Tobacco Co.....	Plug tobacco.....	.....	2	20	22	8	30
Excelsior Show Case Works.	Office and store fixtures.....	.....	15 .....	.....	15	155	170
Flachs & Co.....	Soaps.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1	12	13
Freiburg Boot & Shoe Mfg. Co.	Boots and shoes.....	.....	8	5	8	22	30
Gem City File Works.....	Files and rasps.....	.....	2 .....	.....	2	24	26
Gem City Stove Mfg. Co.....	Stoves, ranges, hollow ware.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1	69	70
Lesem, Isaac & Co.....	Shirts, pants, overalls, jackets.....	29	4	271	304	46	350
Menke & Grimm Co.....	Caskets and furniture.....	.....	6 .....	.....	6	49	55
Mulliner Box & Planing Co.	Planing mill.....	.....	4 .....	.....	4	33	37
North Star Egg Case Co.....	Egg cases and fillers.....	22	1	33	56	9	65
Quincy Paper & Cig Box Co.	Cigar and paper boxes.....	4	2	5	11	7	18
Quincy Show Case Works.....	Store and office fixtures.....	.....	9 .....	.....	9	88	92
Quincy Shirt & Overall Co.	Shirts, pants, coats, overalls.....	6 .....	.....	61	67	8	75
Red Star Shirt & Overall Co.	Shirts, pants, coats, overalls.....	1 .....	.....	53	54	6	60
Riedinger & Oertle.....	Crackers and confectionery.....	.....	.....	15	15	13	28
Vandenboom, H. A. & Co.....	Furniture.....	.....	6 .....	.....	6	64	70
Wellman & Uwire.....	Tobacco.....	17	13	63	93	53	146
White Stove Co.....	Stove foundry.....	.....	3 .....	.....	3	72	75
No. of establishments—24.		82	98	588	768	1,202	1,970

ROCKFORD.

NAME.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Females under 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Total number of women and children	Males over 16 years	Total number employed
Barnes(W. F. & John) Co...	Iron and wood-working mach.					125	125
Blakeman & Dobson Mfg. Co.	Churns, doors, sash, blinds		8		8	47	55
Burson Knitting Co.	Hosiery mill.			8	8	12	20
Central Furniture Co.	Furniture		3		3	107	110
Columbia Straw Paper Co.	Paper mill.			8	8	47	55
Cream City Mirror Plate Co	Mirror plates, ground glass		13		13	82	95
East Rockford Mantel Co.	Wood mantels.		4		4	71	75
Forest City Furniture Co.	Furniture		19		19	206	225
Graham Cotton Mills	Cotton mill.		4	11	15	26	40
Nelson Knitting Co.	Hosiery mill.	55	13	245	313	187	500
Palace Folding Bed Co.	Folding beds.		7		7	98	100
Palmer, H. H. Co.	Churns and wash'g machines.		2		2	86	88
Rockford Bolt Works	Bolts, nuts and forgings.		3		3	47	50
Rockford Burlal Case Co.	Wood and cloth caskets.			6	6	27	33
Rockford Cabinet Co.	Mantels and furniture.		2		2	73	75
Rockford Chair & Furn. Co.	Furniture		25		25	227	250
Rockford Clothing Co.	Pants, shirts and jackets			65	65	25	90
Rockford Coop'tive Furn. Co.	Furniture		9		9	91	100
Rockford Mitten & Hosiery Co.	Hosiery mill	27	6	180	213	85	298
Rockford Overalls Mfg. Co.	Overalls, shirts, jackets.		2	44	46	6	52
Rockford Silver Plate Co.	Gold and silver plated ware.			35	35	60	95
Rockford Standard Furn. Co.	Furniture		7		7	143	150
Rockford Watch Co.	Watches.			20	20	65	85
Rockford Woolen Mills.	Woolen mill.			15	15	30	35
Royal Mantel and Furn. Co.	Mantels and furniture.		2		2	88	90
Royal Sewing Machine Co.	Sewing machines.		6		6	184	190
Star Furniture Co.	Furniture		6		6	79	85
Union Furniture Co.	Furniture		11		11	134	145
West End Furniture Co.	Furniture		4		4	66	70
No. of establishments—29.		82	149	637	868	2,458	3,326

STREATOR.

Rosene Manufacturing Co...	Pants making	2		28	30	15	45
Stauber Manufacturing Co.	Pants making	13		117	130	20	150
Streator Bottle and Glass Co	Glass works.		51		51	124	175
Streator Cathedral Glass Co	Glass works.					60	60
United Glass Co.	Glass works.					170	170
No of establishments—5.		15	51	145	211	389	600

WAUKEGAN AND SOUTH WAUKEGAN.

Douglas (The R. J.) Co.	Yacht and boat building					75	75
Dow, W. H.	Sash, doors, mouldings.					45	45
Holt-Thompson Mfg. Co.	Wool dusters.			6	6	9	15
Lanyon Zinc, Oxide and Paint Co.	Oxide, paints, saltpetre.					30	30
Manning Leather Co.	Tannery					25	25
Morrow Bros. Mfg Co.	Sweat pads.	1	1	14	16	19	35
Washburne & Moen Mfg Co.	Iron and wire works.		1		1	463	464
No. of establishments—7.		1	2	20	23	666	689

TOTALS FOR 1894.

The inspections of 1894 include the Towns and Cities of Alton, Aurora, Bloomington, Chicago, Decatur, Elgin, Joliet, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Streator and Waukegan and South Waukegan—12 in all.

TRADES.	Number of inspections.....	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Total number of children.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children.....	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Food Products, including Candies, Cigars, Tobacco and Bottling.....	712	1,102	894	1,996	4,006	6,002	23,910	29,912
Garment Trades.....	1,651	1,211	257	1,468	13,275	14,743	8,120	22,863
Leather Trades.....	34	17	44	61	123	184	1,783	1,967
Metal Working Trades.....	338	106	1,075	1,181	1,759	2,940	34,228	37,168
Paper Boxes, Cases, etc.....	29	232	51	283	733	1,021	888	1,404
Printing Trades.....	122	169	174	323	1,998	2,321	4,213	6,534
Wood-working Trades.....	375	102	1,453	1,555	516	2,071	18,501	20,572
Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations	179	261	1,002	1,263	1,920	3,183	6,462	9,645
Totals.....	3,440	3,200	4,980	8,180	24,385	32,465	97,600	130,065

TOTALS FOR 1893.

The inspections of 1893 included the Towns and Cities of Alton, Belleville, Bloomington, Canton, Chicago, Decatur, East St. Louis, Elgin, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Pekin, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Springfield, Streator—16 in all.

TRADES.	Number of inspections.....	Females under 16 years.....	Males under 16 years.....	Total number of children.....	Females over 16 years.....	Total number of women and children.....	Males over 16 years.....	Total number employed.....
Food Products, including Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, Brewing and Bottling {	807	864	817	1,681	2,728	4,409	7,680	12,089
Garment Trades.....	930	771	208	979	9,300	10,279	5,851	16,130
Leather Trades.....	16	7	23	30	114	144	413	537
Metal-Working Trades.....	144	113	1,190	1,303	1,304	2,607	22,043	24,656
Paper Boxes, Cases, etc.....	19	169	35	204	584	788	228	1,016
Printing Trades.....	64	138	96	233	1,349	1,582	2,627	4,309
Wood-Working Trades.....	219	72	1,359	1,431	233	1,664	10,175	11,589
Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations	138	117	478	595	1,676	2,271	3,968	6,244
Totals.....	2,362	2,251	4,206	6,456	17,288	23,744	52,480	76,224

Increase in 1894.

Summary for 1894.....	3,440	3,200	4,980	8,180	24,385	32,465	97,600	130,065
Summary for 1893.....	2,362	2,251	4,206	6,456	17,288	23,744	52,480	76,224
Increase in 1894.....	1,078	949	725	1,674	7,047	8,721	45,120	53,841

APPENDIX C.

CHILD GROWTH AND ITS RELATION TO FACTORY INSPECTION.

By Bayard Holmes, B. S., M. D., Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and Medical Adviser of the Factory Inspectors of the State of Illinois.

During the winter of 1893-94 a question came before the inspectors in relation to some suitable method of recording the condition of defective children working in the factories of the State who came under the care of the State Factory Inspectors. These children were all between the ages of 14 and 16. The law provides:

SECTION 4. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, factory or workshop within this State. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation, or agent or manager of any corporation employing children to keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person employed by him, them or it, under the age of 16 years; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent or manager of any corporation, to hire or employ in any manufacturing establishment, factory or workshop any child over the age of 14 years and under the age of 16 years, unless there is first provided and placed on file an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date and place of birth of said child; if said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and which said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand by the inspector, assistant inspector or any of the deputies appointed under this act. *The factory inspector, assistant inspector and deputy inspectors shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from regular physician of good standing in case of children who may appear to him or her physically unable to perform the labor at which they may be engaged, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate.*

The investigations recorded in this paper were undertaken under the provisions of the italicised portion of the law quoted.

Three conditions were found to prevail among the children the inspectors sent for examination. Some children were evidently so diseased that they could not safely work. Others were engaged in occupations at which no healthy child of the ages 14 to 16 could safely and from a humanitarian point of view economically be engaged. The third condition was one in which the children were apparently under 14 years of age, although in possession of affidavits. In order to properly understand and record the condition of these last named children, I determined upon a series of careful anthropometry. The inspector printed for me the following blank which was filled out for each child examined.

This blank is, perhaps, more comprehensive than is necessary, but my inexperience led me to this unnecessary precaution and care.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

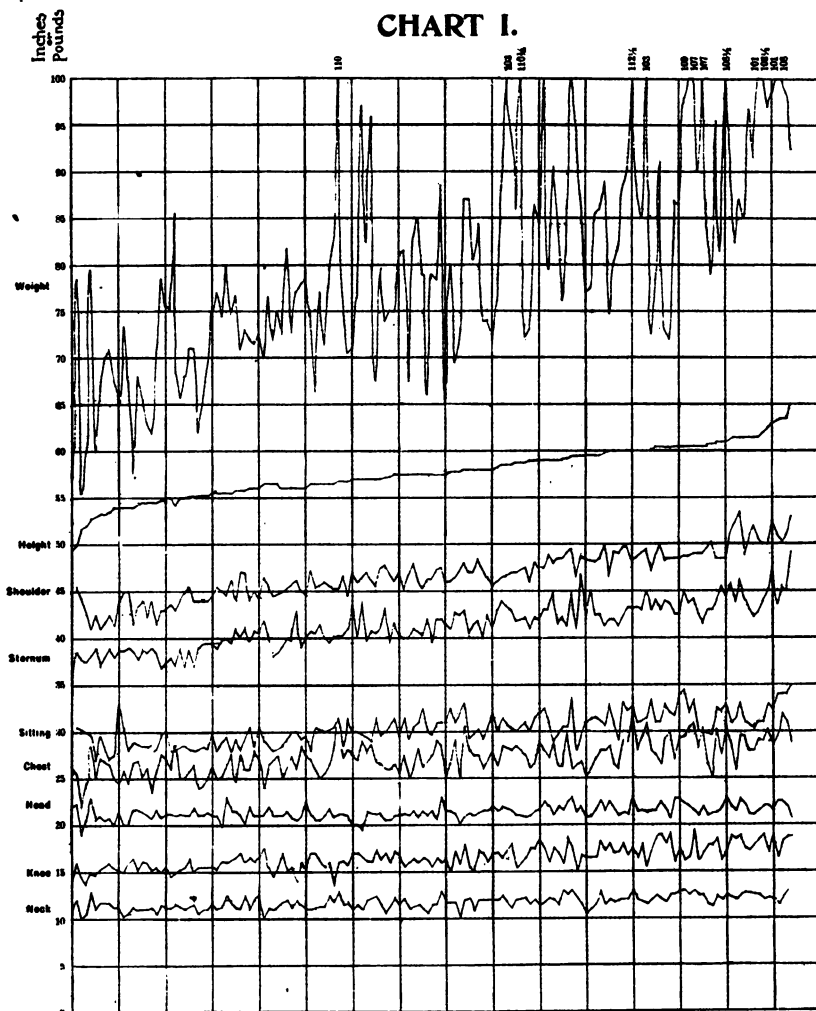
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

		Have had of the following those checked (✓):	
Date		Bolls	Varicose veins
Name		Quincy, tonsillitis	Skin eruptions
Address		Asthma	Chronic diarrhoea
Sex		Pleurisy	Bleeding at nose
Age: Years	Months	Jaundice	Shortness of breath
Birthplace		Dizziness	Palpitation of heart
Where Employed		Sleeplessness	Colds in head or throat
Kind of Work		Habitual headache	Enlarged glands in neck
How long have you followed this occupation? ..		Habitual constipation	Enlarged glands in groin
Occupation of father		Injuries, etc.	Phthisis
Birthplace of father		Rheumatism	Syphilis
Birthplace of mother		Dyspepsia	Typhoid fever
Father died of		Dysentery	Scarlet fever
Mother died of		Bronchitis	Diphtheria
Are you your mother's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc.,		Pneumonia	Measles
child? including deceased brothers and		Neuralgia	Mumps
sisters		Paralysis	
General health: { <i>Past</i> : Good, fair, poor.		Status Presens:	
{ <i>Present</i> : Good, fair, poor.		Heart	Lungs
		Skin	

Weight with clothing	Girth, hips	Girth, fore arm, L.	Condition, sternum
without clothing	thigh, R.	wrist, R.	costal cartilages
Height without shoes	thigh, L.	wrist, L.	Shoulder-elbow, R.
sitting	knee, R.	Depth, chest	shoulder-elbow, L.
shoulder, R.	knee, L.	abdomen	Sight, near
shoulder, L.	calf, R.	Breadth, shoulders	far
knee	calf, L.	stretch of arms	color blind
pubic arch	ankle, R.	hips	Hearing
navel	ankle, L.	Condition, epine	R.
sternum	instep, R. ....	.....	L.
Girth, head	instep, L. ....	..... shafts	Teeth
neck	arm, R. ....	..... epiphyses	Finger nails
chest	arm, L.	abdomen	Toe nails
ninth rib	elbow, R.	knuckles	
ninth rib full	elbow, L.	wrist	
waist	fore arm, R.	ankle	

Examining Physician.

CHART I.



MEASUREMENTS OF 154 DEFECTIVE CHICAGO FACTORY-CHILDREN—14-16 YEARS OLD.

With the assistance of a number of medical students from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the coöperation of Dr. Josephine Milligan of Hull House, 200 children, who appeared to the inspectors physically unable to perform the labor at which they were engaged, were measured, weighed and otherwise examined as required to fill out this blank.

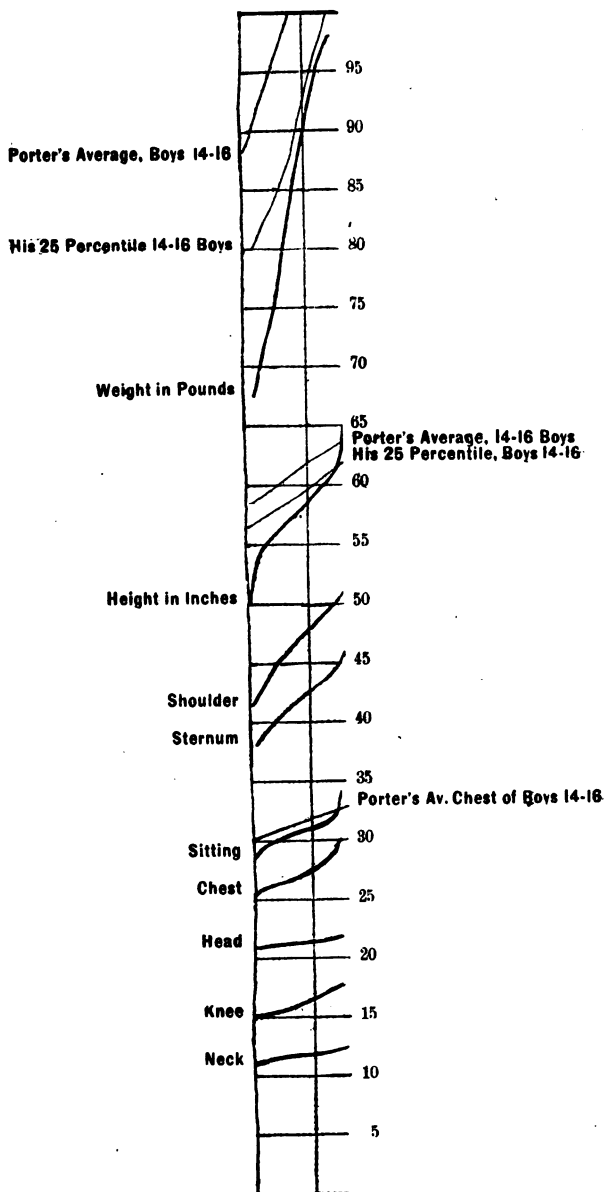
The study of these measurements has been found very interesting, although as yet too few children have been examined to furnish the basis of any very useful generalization. It is impossible to present these measurements in detail. The principal measurements were drawn on a large sheet of ruled paper, so arranged that the shortest child (height standing) came first and the taller children next in a regular series. This chart is too large to be reproduced in full, therefore nine-tenths of the rulings are cut out and the reduced chart presented.

The weight in pounds, the other measurements in inches.

Every square from left to right represents ten children standing in the order of height, the smallest at the left hand side of the chart.

Each child's measurements can be read consecutively by beginning at the bottom and reading upward.

CHART II.



SUMMARY OF CHART I.

In Chart II, the statistics of Chart I are reduced to an average, and combined in a narrow space. On this chart I have also drawn a few curves showing the weight of the average boys of 14-16 years and the smallest boys of same ages; also the height standing, in inches, of these two classes of boys, and the circumference of the chest in the average boys of 14-16 years. With this summary and these standards of comparison the charts become quite significant. The smallest boy of 14 ought to be 56 inches tall, weigh 80 pounds, and have a chest measurement of 30 inches. Our smallest boy was 49 inches tall, he weighed 57 pounds and measured 25½ inches about the chest.

This summary was made by drawing the average of each group of ten children on the preceding chart and then cutting out nine-tenths of the lines in order to reduce to the size of this page.

It will be seen that all but a very few of these children were below the average of his smallest children (25 percentile grade). The weights were especially low. It is, however, difficult to say to a well or apparently healthy child with an affidavit of lawful age from its parents, that it is incapable of work in a suitable factory because the weight and measurements would indicate that the parents had perjured themselves and the child was really three or four years younger than the affidavit asserts. The data at my hand at the time of making these measurements were wholly inadequate. No Chicago children had been measured. The recent work of Prof. William Townsend Porter had not been published. I was obliged, therefore, to exclude from factory labor only such children possessing affidavits as were diseased or deformed or such as were working at too dangerous or unhealthy occupations.

This was done by filling out the following blank prepared by the factory inspector:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS,
247 West Polk Street, Chicago.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN TOUCHING HEALTH OF MINOR.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined....., to ascertain the condition of h.. health, and that I have visited the work room in which ..he is employed, and have seen h.. at work, and it is my opinion that ..he is capable of continuing to work at h.. present employment without injury to h.. health.

Date..... M. D.

I therefore welcomed the appearance of "The Transactions of the Academy of Sciences," of St. Louis, Vol. IV, No. 12, April, 1894, in which Dr. William Townsend Porter gave his report of the measurement of 34,000 school children. I believe that this work is of sufficient importance to warrant its partial reproduction here. These measurements were undertaken by Professor Porter in November, 1893, after gaining permission of the St. Louis Board of Public Schools and securing the cooperation of the superintendent and teachers. This permission was secured on December 8, 1893; the measurements began January 4, and were completed March 18. During this brief period of eleven weeks 18,059 girls and 16,295 boys were examined, and nearly 1,000,000 data collected, about 500,000 of which were measurements. Dr. Porter used the following form for the collection of data:

Form A.

MALE.

Please Write With Ink.

1. Observer.....
2. School.....
3. Date.....
4. Name of pupil.....
5. Place of birth.....
6. Age at nearest birthday.....
7. In what country was father born.....
8. In what country was mother born.....
9. Occupation of father.....
10. No. of sisters living.....; dead.....
11. No. of brothers living.....; dead.....
12. Residence, No.....Street
13. Hair—{ Black.....
Dark brown.....
Light brown.....14. Eyes—{ Dark brown.....
Light brown.....
Blue.....
Grey.....
Red.....
Flaxen.....
15. Height standing.....cm.
16. Height sitting.....cm.
17. Span of arms.....cm.
18. Strength of squeeze, right hand.....lbs.
19. Strength of squeeze, left hand.....lbs.
20. Girth of chest, forced expiration.....cm.
21. Girth of chest, forced inspiration.....cm.
22. Weight.....lbs.
23. Acuteness of vision, right eye.....
24. Acuteness of vision, left eye.....
25. Acuteness of hearing, right ear.....ft. in.
26. Acuteness of hearing, left ear.....ft. in.
27. Length of head.....mm.
28. Width of head.....mm.
29. Height of face.....mm.
30. Width of face.....mm.
31. The height of face from the hair line to the point of chin.....mm.
32. Grade.....

Form B was the same as Form A, except that the paper on which it was printed was green instead of white, the color of Form A, and the word "Male" was replaced by the word "Female." In order to appreciate the value of these measurements the following instruction to the assistants is copied, and they will be found useful in a modified form for the measurement of factory children:

HEIGHT STANDING.

"All pupils unlace their shoes. The teacher places the measuring rod against the cloak-room door casing, the projections on the rod serving to keep it parallel with the casing, and presumably perpendicular to the floor. The pupil in the first seat comes forward, removes his shoes, stands on a folded newspaper, upon which the rod also rests, his heels, body and head touching the door casing, the mouth closed and the chin somewhat depressed. Hair worn in a high knot must be let down. Lower the sliding arm until the edge touches the crown of the pupil's head, and dictate the reading to a pupil assistant, who writes it opposite 'Height Standing.' Meanwhile the second pupil gets ready. The first pupil steps to one side, puts on his shoes, returns to his seat, and there laces his shoes. The second pupil removes his shoes, steps on the newspaper. The third pupil comes forward.

HEIGHT SITTING.

"Place an armless wooden chair with a flat seat sideways against the door casing. The measuring rod is held perpendicular to the seat, the projections on the rod touching if possible the casing. Pupils come forward as before. Take care that the lower part of the spinal column touches the rod; that the mouth is closed and the chin somewhat depressed; that the hair worn in a knot on the back of the head does not introduce an error. Measure and dictate the reading.

GIRTH OF CHEST.

"Take four pupils into the cloak-room. They remove clothing from chest except the garment next the skin. The measurements are made on a level with the nipple and are dictated in centimeters to the pupil assistant, who writes them opposite 'Girth of Chest.' 'Forced Expiration.' Pupil breathes out, makes chest as small as possible, inclines head forward, draws shoulders slightly together. 'Forced Inspiration.' Shoulders back, head raised, deepest possible inspiration. Pupils will have to be shown how to do this. As fast as a pupil is measured, dresses and returns to his seat, another pupil enters the cloak-room to take his place, and strips for measurement.

WEIGHT.

"The pupils appear to have been weighed in pounds with their clothes on."

MEASUREMENT OF HEAD.

"The measurements of the head were made with calipers."

The tests for the acuteness of vision and hearing were found impracticable because of the unavoidable noise in the schools, and these examinations were given up after about 7,000 pupils had been tested. It was noticed that the number possessing less than the normal acuteness of hearing was very large, and more than one pupil was found who had been punished for inattention, the result of an unsuspected deafness. This hidden infirmity deprives the pupil of much of the benefit of classroom instruction.

Should it be desired to make a study of the growth of the children in any community, two methods suggest themselves: (1) A number of infants could be selected and measured many times at regular intervals until they arrived at maturity. Then, by comparing these measurements, a mean value could be secured and a probable deviation from this mean could easily be deduced. Such a study of individuals through a long time, however, presents insurmountable obstacles. Some of the children would surely die and some would otherwise escape the observer, and, consequently, much of his labor would be lost. Few out of many observers undertaking this problem would be able to see its completion. (2) Again, many individuals of every age could be measured once, and from these data the growth of the average child predicted. This method has the advantage of expedition. It is the method selected by Porter. The public schools contain a sufficient number of children, and among them are found almost the proportional number from each class of people. Thus 2,000 St. Louis children were selected, and it was found that 76 were the children of professional men, 579 of men of the mercantile class, 1,086 of men engaged in the manual trades, 216 of laborers, and 43 were the children of fathers classed under the heading of miscellaneous.

The accompanying Chart (III.) shows that the daughters of the privileged classes are considerably heavier than the daughters of manual laborers.

What is true of weight is also true of the physical development of these girls as a whole. There is little difference between the daughters of the two social classes until approaching puberty. It is unfortunate

that a great number of children of manual tradesmen drop out of school at about the age of puberty. The shops and factories claim them. It may be that the larger girls, daughters of laborers, get into factories, while the smaller remain in school. If this is the case, these measurements should be corrected by the measurement of factory children and shop girls and boys. What a comment it is upon our civilization that a whole class of girls, and this the larger class, is stunted in growth by social environment or the necessities of social conditions! But this is not all. The public schools ought to give to every child a complete education, in order to secure from all their highest usefulness for the community. It is developed incidentally in Porter's work, that children of manual tradesmen are a much larger percentage in the lower grades than in the higher. Thus, of five hundred and sixty-two boys aged 6, 17.8 per cent. were sons of the privileged classes and 42.9 per cent. were the sons of manual tradesmen, while at the age of 14 29.3 per cent of four hundred and ninety-eight boys were from the former, and 37 per cent. were from the latter class. This, doubtless, means that growing boys are taken out of school at 12 and 13 and put to work in the industries of St. Louis to drive an equal number of men engaged in these trades into enforced idleness. Or it may mean that from some other cause boys leave school before 15.

CHART III.—Comparison of the average weight of the daughters of manual tradesmen (represented by the heavy base line *a b*) with the average weight of the daughters of professional men and merchants (represented by the curve *c d*) for each year of life between 6 and 16, given in tenths of a kilogramme. At 6 years the daughters of the privileged classes weigh 0.55 kilogramme more than the daughters of manual tradesmen. This difference rises to 1.85 kilogramme, or four pounds, at 12 years.

The children of foreign birth in St. Louis were entirely too few to affect the result of this investigation. It is, however, to be remembered that the children in different countries, states and cities are not uniform in their growth. The nativity of the children is given in the accompanying table.

The birthplace of 46,000 pupils in the St. Louis public schools.

St. Louis	79.26 per cent.
Other parts of the United States	16.92 "
Great Britain	0.63 "
Ireland	0.19 "
German States	1.97 "
Other foreign countries	0.87 "
Unknown	0.16 "
Total	100.00 "

The children of foreign-born parents are, of course, much more numerous. The medium weight of children of German parents is compared with that of children of American parents in the accompanying table:

CHART III.

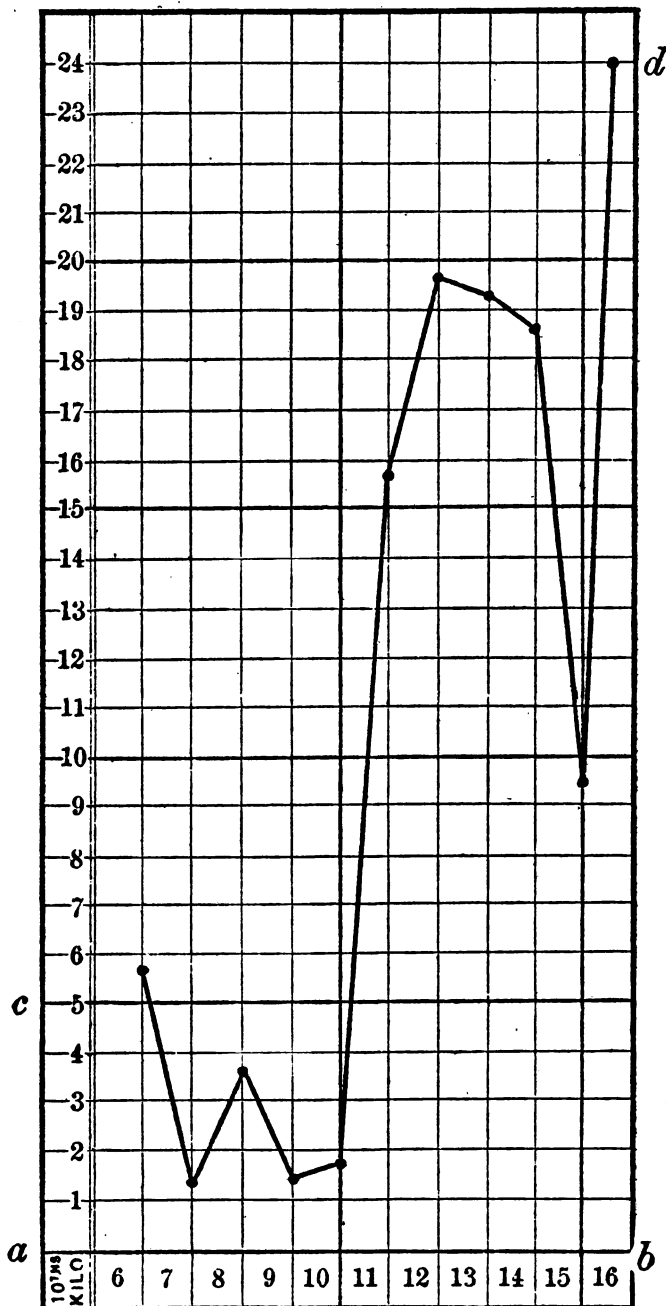
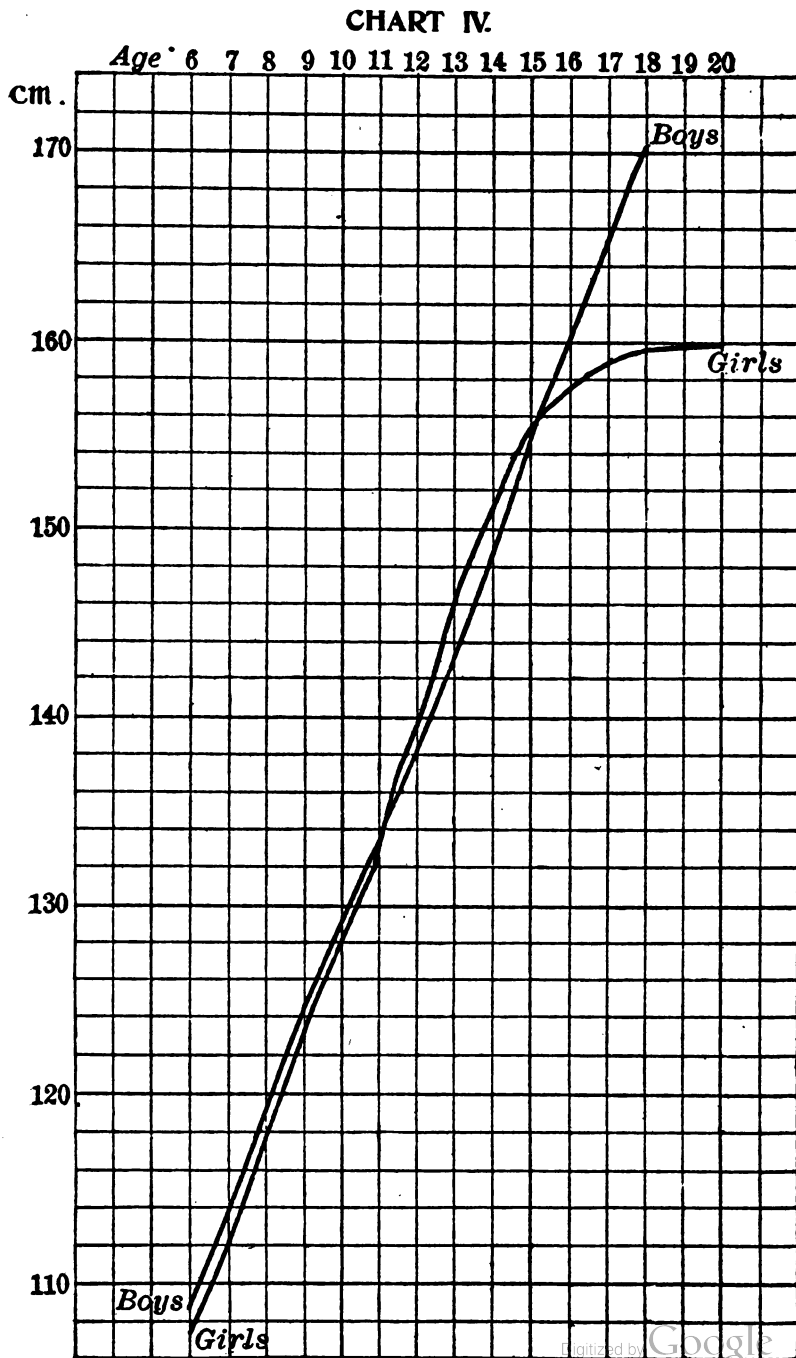


CHART IV.—Medium height of boys and girls in St. Louis public schools—ages, 6 to 20 years.



The weight of girls whose parents were born in Germany compared with the weight of girls whose parents were born in America.

Age at nearest birthday.	GERMAN.		AMERICAN.	
	Number of observations	Medium weight kilogrammes.	Number of observations.	Medium weight kilogrammes.
Six.....	310	19.15	398	18.76
Seven.....	683	20.86	861	20.32
Eight.....	796	23.17	1,082	22.71
Nine.....	796	25.09	1,023	25.07
Ten.....	725	27.65	1,029	27.43
Eleven.....	753	29.61	808	29.93
Twelve.....	715	33.42	779	33.17
Thirteen.....	518	37.68	648	38.29
Fourteen.....	331	42.56	505	43.12
Fifteen.....	183	46.77	403	46.90
Sixteen.....	86	49.73	265	50.06
Seventeen.....	49	53.98	131	52.12
Eighteen.....	43	52.69	100	54.08
Nineteen.....	22	54.56	40	52.90
Twenty.....			33	52.67

The difference in weight is seen to be of no great importance. The children of American parents are a trifle lighter.

When the curves of growth in weight, height standing, height sitting, span of arms, and girth of chest are drawn on a system of co-ordinates, as has been done for height standing in Chart IV, the attention is at once arrested by the extraordinary difference in the development of girls and boys during the period of prepubertal acceleration. Girls enter this time of rapid growth at the age of 11 or 12—two years earlier than boys—and during several years they are larger than boys of the same age. Since girls are smaller than boys from birth onward until the prepubertal acceleration, the period during which boys are smaller than girls does not begin until some time after the beginning of this acceleration and ceases a little later. The ages at which St. Louis girls begin and cease to be larger than St. Louis boys, are given in the following table:

Ages, in years, at which girls begin and cease to be larger than boys in St. Louis.

DIMENSION.	BEGIN.			CEASE.		
	Percentile grades.			Percentile grades.		
	25.	50.	75.	25.	50.	75.
Weight.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Height standing.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Height sitting.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Span of arms.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Girth of chest.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Height of face from hair line to point of chin.....		11 $\frac{3}{4}$			15	

By a study of these figures it can easily be seen that big girls (seventy-five percentile grade) begin to be larger than big boys at an earlier age than that at which small girls (twenty-five percentile grade) begin to exceed small boys. The small girls remain larger than the small boys longer than the large girls remain larger than the large boys. The small girls maintain their superiority about three years and ten months, and the large girls only three years and four months.

It is evident to many physicians, in the cities at least, that there must be some change in our treatment of the girls at the beginning of the period of prepubertal accelerated growth. These charts, it is hoped, will, with the histories of lifelong misery known to every physician, suggest a relationship between relative overwork in the factories and school-rooms and inadequately accomplished womanhood. It may even suggest the removal of the girls at the age of eleven or twelve entirely from school, or at least from competition with the slower growing and smaller boys for a period of two or three years. This rapid growth of girls at this period, coupled with the need of perfectly accomplished womanhood, ought to influence legislation to protect girls from the factory Moloch. It is perfectly clear to every one that if the needs of our civilization require the labor of girls in factories and mercantile establishments, this work should not begin until the girls have done growing. If a law may fix the minimum age for girls to work in a factory, that minimum should be at sixteen or seventeen. In Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Illinois, and wherever in the United States it has been thought worth while to keep children out of factories at all, twelve to fourteen years is the limit of restriction. The influence of every physician and every legislator should be used to protect boys and girls from the dangers, physical and moral, of the factory and the shop, at least until their sixteenth year, or such time as they have done growing.

But the study of child growth does not stop with physical measurements. The good work of Clark University has furnished a simple and effective means of measuring sensibility, reflex irritability, memory, and fatigue. The basis for comparison is, to be sure, not yet at hand, but with the stimulus and propaganda of such congresses as that lately held under the auspices of Professor William O. Krohn, of the University of Illinois, this want will soon be supplied. There will then be no such thing as a stereotyped course of study for all children in a great city, and even the order of exercises and the length of sessions will be the legitimate subject of questions to be answered by experiment alone.

In order to give them a wider circulation among medical men, teachers, factory inspectors and legislators, eight tables are copied from Porter's monograph. With these and other studies and a competent physician and anthropometrist on the board of factory inspectors, a more careful and rational supervision of child labor can be secured. The State can be saved not only many wrecked lives but a very great expense for the care in poorhouses and hospitals of men and women rendered defective and dependent by extravagant labor in childhood.

TABLE I—The Height Standing.

AGE AT NEAREST BIRTHDAY.	Sex.	Number of observations.	Unit of measurement.	Average.	Probable error of average.	Probable deviation.	Relation of probable deviation to average.	Absolute annual increase of average.	Relative annual increase of average.	25 Percentile grade.	Median or 50 Percentile grade.	75 Percentile grade.	Median minus average.
Six	Boys.....	709	Centimetres.	108.94	0.128	3.40	$\frac{3.1}{3.2}$	.....	%	105.99	104.28	112.69	+0.29
	Girls.....	760	"	107.67	0.128	3.42	$\frac{3.2}{3.2}$	.....	.....	104.74	108.10	111.30	+0.43
Seven	Boys.....	1,860	"	114.03	0.084	3.61	$\frac{3.2}{3.3}$	5.08	4.7	111.02	114.48	118.62	+0.45
	Girls.....	1,791	"	112.86	0.089	3.76	$\frac{3.3}{3.3}$	5.28	4.9	109.72	113.44	117.07	+0.49
Eight	Boys.....	2,228	"	119.13	0.043	3.89	$\frac{3.3}{3.3}$	5.10	4.7	116.06	119.77	123.88	+0.64
	Girls.....	2,198	"	118.36	0.079	3.70	$\frac{3.1}{3.1}$	5.41	4.8	115.07	118.74	122.35	+0.88
Nine	Boys.....	2,205	"	124.35	0.080	3.75	$\frac{3.0}{3.1}$	5.22	4.4	121.09	124.87	128.76	+0.62
	Girls.....	2,122	"	123.67	0.083	3.83	$\frac{3.1}{3.1}$	5.31	4.5	120.90	124.11	127.38	+0.44
Ten	Boys.....	2,087	"	128.87	0.087	3.98	$\frac{3.1}{3.1}$	4.52	3.6	125.49	129.45	133.54	+0.68
	Girls.....	2,053	"	128.43	0.089	4.06	$\frac{3.1}{3.2}$	4.76	3.9	124.96	128.86	132.58	+0.42
Eleven	Boys.....	1,919	"	133.44	0.089	4.23	$\frac{3.2}{3.2}$	4.76	3.7	129.23	133.60	137.97	+0.41
	Girls.....	1,772	"	133.19	0.106	4.43	$\frac{3.2}{3.4}$	4.76	3.7	129.23	133.60	137.97	+0.41
Twelve	Boys.....	1,653	"	138.31	0.116	4.47	$\frac{3.2}{3.4}$	4.37	3.3	131.25	135.57	142.99	+0.36
	Girls.....	1,732	"	139.11	0.098	5.33	$\frac{3.4}{3.4}$	5.92	4.4	134.61	139.54	144.44	+0.43
Thirteen	Boys.....	1,268	"	142.91	0.140	4.93	$\frac{3.5}{3.5}$	4.70	3.4	138.45	143.29	148.25	+0.38
	Girls.....	1,322	"	146.53	0.150	5.46	$\frac{3.8}{3.8}$	7.42	5.3	140.95	146.19	151.79	+0.54
Fourteen	Boys.....	835	"	145.53	0.183	5.53	$\frac{3.8}{3.7}$	5.67	4.0	143.43	148.86	154.52	+0.28
	Girls.....	1,086	"	150.84	0.156	5.15	$\frac{3.7}{3.7}$	4.31	2.9	146.85	151.94	156.32	+1.10
Fifteen	Boys.....	490	"	154.90	0.236	6.33	$\frac{4.1}{3.4}$	6.32	4.3	145.83	155.25	161.98	+0.35
	Girls.....	680	"	155.04	0.154	4.01	$\frac{3.4}{3.4}$	4.20	2.8	151.75	155.82	159.58	+0.78
Sixteen	Boys.....	189	"	160.27	0.427	5.37	$\frac{3.7}{3.7}$	5.37	3.5	155.25	161.27	167.04	+1.00
	Girls.....	420	"	157.52	0.197	4.03	$\frac{2.6}{2.6}$	2.45	1.6	153.94	158.03	161.81	+0.51
Seventeen	Boys.....	78	"	165.13	0.592	5.15	$\frac{3.1}{3.1}$	4.96	3.0	160.79	166.00	171.94	+0.87
	Girls.....	206	"	159.33	0.241	3.45	$\frac{2.2}{2.2}$	1.81	1.1	155.65	159.40	163.93	+0.07
Eighteen	Boys.....	29	"	170.41	0.924	4.93	$\frac{2.8}{2.8}$	5.25	3.2	.....	170.50	.....	+0.09
	Girls.....	164	"	159.42	0.385	3.39	$\frac{2.1}{2.1}$	0.09	0.06	156.40	159.50	163.29	+0.08
Nineteen	Girls.....	85	"	158.46	0.438	4.04	$\frac{2.6}{2.6}$	.....	.....	154.32	159.56	163.27	+1.10
Twenty	Girls.....	79	"	159.41	0.393	3.06	$\frac{2.0}{2.0}$	.....	.....	.....	159.83	.....	+0.42
Twenty-one	Girls.....	43	"	159.93	0.651	4.27	$\frac{2.7}{2.7}$	.....	.....	.....	160.50	.....	+0.52

TABLE II.—*The Height Sitting.*

Age at Nearest Birthday.	Sex.	Number of observations.	Unit of measurement.	Average.	Probable error of average. <i>E.</i>	Probable deviation. <i>d.</i>	Relation of probable deviation to average. $\frac{d}{A}$	Relation of average height to standing $\frac{h}{A}$	Absolute annual increase of average.	Relative annual increase of average.	25 Per-cent. of tile grade.	Median or 60 per-cent. of tile grade.	75 Per-cent. of tile grade.	Median minus tile average.
Six	Boys.....	714	Centi-metres.	61.31	0.105	2.82	4.6	56.8	.....	%	59.11	60.77	63.02	-0.54
	Girls.....	751		59.45	0.132	2.03	3.4	55.2	.....	.....	58.53	60.11	62.06	+0.66
Seven	Boys.....	1,833	"	63.32	0.061	2.61	4.2	55.5	2.01	3.3	61.16	63.22	65.22	-0.10
	Girls.....	1,727		61.80	0.063	2.19	3.5	54.7	2.45	4.1	60.56	62.44	64.56	+0.64
Eight	Boys.....	2,239	"	64.74	0.048	2.26	3.5	54.4	1.42	2.2	63.22	65.21	67.17	+0.47
	Girls.....	2,120		63.97	0.044	2.04	3.2	54.0	2.17	3.5	63.71	64.96	66.37	+0.99
Nine	Boys.....	2,258	"	66.73	0.049	2.34	3.5	53.7	1.99	3.1	65.05	67.05	69.32	+0.35
	Girls.....	2,071		63.16	0.046	2.11	3.2	53.5	2.19	3.4	64.78	66.19	68.82	+0.08
Ten	Boys.....	2,118	"	69.25	0.040	2.42	3.5	53.7	2.52	3.8	66.90	69.18	71.35	-0.17
	Girls.....	2,037		68.19	0.049	2.19	3.2	53.1	2.03	3.1	66.72	68.88	70.99	+0.69
Eleven	Boys.....	1,823	"	70.67	0.060	2.56	3.6	52.8	1.42	2.1	68.78	71.09	73.29	+0.32
	Girls.....	1,743		70.03	0.067	2.37	2.4	52.6	1.84	2.7	67.96	70.62	72.94	+0.59
Twelve	Boys.....	1,656	"	72.55	0.067	2.72	3.8	52.5	1.88	2.7	70.49	72.68	75.03	+0.13
	Girls.....	1,707		72.67	0.063	2.61	3.5	52.2	2.04	3.8	70.69	73.22	75.78	+0.55
Thirteen	Boys.....	1,286	"	74.20	0.076	2.74	3.7	51.9	1.65	2.3	72.03	74.49	76.88	+0.39
	Girls.....	1,354		76.03	0.078	2.87	3.8	51.9	3.36	4.6	73.78	76.52	79.44	+0.49
Fourteen	Boys.....	936	"	76.84	0.103	3.15	4.1	51.7	2.64	3.6	74.37	76.71	79.87	-0.13
	Girls.....	1,065		73.68	0.095	3.11	4.0	52.2	2.65	3.5	70.50	73.61	76.28	+0.93
Fifteen	Boys.....	493	"	79.74	0.161	3.69	4.5	51.5	2.90	3.8	76.51	79.67	83.73	-0.07
	Girls.....	674		81.42	0.098	2.64	3.1	52.5	2.74	3.5	79.76	82.91	84.58	+0.73
Sixteen	Boys.....	193	"	82.25	0.250	3.48	4.2	51.3	2.54	3.2	79.37	83.22	86.32	+0.91
	Girls.....	411		83.76	0.116	2.36	2.8	53.2	2.94	2.9	82.16	84.50	86.52	+0.74
Seventeen	Boys.....	77	"	85.63	0.437	3.77	4.4	51.9	3.40	4.1	83.35	86.63	89.55	+0.94
	Girls.....	202		84.66	0.153	2.17	2.6	53.2	0.90	1.1	85.00	85.41	87.50	+0.73
Eighteen	Boys.....	31	"	88.23	0.536	2.89	3.3	51.7	2.55	3.1	85.86	87.70	92.39	-0.53
	Girls.....	167		85.20	0.133	1.72	2.0	53.7	0.54	0.6	84.26	85.99	87.56	+0.69
Nineteen	Boys.....	85	"	84.86	0.193	1.82	2.1	53.3	.....	.....	85.96	86.68	87.27	+0.82
	Girls.....	78		85.31	0.230	2.08	2.4	53.3	.....	.....	84.15	86.00	88.06	+0.69
Twenty-one	Boys.....	41	"	85.05	0.290	1.86	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.79	.....	+0.74

TABLE III.—*The Weight.*

Age at Nearest Birthday.	Sex.	Number of observations.	Unit of measurement.	Average.	Probable error of average. E .	Probable deviation. d .	Relation of probable deviation to average $\frac{d}{A}$	Relation of average to height standing.	Absolute annual increase of average.	Relative annual increase of average.	25 Percentile grade.	Median or 50 percentile grade.	75 Percentile grade.	Median minus average.
Six	Boys	707	Kilogram	19.75	0.064	1.43	7.2	16.1	.....	%	18.57	19.85	21.27	+0.10
	Girls	798		18.98	0.061	1.44	7.6	17.6	.....	.....	17.70	18.96	20.44	+0.06
Seven	Boys	1,814	"	21.97	0.039	1.68	7.8	19.0	1.92	9.7	20.14	21.66	23.36	-0.01
	Girls	1,714		20.52	0.045	1.88	9.9	18.4	1.89	10.0	19.35	20.51	22.55	+0.01
Eight	Boys	2,188	"	23.78	0.042	1.96	8.2	20.0	2.11	9.7	22.00	23.87	25.85	+0.04
	Girls	2,147		23.88	0.043	1.95	8.5	19.8	2.06	9.9	21.02	22.85	24.75	-0.08
Nine	Boys	2,188	"	28.06	0.045	2.09	8.0	21.0	2.28	9.6	24.17	26.22	28.28	+0.16
	Girls	2,055		26.08	0.049	2.23	8.9	20.3	2.20	9.6	23.07	25.04	27.31	-0.04
Ten	Boys	2,064	"	28.32	0.049	2.23	7.9	22.0	2.26	8.7	26.07	28.36	30.81	+0.04
	Girls	1,947		27.49	0.052	2.31	8.4	21.4	2.41	9.6	25.09	27.45	29.96	-0.04
Eleven	Boys	1,743	"	31.00	0.062	2.60	8.4	23.2	2.68	9.5	28.50	31.08	33.66	+0.08
	Girls	1,708		30.15	0.070	2.91	9.6	22.6	2.66	9.7	27.28	29.80	32.84	-0.85
Twelve	Boys	1,644	"	33.51	0.061	2.46	7.3	24.2	2.51	8.1	30.65	33.41	36.28	-0.10
	Girls	1,676		33.66	0.081	3.31	9.8	24.2	3.51	11.6	30.05	33.25	36.83	-0.41
Thirteen	Boys	1,242	"	36.61	0.110	3.88	10.6	25.6	3.10	9.3	32.38	36.25	39.84	-0.36
	Girls	1,348		38.49	0.115	4.32	11.0	26.3	4.83	14.8	33.86	38.00	42.79	-0.49
Fourteen	Boys	946	"	40.44	0.148	4.56	11.3	27.2	3.83	10.5	36.41	39.96	45.38	-0.46
	Girls	1,082		42.29	0.142	4.67	11.0	28.0	3.80	9.9	37.87	42.65	47.55	+0.86
Fifteen	Boys	498	"	46.22	0.227	5.06	11.0	29.8	5.78	14.3	40.04	45.49	51.75	-0.73
	Girls	690		46.69	0.154	4.06	8.7	30.1	4.40	10.4	42.59	46.85	50.66	+0.16
Sixteen	Boys	203	"	51.60	0.431	6.16	12.0	32.0	5.38	11.6	45.46	51.53	57.99	+0.28
	Girls	420		50.26	0.207	4.24	8.4	31.9	3.56	7.6	46.56	49.96	54.96	-0.29
Seventeen	Boys	71	"	55.67	0.521	4.38	7.9	33.7	4.07	7.9	51.94	55.31	61.21	-0.86
	Girls	280		52.61	0.244	3.70	7.0	33.0	2.86	4.7	48.67	52.52	56.47	-0.09
Eighteen	Boys	155	"	53.36	0.289	3.60	6.9	33.0	.....	.....	49.27	53.10	56.88	+0.74
Nineteen	Boys	81	"	52.19	0.332	3.76	7.2	32.8	.....	.....	48.99	52.47	55.74	+0.28
Twenty	Boys	66	"	53.91	0.565	3.76	7.0	33.7	.....	.....	50.01	53.57	57.83	-0.84

TABLE IV—*The Span of Arms.*

AGE AT NEAREST BIRTHDAY.	SEX.	Number of observations.	Unit of measurement.	Average.	Probable error of average, E .	Probable deviation, d .	Relation of probable deviation to average, $\frac{d}{A}$.	Relation of average to height standing, $\frac{A}{H}$.	Absolute annual increase of average.	Relative annual increase of average, %.	25 Percentile grade.	Median or 50 percentile grade.	75 Percentile grade.	Median minus average.
Six	Boys.....	708	Centi- metre.	108.95	1.044	3.85	3.5	100.0	.....	.....	105.66	109.57	113.60	+0.62
	Girls.....	769		108.96	0.140	3.87	3.6	99.4	.....	.....	104.19	107.29	111.41	+0.83
Seven	Boys.....	1,862		114.42	0.096	4.16	3.6	100.3	5.47	5.0	111.09	116.08	118.87	+0.66
	Girls.....	1,724		114.36	0.107	4.18	3.7	99.5	5.40	5.0	108.76	113.11	117.27	+0.75
Eight	Boys.....	2,234		120.07	0.088	4.28	3.5	100.8	5.65	4.9	116.62	120.73	124.71	+0.66
	Girls.....	2,152		118.33	0.092	4.18	3.6	100.0	5.97	5.3	114.70	118.13	122.53	-0.20
Nine	Boys.....	2,272		125.18	0.089	4.25	3.4	100.7	5.11	4.3	121.55	125.67	129.93	+0.49
	Girls.....	2,065		123.63	0.092	4.18	3.4	100.0	5.30	4.5	120.15	124.28	128.42	+0.65
Ten	Boys.....	2,076		130.22	0.103	4.70	3.6	101.0	5.04	4.0	126.19	130.61	135.49	+0.39
	Girls.....	2,045		128.75	0.104	4.69	3.6	100.2	5.12	4.1	124.63	129.18	133.74	+0.43
Eleven	Boys.....	1,810		135.13	0.113	4.84	3.6	100.9	4.91	3.8	130.39	135.59	140.57	+0.46
	Girls.....	1,757		134.24	0.116	4.87	3.6	100.8	5.49	4.3	129.42	134.66	139.48	+0.22
Twelve	Boys.....	1,681		140.60	0.112	4.57	3.2	101.7	5.47	4.1	135.55	140.48	145.43	-0.12
	Girls.....	1,718		140.07	0.109	4.51	3.2	100.7	5.83	4.3	135.12	140.60	146.05	+0.53
Thirteen	Boys.....	1,281		145.09	0.159	5.71	3.9	101.5	4.49	3.2	140.08	145.93	151.37	+0.24
	Girls.....	1,365		147.19	0.150	5.55	3.8	100.5	7.12	5.1	142.10	147.88	153.39	+0.61
Fourteen	Boys.....	934		151.28	0.197	6.03	4.0	101.8	6.19	4.3	146.01	151.62	157.36	+0.34
	Girls.....	1,088		152.58	0.160	5.20	3.5	101.2	5.89	3.7	148.30	153.66	158.54	+0.48
Fifteen	Boys.....	485		154.43	0.321	7.16	4.5	102.3	7.15	4.7	151.81	158.79	166.04	+0.36
	Girls.....	677		156.38	0.176	4.58	2.9	100.9	3.84	2.5	152.62	156.21	161.41	-0.17
Sixteen	Boys.....	189		163.96	0.574	7.89	4.8	102.3	5.63	3.5	158.04	165.31	171.49	+1.35
	Girls.....	413		158.51	0.217	4.41	2.8	101.7	2.18	1.4	155.35	159.81	163.26	+0.80
Seventeen	Boys.....	75		168.56	0.581	5.03	3.0	102.1	4.40	2.8	161.77	169.58	175.88	+1.02
	Girls.....	202		159.01	0.285	4.05	2.5	102.1	0.50	3.2	155.36	159.62	163.45	+0.61
Eighteen	Boys.....	32		175.31	0.761	4.31	2.5	102.9	6.75	4.0	171.14	175.80	179.94	+0.19
	Girls.....	164		160.47	0.384	4.28	2.7	101.3	1.46	0.9	156.65	161.86	166.41	+0.91
Nineteen	Girls.....	83		158.45	0.517	4.71	2.9	101.8	.....	.....	155.17	158.90	163.09	+0.45
Twenty	Girls.....	76		160.17	0.474	4.13	2.6	100.1	.....	.....	156.45	161.50	164.98	+1.33
Twenty-one	Girls.....	37		161.27	0.712	4.33	2.7	100.1	.....	.....	157.40	160.88	166.68	-0.89

TABLE V--The Girth of Chest Midway Between Inspiration and Expiration.

AGE AT NEAREST BIRTHDAY.	Sex.	Number of observations.	Unit of measurement.	Average.	Probable error of average, E .	Probable deviation, d .	Relation of probable deviation to average, $\frac{d}{A}$.	Relation of average to height standing, %	Absolute annual increase of average.	Relative annual increase of average, %	25 Percentile grade.	Median or 50 Percentile grade.	75 Percentile grade.	Median minus average
Six.....	Boys.....	677	Centimetre.	59.05	0.083	2.23	3.8	54.2	.....	.....	57.45	59.32	61.42	+0.27
	Girls.....	741	"	58.34	0.091	2.48	4.3	54.2	.....	.....	56.81	58.57	60.98	+0.53
Seven.....	Boys.....	1,708	"	60.62	0.057	2.38	3.9	53.1	1.57	2.7	59.79	60.89	63.25	+0.03
	Girls.....	1,631	"	59.47	0.062	2.47	4.2	52.7	1.13	1.9	57.45	59.87	62.31	+0.40
Eight.....	Boys.....	2,095	"	62.18	0.052	2.35	3.8	52.2	1.56	2.6	60.49	62.55	65.13	+0.27
	Girls.....	2,040	"	60.81	0.053	2.40	3.9	51.3	1.34	2.3	58.94	61.34	63.80	+0.53
Nine.....	Boys.....	2,120	"	63.90	0.055	2.51	3.9	51.4	1.72	2.8	61.97	64.33	66.91	+0.43
	Girls.....	1,966	"	62.51	0.057	2.53	4.0	50.6	1.70	2.8	60.65	63.03	65.60	+0.52
Ten.....	Boys.....	1,997	"	65.59	0.061	2.72	4.1	50.9	1.69	2.6	63.49	65.92	68.64	+0.33
	Girls.....	1,893	"	63.02	0.061	2.67	4.2	49.1	0.51	0.8	61.18	64.46	67.16	+0.46
Eleven.....	Boys.....	1,732	"	67.24	0.063	2.61	3.9	50.2	1.65	2.5	65.20	67.68	70.32	+0.44
	Girls.....	1,654	"	65.85	0.073	3.04	4.6	49.4	2.83	4.5	63.53	66.30	69.12	+0.52
Twelve.....	Boys.....	1,665	"	68.76	0.074	2.94	4.3	49.8	1.52	2.3	66.53	69.17	72.06	+0.41
	Girls.....	1,624	"	68.34	0.081	3.24	4.7	49.1	2.49	3.8	65.67	68.49	72.04	+0.16
Thirteen.....	Boys.....	1,228	"	70.61	0.089	3.11	4.4	49.4	1.85	2.7	68.09	71.01	74.13	+0.40
	Girls.....	1,313	"	71.29	0.093	3.54	5.0	48.6	2.95	4.3	69.32	71.64	75.13	+0.35
Fourteen.....	Boys.....	925	"	73.27	0.115	3.68	4.9	49.3	2.66	3.8	70.24	73.38	77.27	+0.11
	Girls.....	1,020	"	74.13	0.114	3.65	4.9	49.5	2.84	4.0	71.03	74.59	78.29	+0.46
Fifteen.....	Boys.....	498	"	76.56	0.169	3.77	4.9	49.4	3.29	4.5	73.25	76.94	80.82	+0.38
	Girls.....	659	"	76.78	0.143	3.70	4.7	50.1	2.65	3.6	73.67	76.92	81.15	+0.15
Sixteen.....	Boys.....	305	"	79.22	0.203	4.19	5.3	49.4	2.66	3.5	75.61	79.90	83.71	+0.68
	Girls.....	397	"	75.55	0.164	3.27	4.1	50.5	2.07	2.7	73.98	79.23	82.85	+0.37
Seventeen.....	Boys.....	80	"	81.39	0.353	3.15	3.9	49.3	2.17	2.7	78.90	82.20	86.77	+0.81
	Girls.....	206	"	80.39	0.293	3.34	4.2	50.8	1.54	2.0	77.53	80.72	84.13	+0.34
Eighteen.....	Boys.....	31	"	84.52	0.523	2.94	3.5	49.6	3.13	3.8	82.69	85.35	88.38	+0.93
	Girls.....	162	"	80.45	0.254	3.23	4.0	49.7	0.06	0.1	77.93	80.92	84.90	+0.47
Nineteen.....	Girls.....	82	"	79.10	0.380	3.43	4.3	50.3	.....	.....	76.61	79.81	82.84	+0.71
Twenty.....	Girls.....	66	"	80.54	0.339	2.76	3.4	.....	.....	.....	78.20	81.04	83.99	+0.61
Twenty-one.....	Girls.....	32	"	81.51	0.521	2.82	3.5	.....	.....	.....	78.63	81.40	84.99	-0.08

* Obtained by adding the Girth of Chest at full Inspiration to the Girth of Chest and Expiration and dividing by 2.

TABLE VI—The Length of Head.

Age at Nearest Birthday.	Sex.	Number of observations	Unit of measurement	Average	Probably error of average.— <i>E</i>	Probable deviation.— <i>d</i>	Relation of probable deviation to average.— <i>d</i> — <i>A</i> .	Relation of average to height standing	Absolute annual increase of average	Relative annual increase of average	25 Percentile grade.....	Median or 50 percentile grade....	75 Percentile grade.....	Median minus average
Six.....	Boys..	606	Milli-metre.	178.39	0.171	4.21	2.36	16.4	16.4	%	174.68	178.86	182.79	+0.47
	Girls..	606	"	173.45	0.170	4.21	2.42	16.1	16.1		170.19	174.94	178.14	+0.89
Seven	Boys...	1,493	"	176.54	0.118	4.57	2.56	15.7	0.15	0.08	174.84	179.92	183.79	+0.38
	Girls...	1,511	"	174.09	0.108	4.22	2.42	15.4	0.64	0.37	171.41	175.58	179.76	+0.49
Eight.....	Boys...	2,079	"	179.62	* 0.106	4.85	2.70	15.1	1.06	0.40	176.08	180.44	184.87	+0.82
	Girls...	2,125	"	175.18	0.092	4.26	2.43	14.8	1.09	0.63	173.17	178.41	180.82	+1.23
Nine	Boys...	1,866	"	180.72	0.109	4.87	2.69	14.5	1.10	0.61	176.71	181.00	185.69	+0.28
	Girls...	1,894	"	176.39	0.101	4.39	2.49	14.3	1.21	0.69	173.69	177.80	181.66	+1.41
Ten	Boys...	1,912	"	181.45	0.084	4.13	2.28	14.1	0.73	0.40	178.10	181.51	185.95	+0.06
	Girls...	1,790	"	177.24	0.102	4.33	2.44	13.8	0.85	0.48	174.15	178.52	182.47	+1.28
Eleven	Boys...	1,654	"	182.37	0.129	5.26	2.80	13.6	0.92	0.50	179.85	182.86	187.26	+0.49
	Girls...	1,580	"	178.08	0.119	4.70	2.64	13.4	0.84	0.47	174.71	179.75	183.78	+1.67
Twelve	Boys...	1,878	"	182.84	0.115	4.56	2.49	13.2	0.47	0.26	179.19	183.08	187.52	+0.24
	Girls...	1,516	"	179.50	0.114	4.46	2.49	12.9	1.42	0.80	176.43	180.57	184.86	+1.07
Thirteen.....	Boys...	1,207	"	183.84	0.131	4.55	2.48	12.9	1.04	0.55	178.98	184.21	188.79	+0.37
	Girls...	1,187	"	181.41	0.132	4.55	2.51	12.4	1.94	1.08	176.35	182.46	187.06	+1.04
Fourteen	Boys...	890	"	186.93	0.193	5.44	2.9	12.6	3.09	1.68	182.18	186.21	190.75	-0.69
	Girls...	1,008	"	183.41	0.143	4.58	2.47	12.2	1.97	1.19	180.07	184.71	189.73	+1.30
Fifteen	Boys...	502	"	187.01	0.208	4.66	2.49	12.1	0.08	0.14	183.01	187.69	191.97	+0.68
	Girls...	649	"	185.12	0.180	4.58	2.47	11.9	1.71	0.93	181.53	185.87	190.55	+0.55
Sixteen	Boys...	191	"	189.06	0.255	5.12	2.61	11.8	2.05	1.10	184.79	190.14	194.77	+0.98
	Girls...	410	"	186.84	0.256	5.12	2.74	12.1	1.72	0.93	183.02	187.70	192.47	+0.86
Seventeen.....	Boys...	78	"	189.46	0.575	5.08	2.68	11.5	0.39	0.21	186.93	190.93	194.90	+1.48
	Girls...	321	"	186.14	0.275	4.09	2.17	11.8	1.80	0.70	184.58	188.60	192.60	+0.46
Eighteen	Boys...	32	"	193.91	0.717	4.13	2.18	11.4	4.46	2.35	188.75	193.75	198.41	-0.16
	Girls...	161	"	187.97	0.252	3.29	1.70	11.9			184.79	188.41	191.86	+0.44
Nineteen	Boys...	77	"	187.91	0.466	4.09	2.18	11.8			184.86	188.81	191.75	+0.40
	Girls...		"											
Twenty	Boys...	75	"	187.81	0.433	3.75	2.01	11.7				188.06		+0.27
	Girls...		"											
Twenty-one	Boys...		"											
	Girls...		"											

TABLE VII—The Width of Head.

AGE AT NEAREST BIRTHDAY.	Sex.	Number of obser- vations	Unit of measure- ment.....	Average.....	Probable error of average— <i>E</i>	Probable deviation— <i>d</i>	Relation of proba- ble deviation to average— <i>d</i> — <i>A</i> ...	Relation of aver- age to height standing.....	Absolute annual increase of aver- age.....	Relative annual increase of aver- age.....	25 Percentile grade.....	Median or 50 per- centile grade....	75 Percentile grade.....	Median minus av- erage.....	Width, length in- dex.....
Six.....	Boys...	573	Milli- metre.	143.29	0.118	2.82	1.97	13.2	.....	.....	140.77	143.76	147.11	+0.47	0.80
	Girls...	609		140.37	0.154	3.81	2.73	13.0	.....	.....	137.21	140.83	144.64	+0.56	0.81
Seven.....	Boys...	1,571	"	144.37	0.090	3.88	2.48	12.7	1.08	0.76	141.67	144.26	148.24	+0.61	0.81
	Girls...	1,506		141.40	0.099	3.86	2.73	12.5	1.18	0.81	138.63	142.10	145.34	+0.70	0.81
Eight.....	Boys...	1,991	"	145.30	0.082	3.68	2.38	12.2	0.93	0.64	142.37	145.63	149.43	+0.33	0.81
	Girls...	1,985		142.31	0.082	3.66	3.57	12.0	0.91	0.64	139.50	142.84	146.30	+0.53	0.81
Nine.....	Boys...	1,982	"	145.87	0.084	3.74	2.56	11.7	0.87	0.39	142.79	146.08	150.06	+0.21	0.81
	Girls...	1,914		143.04	0.083	3.65	2.55	11.6	0.78	0.51	140.47	143.88	147.01	+0.54	0.81
Ten.....	Boys...	1,827	"	146.69	0.090	3.86	2.63	11.4	0.72	0.49	143.40	147.11	151.02	+0.52	0.81
	Girls...	1,808		143.76	0.083	3.96	2.76	11.2	0.71	0.50	140.99	147.11	148.02	+0.79	0.81
Eleven.....	Boys...	1,561	"	147.23	0.085	3.76	2.55	11.0	0.70	0.46	144.30	147.50	151.42	+0.31	0.81
	Girls...	1,541		145.06	0.097	3.80	2.62	10.9	1.31	0.90	142.06	145.54	149.38	+0.49	0.81
Twelve.....	Boys...	1,531	"	147.68	0.092	3.61	2.44	10.7	0.69	0.47	145.19	148.36	152.08	+0.36	0.81
	Girls...	1,460		145.64	0.106	4.08	2.77	10.5	0.89	0.43	142.91	146.31	150.06	+0.67	0.81
Thirteen.....	Boys...	1,175	"	148.73	0.114	3.90	2.62	10.4	0.75	0.51	145.46	149.01	152.98	+0.37	0.81
	Girls...	1,167		146.78	0.115	3.92	2.67	10.0	1.14	0.78	143.44	147.15	151.17	+0.37	0.81
Fourteen.....	Boys...	873	"	149.50	0.129	3.83	2.56	10.1	0.77	0.54	146.04	150.04	153.42	+0.35	0.80
	Girls...	927		147.90	0.130	3.96	2.68	9.8	1.12	0.76	144.57	148.35	152.14	+0.85	0.81
Fifteen.....	Boys...	469	"	149.68	0.186	4.03	2.69	9.7	1.13	0.87	146.24	150.31	154.04	+0.78	0.80
	Girls...	658		143.29	0.150	3.84	2.59	9.6	0.89	0.86	145.16	148.71	152.63	+0.42	0.80
Sixteen.....	Boys...	186	"	150.98	0.249	3.48	2.31	9.4	1.85	0.90	147.76	151.35	154.96	+0.37	0.80
	Girls...	395		148.96	0.210	4.17	2.80	9.4	0.66	0.44	145.85	149.67	153.44	+0.72	0.80
Seventeen.....	Boys...	75	"	152.69	0.496	4.21	2.77	9.2	1.11	0.74	149.64	152.69	156.58	+0.41	0.80
	Girls...	221		150.04	0.243	3.60	2.40	9.4	1.09	0.73	146.99	150.48	154.88	+0.39	0.80
Eighteen.....	Boys...	32	"	151.66	0.685	3.88	2.66	8.9	.....	.....	152.00	155.00	158.00	+0.34	0.78
	Girls...	165		149.09	0.300	3.88	2.93	8.9	.....	.....	145.96	150.16	153.21	+1.07	0.79
Nineteen.....	Girls...	79	"	149.11	0.468	4.14	2.76	9.4	.....	.....	146.08	150.17	154.10	+1.06	0.79
Twenty.....	Girls...	73	"	147.82	0.426	3.64	2.46	9.2	.....	.....	144.69	147.70	152.36	-0.12	0.79
Twenty-one.....	Girls...	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VIII—The Height of Face from Hair-Line to Point of Chin.

Age at Nearest Birthday.	Sex.	Number of observations	Unit of measurement	Average	Probable error of average.— E	Probable deviation.— d	Relation of probable deviation to average.— $d-A$	Relation of average to height standing	Absolute annual increase of average	Relative annual increase of average	25 percentile grade	Median or 50 percentile grade	50 percentile grade	Median minus average
Six	Boys...	611	Milli-	152.08	0.309	5.18	3.4	14.0			148.64	153.02	158.59	+0.34
	Girls...	609	metre.	150.16	0.328	5.89	3.9	14.0			144.68	150.45	156.21	+0.39
Seven	Boys...	1,631	"	154.57	0.159	6.40	4.1	13.6	1.89	1.40	150.13	155.33	160.40	+0.76
	Girls...	1,486	"	153.86	0.137	5.28	3.4	13.6	3.20	2.13	148.73	154.19	159.32	+0.83
Eight	Boys...	3,012	"	157.50	0.122	5.46	3.5	13.2	2.98	1.36	157.04	158.04	163.10	+0.54
	Girls...	1,965	"	156.19	0.119	5.27	3.4	13.1	1.83	1.19	151.05	155.60	161.11	+0.41
Nine	Boys...	1,997	"	159.48	0.127	5.67	3.6	12.5	1.93	1.32	154.45	160.26	165.62	+0.82
	Girls...	1,989	"	157.44	0.121	5.38	3.4	12.8	2.25	1.45	152.31	157.76	163.40	+0.82
Ten	Boys...	1,948	"	161.37	0.137	5.55	3.4	12.5	1.94	1.24	156.47	161.70	167.38	+0.33
	Girls...	1,835	"	160.04	0.131	5.62	3.5	12.5	2.60	1.65	155.36	160.56	166.15	+0.52
Eleven	Boys...	1,653	"	163.30	0.143	5.80	3.5	12.2	2.02	1.26	158.67	164.11	169.45	+0.72
	Girls...	1,531	"	162.35	0.143	5.70	3.5	12.2	2.51	1.57	157.58	163.40	169.53	+0.45
Twelve	Boys...	1,577	"	165.23	0.137	5.44	3.3	11.9	1.84	1.22	160.37	165.62	171.54	+0.39
	Girls...	1,510	"	165.29	0.148	5.76	3.5	11.9	2.74	1.69	160.27	165.95	171.40	+0.66
Thirteen	Boys...	1,211	"	167.62	0.173	6.01	3.6	11.7	2.39	1.21	162.59	168.16	173.87	+0.54
	Girls...	1,220	"	168.35	0.173	6.04	3.6	11.5	3.06	1.85	163.18	169.15	174.85	+0.80
Fourteen	Boys...	898	"	170.49	0.236	7.06	4.1	11.5	2.87	1.17	165.01	171.04	177.42	+0.55
	Girls...	985	"	171.38	0.193	6.11	3.6	11.4	3.08	1.80	163.66	172.00	178.23	+0.62
Fifteen	Boys...	482	"	174.30	0.292	6.41	3.7	11.3	3.81	1.15	168.74	175.03	181.23	+0.73
	Girls...	656	"	174.20	0.211	5.40	3.1	11.2	2.82	1.65	168.92	174.85	180.10	+0.65
Sixteen	Boys...	138	"	173.19	0.425	5.90	3.8	11.1	3.89	1.13	172.76	177.98	184.23	+0.53
	Girls...	396	"	176.38	0.286	5.69	3.2	11.2	2.08	1.19	171.32	176.81	183.09	+0.53
Seventeen	Boys...	79	"	182.26	0.853	7.60	4.2	11.0	4.09	1.11	182.26	182.26	182.26	-0.03
	Girls...	201	"	178.51	0.497	6.20	3.5	11.2	2.33	1.26	173.62	179.41	184.90	+0.90
Eighteen	Boys...	38	"	183.67	0.139	8.00	4.4	10.8	1.89	1.10	185.66	185.66	185.66	+1.99
	Girls...	139	"	180.97	0.520	6.13	3.4	11.4	2.46	1.38	176.32	181.98	186.81	+0.96
Nineteen	Boys...	69	"	181.91	0.749	6.22	3.4	11.4	0.94	0.52	174.29	180.08	185.70	-1.83
Twenty	Boys...	72	"	179.09	0.560	4.76	2.7	11.2			174.80	179.00	184.98	-0.09
Twenty-one	Boys...	88	"	179.97	0.786	4.52	2.5					181.75		+1.78

APPENDIX D.

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS OF SEVERAL STATES.

At the Ninth Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, held at Philadelphia in September of this year, it was decided that an effort should be made in all the States there represented to obtain uniform laws for the protection of employes. A committee was appointed to make a synopsis of the laws now on the statute books of the different States as a basis of comparison; and the report of that committee follows. In all essential points, except compulsory school attendance, and the prohibition of child labor in dangerous occupations, the code of New York laws will be seen to be the most effective. In the first of these points the New York law is excelled by the laws of Massachusetts and Connecticut; in the second, it is excelled by the Ohio Statute of 1890.

Illinois leads all States in the enactment of the eight hours legal working day for women and girls in factories and workshops.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SYNOPSIS OF LAWS.

Your Committee on a Synopsis of Legislation existing in the different States beg to report that they have compiled the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, covering the following points:

1. Age and other limitations upon the employment of children.
2. Hours of labor.
3. Mercantile establishments.
4. Sweat shops and tenement house manufacture.
5. Safeguards, including boiler and sanitary inspection, and the immediate reporting of accidents to the inspection department.
6. Weekly payments, truck acts, etc.

The result is as follows:

AGE AND OTHER LIMITATIONS UPON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Rhode Island.

- No children under 12 years employed.
- No sworn statement of age required.
- No wall records required.
- Office register required for all children under 16 years.

Michigan.

- No child under 14 years employed.
- No sworn statement of age required.
- No wall records required.
- Office register required for all minors under 16 years.
- Inspectors can require health certificate from county physician.

New Jersey.

No boy under 12 years and no girl under 14 years employed.

Sworn statement of age required.

No wall record and no office register required.

Prohibits employment of child under 15 years, unless such child shall have attended school for 12 weeks during the year preceding its employment.

Pennsylvania.

No child under 13 years employed; sworn statement of age required; wall records and office register required; no boy under 14 years allowed to run elevator; under 16 to clean machinery in motion.

Ohio.

Limits the age at which children can begin work to 14 years, but with a provision that children between 12 and 14 years can be employed "8 hours per day during the time they are not required to attend school." No sworn statement of age required. An act of 1890 also provides that "no child under 16 years shall be employed by any person, firm, or corporation in this State at any employment whereby its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved by such employment." The word "wilfully" in the penalty clause vitiates this act.

Massachusetts.

No child under 13 years employed; sworn statement required, also school age certificate. Children between 13 and 14 years must attend school 30 weeks in the year, and in cities where there is manual training this school attendance is required to the age of 15. Children under 15 years are prohibited from running elevators, or appearing in the theatres or other places of amusement. The chief of the department, with the consent of the Governor, can prohibit the employment of any child under 14 years at any occupation deemed dangerous. A child under 14 years must have a certificate that he or she can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language.

Illinois.

No child under 14 years employed; sworn statement of age required; wall record and office register required; health certificate can be demanded for any child under 16 years of age that it is physically able to perform the work at which it may be found engaged.

New York.

No child under 14 years employed; sworn statement of age required; wall records and office register required; educational qualification, requiring all children under 16 years of age to read and write simple sentences in the English language; illiterate children can be employed only during vacation; the same health certificate as Illinois; no boy under 15 years can run elevator; no boy under 18 years can run elevator having speed of more than 200 feet per minute.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Rhode Island.

No restriction in factory law

Michigan.

For males under 18 years, and females under 21 years 60 hours per week.

New Jersey.

Fifty-five hours per week, irrespective of sex; law pending before the Supreme Court.

Pennsylvania.

No minor employed more than 12 hours in any one day, or 60 hours in any one week in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, laundry or renovating establishment.

Ohio.

No minor under 18 years employed more than 10 hours in any one day, or 60 hours in one week in any factory, workshop or mine.

Massachusetts.

No minor under 18 years of age, and no woman employed in any manufacturing establishment more than 10 hours in any one day, or 58 hours in any one week. No minor under 18 years in any mercantile establishment more than 60 hours in any one week. Legal days work for both sexes, irrespective of age, when employed by the commonwealth, 9 hours; employes of street corporations not to be worked more than 10 hours, and these to be within 12 consecutive hours, unless bound to other hours by a contract prior to 1894. No child under 14 years of age can be employed before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

New York.

No minor and no woman under 21 years more than 10 hours in any one day, and 60 hours in any one week. No minor under 18 years, and no woman under 21 can work before 6 a. m., or after 8 p. m.

Illinois.

No female can work more than 8 hours in any one day, or 48 hours in any one week. Law now pending before the Supreme Court

[MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.]

Mercantile establishments are included under the factory law in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and in no other states.

SWEAT SHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE.

Massachusetts.

Regulated by tag and license laws.

New York.

Regulated by tag and license laws.

Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

Inspectors have no jurisdiction over shops employing less than five persons and have no special provisions relating to sweat shops.

Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey.

Have no special provision relating to sweat shops.

Illinois.

Inspectors have access to every place in which any article is manufactured for sale, and power to order destroyed garments found infectious, or infested with vermin, and to prohibit the employment in any dwelling rooms of any persons not members of the family living therein.

SAFEGUARDS, SANITARY AND BOILER INSPECTION, REPORTING OF
ACCIDENTS, WEEKLY PAY-BILLS, FINES.

Illinois.

No power to regulate any of these things is vested in the factory and work-shop inspectors.

Ohio.

SAFEGUARDS—Inspectors can order safeguards upon belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums, and all machinery where it is deemed necessary; also safe-guarding of pans, vats, and other structures filled with hot liquid or molten metal.

SANITATION—Heating, lighting, ventilation, and other sanitary arrangements are under the inspectors' supervision, but what may be required by them is not especially defined by law.

FIRE ESCAPES—Inspectors have power to order fire escapes, safe stairways, and proper construction of all public buildings, as well as the inspection of those devoted to manufacture.

ACCIDENTS—Employers must report death by accident within 10 days, and injury by accident within 30 days.

BOILER INSPECTION—Boiler inspection does not come under the factory law.

FINES—The best law relating to fines upon any statute book is probably that of Ohio, prohibiting the retention of the wages of minors by their employers, either by fines, or upon other pretext.

Massachusetts.

SAFEGUARDS—Belting, shafting, gearing, drums of all factories securely guarded, elevator open-ways and well holes protected as ordered by inspectors, and safety devices provided as approved by the inspectors. No child under 14 years is allowed to clean machinery in motion.

SANITATION—Inspectors can require all factories to be kept clean and well ventilated with proper sanitary conveniences. They may order, and the proprietors must secure it, any means of ventilation which can be provided without unreasonable expense. Public buildings and school rooms come under factory law provisions concerning sanitation and ventilation.

BOILER INSPECTION—One inspector is detailed to examine all uninsured steam boilers and their appurtenances; but has no power to enforce changes.

FIRE ESCAPES—Inspectors can demand fire escapes and stairways for all floors above the second, and regulate the construction of doors and windows in all buildings which come under their jurisdiction.

ACCIDENTS—All accidents which result in the death of an employé or prevent his or her return to work within four days after the occurrence, must be reported to the chief inspector forthwith from both mercantile and manufacturing establishments.

WEEKLY PAY—There is a weekly pay law operating upon corporations, but with a provision by which railroad corporations may be exempted.

WEAVER'S FINES—The system of grading weaver's work now or hereafter used by manufacturers shall in no way affect or lessen the wages of a weaver, except for imperfections in his own work, and in no case shall the wages of those engaged in weav-

ing be affected by fines or otherwise, unless the imperfections complained of are first exhibited or pointed out to the person or persons whose wages are to be affected, and no final fines shall be imposed upon any person for imperfect weaving, unless the provisions of this section are first complied with and the amount of the fines agreed upon by the parties.

New York.

SAFEGUARDS—Elevator openings and hoisting wells must be secured with properly adjusted traps or automatic doors provided; cables, gearing, shafting and other apparatus kept in safe condition; exhaust fans provided to carry dust from emery wheels, grindstones, and other dust creating machines; hand-rails upon stairways and stairs secured, and when necessary stair steps provided with rubber covers; doors must be properly hung, and not fastened during working hours; buildings three stories or higher with employes on or above the third story must have suitable fire escapes, easy of access, free from draft of hoistway or stairway. No minor under 18 years allowed to clean machinery while in operation, or to remove guards at any time unless for immediate repairs.

SANITATION—Two hundred and fifty feet of cubic air space is required for every employé between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. After 6 p. m. 400 cubic feet for each person. Inspectors can grant permits for less space provided a room is lighted by electricity and such light burns during all the hours of labor. Other sanitary regulations as to cleanliness, wash room and separate closets for the sexes are enforced by the inspectors, and they can require the walls and ceilings of any wash room, etc., whitewashed or painted.

BOILER INSPECTION—does not come under the factory laws.

ACCIDENTS—Every manufacturer is required to report within forty-eight hours any case of accident resulting in death or injury, giving full details.

WEEKLY PAY—Law applicable to every corporation, except steam railway corporation. Enforcement rests with inspectors.

Rhode Island and Michigan.

Factory laws contain same regulations as the New York law regarding safeguards, sanitation, and report of accidents, except that in Rhode Island, the age is 16 years under which minors are not allowed to clean machinery in motion; and that neither the Rhode Island law nor the Michigan law specifies the amount of fresh air necessary to good sanitation. In neither State does the factory law cover boiler inspection or provide for payment of wages.

New Jersey.

SAFEGUARDS—Openings of hatchways, hoistways and elevators must be protected by automatic or trap doors, or by strong railings three feet high. No explosive or inflammable compound can be used in such place or manner as to endanger the lives of operatives. Same protection of belting, shafting, gearing and other machinery required as in New York. No minor and no woman can clean machinery in motion.

SANITATION—Inspectors have power to regulate heating, lighting and other sanitary conditions with no specific instructions. Separate closets for the sexes and screened stairs for female operatives. In factories where women and children are employed at dusty work, whitewashing or painting can be required every twelve months.

FIRE ESCAPES—Can be ordered on factories. Other buildings are under municipal authority.

BOILER INSPECTION—No provisions in factory law.

ACCIDENTS—Resulting in death must be reported within 24 hours; resulting in injury must be reported within 24 hours after two weeks have elapsed.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS—No law concerning payments or regulating or prohibited the fining of employes.

Pennsylvania.

SAFEGUARDS — Elevators-openings, hoisting-shafts and well-holes, gearing, vats, pans, etc., must be guarded.

FIRE ESCAPES—External fire escapes, with the addition of chains and ropes on the inside windows.

BOILER INSPECTION—By factory inspectors not required. There is a special bureau of boiler inspection.

SANITATION — Heating, lighting and ventilation, separate water closets, wash-rooms and dressing rooms may all be demanded by the inspectors.

ACCIDENTS—Must be reported within 24 hours after the occurrence.

PAYMENTS—Semi-monthly payments when demanded by employes, (provision applies to all employers whether individual, firm, corporation or association), in lawful money of the United States.

TRUCK SYSTEM—No corporation not chartered to do business on the truck system is allowed to engage in it. Penalty, forfeiture of charter.

APPENDIX E.

Accidents: How to Prevent Them Where Machinery Is in Use,
by Evan H. Davis, Factory Inspector of Ohio.

We have no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the proportion of accidents to the number of people employed in industrial pursuits. The best efforts made in that direction with the data at hand would be largely a matter of conjecture. However, what information we derive from employers' reports may be made to serve to very good advantage. They show, at least, that accidents in factories and workshops, which inflict upon employes serious bodily injury or death, are of quite frequent occurrence; that much suffering, poverty and deprivation ensue therefrom, and that, in order to reduce this, something more than is at present being done is necessary.

By careful examination into the details given of an accident, the cause becomes apparent and thereby the prevention is indicated, on the principle that when causes are removed effects cease. Pursuing this course with accidents in general, it becomes possible to some extent to classify causes and to determine the specific means by which most of them may be averted. The factory inspector, by the nature of his duties, is best conditioned of any person to obtain and classify such information: and while for many reasons a complete statistical inquiry into the subject would be very valuable, until such inquiry is made it must be conceded that the factory inspector is the best authority upon it. To him it becomes a daily study; for in proportion to the knowledge he possesses do his services become efficient and valuable. The responsibility imposed upon him naturally makes him a close observer and keeps his mind continually in a train of thought upon which depends the degree and the character of his efficiency. His knowledge, therefore, should be accepted as that of an expert; in the main reliable, correct, and indisputable; and in the dissemination of that knowledge, in my opinion, is largely involved the secret of the prevention or diminution of accidents.

Most accidents have what we might term a primary and a secondary cause. The primary cause is that which has, for some time, preceded the actual mishap; or the conditions which invite accidents, and which, it is generally discovered, are a case of negligence or ignorance on the part of some one. Proper attention given to the primary causes would avert many disastrous accidents; and it is to primary causes that the attention of the factory inspector is principally directed. Ignorance of impending danger is sometimes excusable; for, to know how to remedy a defect, that defect must be apparent and recognizable. But dangerous conditions exist more often as the result of indifference or want of proper inquiry into the subject; and, therefore, are as inexcusable as wanton or wilful negligence.

There are too many employers who are totally uninformed as to the inside arrangements or surroundings of their factories. Such want of knowledge does not relieve them of responsibility, unless those in charge as their agents have full authority to remedy defects and to incur costs in providing all necessary means of safety. Where insufficient precau-

tion is taken to prevent accidents, it is an evidence of negligence or ignorance on the part of the employer or his agents; and if accidents occur, some one is morally responsible, whether amenable to law or not. Ignorance only excuses where it can be shown that it is not the result of indifference. No person has the right to employ others at the risk of life and limb without knowing to what extent those others are subjected to danger, and without making all possible effort to prevent mishap and disaster. Even though it is maintained that every employé personally assumes more or less risk in engaging himself to perform any kind of manual labor, it is, nevertheless, the moral duty of employers to make every known provision for safety without being compelled to do so by law, irrespective of the desires and demands of their employés.

Many accidents attributed to the carelessness of employés might justly be transferred to the shoulders of employers. Where guards and appliances of protection might be applied to advantage, employés are often permitted, or rather expected, to depend wholly upon their dexterity of hand and their continual vigilance to avoid personal injury. Danger in many forms is allowed to exist simply because of the expense it would involve to make the required change. Posted notices can often be observed warning of some recognized danger, when for the cost of a few dollars all risk from such a source could be entirely removed. In my judgment, more accidents result from that one cause—the cost to be incurred for improvements—than from all other causes combined.

It may be complimentary on our part to say occasionally that employers are generally inclined to do what they can to avert accidents; but we have no right to be complimentary at the expense of the truth. While there are many manufacturers of whom such a statement might be made, my experience teaches that such a disposition is an exception and not the rule. Otherwise there would not be so much necessity, so frequently recurring, for inspection; there would not be so much left, in the way of defective machinery, for the inspectors to discover; nor so much time required after defects are pointed out before the remedy is applied. The more general disposition is to put off, as long as possible, any required change upon any pretext or excuse that can be offered for the delay. All sorts of arguments are used to show that the required protection is unnecessary, and to convince the inspector that he is in error in demanding it. Reason after reason can be advanced by the operators of factories to prove that a guard is unnecessary or impracticable; or that some recommended change would interfere with the productive capacity of a machine; but rarely is a suggestion received from them whereby that machine could be operated with more safety to the operative.

In the majority of the factories it would be worth the position of the workers to dare request any change or improvement, however clear it might be to the worker that failure to change foreboded accident. The fact that when such information is given to an inspector, it is invariably with the request that the informant's name may be withheld, or that he be not recognized by the inspector when passing through the factory, conclusively refutes the proposition that employers are generally disposed to take every precaution for safety's sake. On the contrary it might be truthfully said that the general disposition is to regard the inspector as an interloper, and his visits as an interference with the rights of the employer to do as he pleases with his own. But, as I have said, there are many notable exceptions to this rule, and it is fair to add that these exceptions are becoming more numerous as factory laws and their requirements become more generally known.

Whatever can be done to direct the thought and attention of employers to this subject, will tend continually to lessen the mutilation going on in all industrial avocations. It must not be forgotten that every workshop and factory is under the absolute control of the owner who operates it, and that to-day every such place can be made comparatively free from danger. If it is permitted to go otherwise, and injury to some one follows as a consequence, it should be attributed to the indifference

or negligence of the owner of the factory. A true and ever-conscious sense of their duty and responsibility in this respect should be impressed on the minds of all manufacturers and employers of labor. If this cannot be done otherwise, laws should be enacted which would make all such negligence criminal; and criminal to such an extent that it would be regarded as economy to attend to such matters, as much so as to the details of any other part of their affairs.

But while most causes of a primary character can be charged against the employers, there are some for which they are not responsible; causes which originate in the recklessness or carelessness of employes. Principally these are the result of a wilful disposition to risk danger rather than to take the time or the extra labor required to fend it off. With many this sort of negligence becomes a habit, because of the high pressure of speed in which they perform their labor. In others, it is natural and comports with their general make-up. Such persons give no thought to the possibility of mishap to others from their carelessness, but act upon the theory that every man is supposed to look out for himself. Such men are sources of danger everywhere, and in the factory should be subjected to surveillance and compelled by law to cultivate more careful ways.

Workmen often use the wrong tools and thus place life and limb in jeopardy, when the right implements would best serve their purpose. Guards and protections of all kinds are removed, and left for others to replace or to risk working without. In too many instances, workmen with a spirit of bravado recklessly incur the risk of injury simply to demonstrate to their fellow workmen how fearless of danger they are. Such men scoff at the suggestions of inspectors, and will often undertake to advise employers against adopting necessary precautionary measures. Sometimes factory workers, for the sake of merely gratifying some whimsical notion, may be to witness some novel passing sight, will place themselves in very dangerous positions. For a moment's rest or relaxation from labor, they will seek and resort to all manner of unsuitable situations and places, absolutely unconscious or regardless of the risk they incur thereby. When at work they will pass over revolving shafting, through traversing belts, over elevator hatchways, and between densely packed operating machinery; making short cuts in all sorts of ways to save time or a few extra steps.

Many serious accidents undoubtedly are induced through the dissipated habits of employes; not so much the result, perhaps, of a "case of drunk" at the time as because of a weak and enervated condition, following an extended spree or a night's good time of it.

A most prolific source of accidents among factory employes is what is known as "horse-play." This is especially true where minors and young children are the victims; and it should never be permitted in the factory during working hours. If there is time for play and recreation it should be spent outside of the factory, and where no injury to any one is likely to happen.

Accidents frequently happen to minors, also, because of their propensity to handle tools and to undertake work at a machine, the operations of which they do not understand; yet which they are impelled to try from a laudable desire to have a knowledge of some better paid occupation than their own.

It would be impossible to give in detail all the causes from which accidents to factory operatives occur: but sufficient are known to illustrate what must be counteracted in order to decrease, to any extent, the multiplicity of mishaps and casualties of the workshop and factory. From what is known, we may logically infer that, as employers and employes become better informed and more inclined to give their attention to the possibility of accidents, the accidents will become less frequent. This, then, is what must first be accomplished, and the accomplishment devolves upon factory inspectors. The knowledge they possess, born of ex-

perience and observation, will have to be brought into use, and will become more generally diffused. Personal visitation on the part of inspectors has done a great deal of good in obviating the possibility of accidents, but it does not meet the full requirement of the situation.

Too much depends at present upon the casual visits of the inspector, and upon the vigilance which he displays in discovering defects. More responsibility in this respect should rest upon the employer and the employed. Statutes should be enacted in every state requiring manufacturers to provide the best means of protection which ingenuity can suggest, irrespective of inspectors, and of inspections of their factories by any one. It should be made an offense to leave undone what may be done to guard life and limb from danger, when such a possibility from any source has been made apparent. More than this, if there are means of knowing what can be done in that respect, it should be regarded as the duty of the employers to know it, and to apply their knowledge. To know what would ward off danger and not to apply it should be made a criminal offense.

It should also be made an offense for an employé to refuse or neglect to perform his full part in carrying out the intent of the law providing for his protection. If the manufacturer has complied with what the law requires, the employé should be held responsible for any lack of attention on his part likely to result in injury to himself or others.

This being established, the necessary information must be forthcoming, and the Department of Factory Inspectors in each state is the source from which it should proceed. It must be information authoritative, comprehensive, final, and not to be deviated from. The law should designate that whatever is considered necessary to secure safety must be regarded as indispensably a part of a machine; as much so as that which gives it its productive capacity. No machine, nor any of its parts, in an incomplete condition, should be permitted to be operated; and the machine should be regarded as incomplete unless made as safe as the application of information furnished by the inspector could make it.

The work of factory inspection has been so systematically performed in the past that the inspection department of every state must be prepared to issue formal instructions for the guarding of all machinery of all kinds, in every industry. All the machinery in the State has, at some time, had applied to it the close examination of the factory inspector; and if dangerous in any of its parts, his inventive ability has been brought to bear to devise safeguards for it.

This knowledge, as I have stated, can be classified and placed in such form as to be accessible to every employer and to every factory worker. This has partially been done in many of the annual reports of the different State departments of inspection; as an example of which I might cite the chapter on accidents in the New York report for 1891. The information compressed in that chapter alone, if placed before the manufacturers of the United States for their instruction, and if it were made obligatory upon them to carry out its suggestions, would be followed by very beneficial results in decreasing factory accidents. However, only a limited number of these reports are issued, and not one in a thousand of our manufacturers has the time or opportunity to look through a copy and know what it contains. This information, then, should be supplied in some other manner, and that manner I propose to suggest.

In the first place, the department of inspection in each state must be regarded as a bureau of information, and it should possess almost arbitrary powers to enforce compliance with all its recommendations.

Then, every manufacturing concern in a State having machinery in operation and under its control should be expected to notify the chief inspector of factories in that State of the fact. In return, the inspector should supply all requisite instruction for the proper guarding of such machinery. To this end, the industries of the State must

be classified, and the different mechanical devices in each industry plainly defined, and the means of guarding made so clear that it can be applied without further advice from anyone.

This information should be provided in pamphlet form, and printed upon posters. These posters should be supplied (with the pamphlet) for posting in the different workrooms of the factories, and should contain such instruction as would be applicable in one industry only, or in one particular branch of such industry.

After these provisions are made, it would not be unjust or unreasonable to make it a punishable offense for machinery to go unguarded, whether the fault could be traced to manufacturer or employé. The results would certainly be much better than at present, for it would then be the care, and to the interest, of both parties that everything should be in proper condition when the inspector made his appearance. Nor would it deprive the inspector of sufficient work to attend to, for it would be his first duty to discover that all the proper precautions had been taken, according with the formal instructions of his department.

To-day the law says that all changes ordered shall be made within so many days—ordinarily, 30 days—while the majority of changes could be made within a few hours. Then, to make such orders at all would be, in the majority of cases, unnecessary; for, besides the penalty which would be inflicted for operating machinery in an unsafe condition, it would be the right of the inspector to prevent its further operation until suitable guards or other protection would be provided.

Let us examine how such a law would work. Suppose we take a factory in which furniture is manufactured. There is not a machine on any of its floors but has been examined by an inspector, some time or other, and the necessary guarding is not an open question to him. This information has been supplied to the manufacturer, and, by pursuing the manual of the posters by which his special branch of business is covered, he knows exactly what is required of him. When the inspector visits that factory he expects to find each machine, and every connecting part of it, in safe condition to operate. If he finds it otherwise, some one is responsible for the neglect. And the productive capacity of that factory suffers to some extent for the time being.

This system would involve not only the necessity of guarding, but also that of keeping continually guarded, every piece of mechanism which otherwise might be classified as dangerous. Such a system would treat all manufacturers alike, and allow no place for a complaint that inspectors were over-exacting and unreasonable in their demands. For what would be exacted of all could not be objected to on the ground of impracticability or because it would interfere with the productive capacity of one factory over another.

Many valuable suggestions from an economic and utilitarian point of view, as well as preventive of danger to life and limb, could be furnished in the manual form, which would make it welcome wherever received. It must be acknowledged that, in most instances, the guards placed upon machinery serve to protect it from wear and breakage, and thus add to its durability and productivity. Besides, in order to keep within the requirements of the law, frequent examinations of shafting, hangers, gearing, belting, belt shifters, screw keys, bolts, and all appurtenances of the factory, would be necessary, which would serve to keep everything in repair and in good order. In some small factories this would be the daily duty of foreman or engineer, but in establishments where a large number of hands are employed, and the industry is divided up into many different occupations, it would pay the concern to keep its own inspector continually on the alert for defects in the adjustment of machinery and to supervise general conditions prevailing inside the factory premises.

Much more might be said in favor of adopting the system I have suggested, but I will only add that laws making it obligatory upon manufacturers to take all essential precautions to prevent unnecessary sacri-

rice of life and limb, according as they have opportunity for knowing, would work injustice to no one. The employer having a care over the safety and health of his employés would be aided in his humane intentions thereby, while the one not so disposed would be helped to understand the full meaning of the Golden Rule. Accidents of every character, of course, would not be prevented thereby; it would be Utopian to expect that. But, if the factory inspector has proven anything hitherto, we may expect that the number of accidents would be so materially diminished that, eventually, the seemingly unavoidable alone would happen.

That dangerous machinery should be guarded will be universally admitted. That it can be comparatively guarded, factory inspection in England and our own country has fairly demonstrated. This knowledge is in the possession of the State, and it is the duty of the state to apply it in the most effectual and speedy way that it can be done. In my opinion the solution of how to do it lies in the direction I have indicated.

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